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KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 182

CONTENTS

SOUTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Ties Between Big Money Interests, Political Power Scored
(Kim Chin-pae; WOLGAN CHOSON, May 80)..... 1

ECONOMY

NEK Strives To Conserve Energy
(THE DONG-IL ILBO, 17 Jun 80)..... 10

Briefs
Shipbuilding Industry 12

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Feeling of Income Disparity Exists Among Koreans
(Bae Chul-su; THE KOREA TIMES, 16 Aug 80)..... 13

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Briefs
French Foreign Minister's Visit 15

INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

Easton's Visit to North Korea Discussed
(Kang In-sop; TONG-A-ILBO, 4 Sep 80)..... 16

NORTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Change in Leadership Noted From SPA Budget Meeting's Participants
(KITA CHOSEN MINBAI, 30 Apr 80)..... 19

Pyongyang Youth Present Locomotives to Party
(KCNA, 6 Sep 80)..... 22

MILITARY AFFAIRS

Chief of General Staff O Kuk-yol's Standing Examined
(KITA CHOSEN MINBAI, 30 Apr 80)..... 23

ECONOMY

Power Industry Increases Electricity Output
(KCNA, 4 Sep 70)..... 26

Factories, Enterprises Fulfill Annual Plans
(KCNA, 11 Sep 80)..... 281

Pusan Port Facilities Being Modernized
(Kim Sok-chu; SEOUL KYONGJE SINMUN, 11 Sep 80)..... 30

'RODONG SINMUN' Cites Production of Quality Metal Consumer Goods
(Hong Song-kyun; RODONG SINMUN, 6 Jul 80)..... 33

Information on North Korean Industrial Facilities 36

Briefs
Coal Mining Industry 45
Transport Ministry Activities 45
Chemical Industry Results 45
Public Service Committee 46
Light Industry Committee 46
Automation Work Progress 46
Study Hall Construction 46
Machinery Production Increases 46
City Management Work 47
Nampo Harbor Transport 47
Taean Construction Speed 47
Third Machine Industry 47
Technical Innovation Brigades 47
Anju Coal Mining 48
Kaech'on Region Mines 48
Power Station Maintenance 48

Port Cargo Transit 48
Tractor Parts Production 48
Factory Construction Assistance 48
Iron Mine Modernization 49
Harbor Construction Work 49
Northern Region Cooling 50
Clothing Production Success 50
Power Transmission Workers 50
Cement Plant Production 50
Automation Industry Report 51
Good Agricultural Harvest 51
Pongwa Chemical Plant 51
Electrification of Kowon-Pongam Line 52
Ministry of Communications 52

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Pyongyang Maternity Hospital Described
(KCNA, 8 Sep 80)..... 53

List of Mineral Springs in North Korea Compiled
(KITA CHOSEN KENKYU, Jun 80)..... 55

KOREANS IN JAPAN

Overseas Koreans Denounce U.S. Support of Chun
(KCNA, 4 Sep 80)..... 72

Chongryon Standing Committee Sends Message to Kil-Il-song
(KCNA, 15 Sep 80)..... 74

Chongryon Banquet Marks DPRK Founding
(KCNA, 11 Sep 80)..... 76

Chongryon Meeting in Japan Marks DPRK National Day
(KCNA, 11 Sep 80)..... 78

Briefs
Korean Congratulatory Delegation 80
Korean Traders From Japan 80
Korean Student Group 80
Chongryon Youth Functionaries 81
Chosen University Students 81
Korean Educators From Japan 81
Home-Visiting Group 81
Chongryon Delegations Leave 81

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Kim Kyong-yon Confers With Pakistani Leaders, Discusses Many Issues
(Ashraf Hashmi; THE MUSLIM, 29 Aug 80)..... 82

Kim Il-song Receives Messages From Foreign Leaders
(KCNA, 15 Sep 80)..... 84

Ghana-DPRK Friendship Association Formed
(KCNA, 6 Sep 80)..... 88

Ho Tam Sends Messages to Various Foreign Leaders
(KCNA, various dates)..... 90

Bulgarian Foreign Minister
Polish Foreign Minister
Mexican Counterpart
Costa Rican Foreign Minister
Nicaraguan Foreign Minister

Japanese Sohyo Delegation Visits DPRK
(KCNA, 5, 6 Sep 80)..... 92

Delegation Arrives
Banquet for Delegation

Zimbabwe Government Information Delegation Visit Noted
(KCNA, various dates)..... 95

Talks With Chong Chun-ki
Tours of Sites
More Sightseeing
News Agencies Cooperation Agreement
Broadcasting Pact
Meeting With Kim
National Economic Institute Tour
Zimbabwe Group Hosts Banquet
Delegation Leaves

Activities Noted To Mark Bulgarian National Day
(KCNA, various dates)..... 100

Bulgarian Envoy's Press Conference
Film Show
Meeting at Kumsae Cooperative Farm
Yi Chong-ok's Greeting
SPA Chairman's Greeting
O Chin-u's Greeting
Papers Dedicate Articles

Head of France-Korean Friendship Group Visit Reported
(KCNA, various dates)..... 104

Terrenoire Arrives
Reception for Visitor
Kim Il-song Receives Terrenoire
Welcoming Meeting

Burundi Agricultural Delegation Visit Reported
(KCNA, various dates)..... 107

Delegation Arrives
Banquet Honoring Delegation
Meeting With Premier Yi Chong-ok

Government Delegation Visit to Nepal Reported
(KCNA, various dates)..... 109

Group Arrives
Meeting With Nepal's King

Nigerian Military Delegation Visits Pyongyang
(KCNA, 9, 10 Sep 80)..... 111

Delegation Arrives
Defense Ministry Hosts Banquet

DPRK Anniversary Celebrated in Romania
(KCNA, 12 Sep 80)..... 113

Briefs
Indonesian Journalists Delegation 115
Japanese Solidarity Group Delegation 115
Greeting Danish Social Democratic Party 115
Japanese Reporters 116
Romanian 'SCINTEIA' Delegation 116
New Bangladesh Ambassador 116
Korean Resident in Canada 116
Togo President With DPRK Envoy 117
Hamhung Science Branch 117
Movie Delegation to Bulgaria 117
Movie Delegation to GDR 117
Trade Group Return 117
Indian Writer 118
Hungarian TU Group, GDR Artists 118
'AIM' Delegation 118
New Malaysian Envoy 118
Latin American Journalists Federation Leader 118

Civil Aviation Delegation 119
U.S. Quaker Delegation 119
Greetings to Poland's Pinkowski 119
Danish SUP Chairman 119
Japanese Journalists 119
Jordanian Delegation 119

INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

Briefs

On Ties With St. Lucia 120
Costa Rican Independence Day 120

TIES BETWEEN BIG MONEY INTERESTS, POLITICAL POWER SCORED

Seoul WOLGAN CHOSON in Korean May 80 pp 140-145

[Article by Kim Chin-pae, editorial writer, KYONGHYANG SINMUN: "Political Funds, Election Funds"]

[Text] 1. Political Funds and Political Parties

There are certainly some strange goings-on. One which has come about since the drop in political party activity in the wake of the 26 October incident is the fact that contact among people who have never met previously has become more frequent. One such case involves contacts between party leaders and business circles.

Chong Chu-yong, one of the few big financiers in the country and president of the Korean Federation of Industries (KFI), became the first financial figure to pay a courtesy call on Kim Yong-sam, president of the New Democratic Party (NDP) at the NDP headquarters. Soon afterwards, Kim Chong-p'il, president of the Democratic Republican Party (DRP), had talks with the heads of four economic organizations, including the KFI, during a dinner. It could be that this was the first time since establishment of the Republic that a financier visited an opposition party headquarters, even if it was not in the capacity of the head of an economic organization. And probably it was the first time, except under the interim government following the 19 April 1961 incident, that a man in the capacity of the leader of the ruling party met with financial leaders, although a president might have summoned them in the past. These were such unprecedented contacts.

The topic of conversation was not disclosed. Because the opposition had been so excessively shunned, this could be a demonstration of good faith that from now on, dialogue may be held when it is mutually beneficial, and from the position of the ruling party, it may be seen as a frantic attempt to cement its relations with financial circles.

Reporters asked Kim Yong-sam whether the problem of political funds had come up on that occasion. "There was absolutely no talk of that kind," he answered. Kim Chong-p'il, too, would say only that there was an exchange of opinions on the entire economy, and that political funds

did not emerge as a topic of discussion. They could have been a simple courtesy call and a ceremonial dinner. Ironically, however, the question of making public the sources of political funds is quickly becoming a popular subject of conversation in political circles.

The strange thing is that the DRP, which has been reluctant even to bring up the subject of political funds, makes a show of obeying the political funding laws, wishing financial circles would collect money in its behalf, while the NDP on the other hand, which has insisted on making political funds public, shows an attitude of refusal to go along with the law.

The agreement between the leaders of both parties not to make political funds a subject of discussion before a new government is set up was announced by the NDP and is the basis of its anti-debate posture. Would this mean that the one in need of money is the DRP and the NDP does not lack money? Is it, too, that they do not want political funds.

Meanwhile, say what you will, money is needed in politics just as it is in business. It is not only that they are both short of money today. It is impossible to think anything but that in future political contests, money will be a necessity to enable them to come to power. The important thing is not their attitudes, but the realities facing them.

2. To Spend More, Collect More

It goes without saying, that to try to figured out the income and expenditure of political funds through the party's account books would eventually become as foolhardy an undertaking as trying to determine the receipt and expenditure of a candidate's campaign funds through his ledgers. The statutory expenditure limit available to candidates in the 1978 National Assembly Election amounted to a high of no more than 19,385,000 won in Inch'o'n. In Chocgno, Seoul, it was 11,185,000 won. Nationwide, the amount was only around 10 million won. One wonders if there was even one successful National Assembly candidate who observed such statutory limits. Probably it was recorded as if that were so in the account ledgers, and the figures were accepted as is by the responsible officials. If this were the extent of campaign expenditures, there could be no case for election fever and there would be no money to afford even a single washcloth to give away to the electorate. If that were the case, one wonders where the saying "two win, one loses" or "three win. two lose" came from. Aside from the accuracy of such a mathematical formula, which says that if one spends 200 million, one will get elected without fail, while if one spends 100 million, one will lose, or that one should spend 300 million or so, it does tell us that without hundreds of millions of won, one cannot even think of running for the National Assembly. In one election district, it was actually rumored that a candidate said, "I will scatter around 600 million won," and although it is unknown whether he spent that much in reality, he was elected. Although there is no National Assembly member who would admit to having been elected by money, one cannot even guess the number of candidates who say they lost because of money. Just the same, even the losers failed to observe the statutory spending limits.

The election climate of the past few years has been one of not grumbling about opponents spending too much money, even if one could blame one's lack of funds, since elections have to become showdowns between money, not between people or policies. Although there have been people indicted on spending charges, there have been no cases of election invalidation or winners overturned. It can be said that the price of a single gold lapel pin [worn by National Assembly members] weighing 2 don [1 don equals 3.7565 grams] comes from free-spending wealthy interests who throw away enough money to buy a pin weighing 2,000 to 3,000 don.

It is not that there are no exceptions. But they are extremely few in number, and that minority's low level of campaign funds has virtually no effect on the election climate itself. That amounts to a very few people with ability or reputation that is worth no less than money.

It is not difficult to guess how much election funds it will take in the future. Even in the 1978 National Assembly Election, when the office of president was all but settled beforehand, actual campaign expenditures were estimated to be over 50 billion won, nearly reaching 100 billion. Therefore, it is clear that in the upcoming spring 1981 elections, the need for money will increase dramatically.

Presidential elections are the only way from the party's point of view to acquire power, while National Assembly elections are absolutely essential to consolidate that power. Something of political importance which cannot be taken any less lightly is the rate of price increases in the past 2 years. Looked at from the standpoint of political funds, the enlivening of politics inevitably means routinization of political funding. It appears that if regulatory measures are not increased to a great extent, one to two hundred billion will be squandered in the presidential election and National Assembly Election alike.

Compared with these huge amounts of campaign funds today's party operating funds appear meager. Although true figures on how much money the parties spend have never once been made public, just a short time ago a DRP Assemblyman, member of the DRP Central Committee, revealed that the DRP's monthly expenditures were between 70 and 80 million won, and that almost the entire party operational budget is provided by party president Kim Chong-p'il. The dependence of the one-million member DRP on its party president alone for its monthly operating fund of 70 to 80 million won obscures the public nature of the party. Some time ago, a discussion came up in which it was suggested that party membership dues of 300 won per month be raised, but it was shelved because members complained that it would increase the burden on them. When one considers this, on the surface at least, the DRP's operations were almost bankrupt.

In the case of the NDP, it is reported to be a great deal worse. The party operations budget, which does not amount to even 10 million won per month, is also largely borne by the party president with the rest made up by party workers and representatives' contributions. The party membership dues are not even discussed.

Ordinarily, thus, it may appear that parties are almost never troubled by money concerns. However, to hold so much as a one-evening meeting of only 70 to 80 people in a first class hotel, a million won goes in an instant, and a visit of only a week to a local party chapter by the party president can easily go through several millions of won, and that is a fact. Thus we know that statements on party operations funds are really fabrications or only disclose a portion thereof. This being so in ordinary times, it goes without saying that figures are fabricated figures in a situation where the expenditure of political funds or campaign funds is subject to severe legal restraints.

Though there is a difference of degree, every time a political party leader travels, it means money. During a visit to a local party chapter, he may suddenly promise a scholarship of several million won or, he may show that he is a "good customer" or "kind-hearted philanthropist" by stopping in the market to buy several hundred sets of underwear. If party leaders spend the party's official funds, they are viewed as no better than office workers because of it. The increase in political influence of party leaders who "exact much and spend much" is the general tendency of bosses of conservative political parties. To deign to become a party member is in itself something to be thankful for--it is thought to be a shameless act to ask them to make even a contribution of 100 won.

In nearby Japan for instance, the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) once held a membership drive. Fearing that applications for party membership might be submitted by others than applicants themselves, applicants were requested to pay membership dues of 2,000 yen (about 6,000 won). This is a two-way tactic of increasing membership and collecting money. Factional bosses toured the groups and companies related to them, exhorting people to join the party. There were cases of 1,000 to 2,000 people from a company joining the party en masse. Recommendations were given in advance by rubber stamp, and the dues were either paid by the company in a bunch, or the local national assembly secretary made proxy payments.

In one company the number of new party members among workers, their families and other business affiliates reached 65,000. "Since the number of people from the companies nationwide amounted to between 200,000 to 300,000, this could not possibly have been a case of forcing 50,000 to 60,000 people to join." In any event, there probably was no need to be so stingy about lending one's name.

3. The Ever-Mounting Cash Suppliers

In our case as well, these party membership doubling campaigns are mounted every time an election is held. Instead of party collecting dues though, it pays 2,000 to 3,000 won for each member joining the party. This is one ingenious form of vote-buying. Even though there may be a disparity in amounts, it is a publicly known fact that all parties do

it in all election districts. When things reach this stage, opposing buglers make noise about forced drafting into the party and vote-buying. Confronted with each other, they engage in vote-buying competition before anyone realizes there is practically no difference between them.

There is a Western saying, "Loyalty comes from money." Just as some government officials stand on the side of business interests, whatever the pretext, because they receive considerable amounts of money from them, so do political parties back certain business interests because the price for that support is paid in advance. It can probably be said that the reason those who are not even campaign workers conspicuously support a specific candidate and pitch for him like mad is that they received money behind the scenes. Leaving a party's policies till last is a thing of the past. If not regional loyalties, blood ties or school ties, then money always reduces the ballot of the voter.

Expansion of the economy fans the demand for money. Human treatment, which once called for a cup of makkoli, has risen to soju or beer, and where it was once enough to give bus fare, now taxi fare must be given. Therefore, the price of the candidate's unconscious desire for glory and the voter's desire for money come to the same level.

The heat of a presidential election to seize political power is incomparable to that of a National Assembly election. It is the same to he who has a vote to give, but the seeker of that vote is not a single person, but a political party. Unlike a National Assembly candidate, who receives the support of a few acquaintences or businessmen, it is customary for a political party to join hands with financial cliques. Under the law concerning political funds, who contributed how much money is not revealed. Simply, one-tenth to less than one-hundredth of the election funds is given in one time according to the ratio of assembly seats contested. Before the 1978 election, 850 million won in political funds was apportioned to the political parties. The figures for other years were 35 million won in 1971, 310 million won in 1973, only 3 million won in 1976, and 358 million won in 1977. Somehow the parties have to come up with a way to raise the minimum funds they need. Otherwise, there can be no hope for victory in the election. This is because, even if money is not the decisive factor determining victory or defeat in an election, it certainly is one of the most important factors, at the very least. Therefore, it is desireable to receive campaign funds in large sums from a few people, rather than small sums from many people. It can be said that it is extremely natural for political parties to depend on financial cliques for political funds in this kind of political climate.

Even though the finances of political parties are thus without much substantiation, let us consider the case of 1967 anyway. In that year, the disparity in funds between the majority and opposition parties was comparatively less than in the 1963 or 1971 elections and the relationship between preferential treatment and political funds was in an early stage, thus it can be counted as an example worthy of attention.

The DRP's receipts were more than 615 million won, the NDP's 365 million. According to the party receipt and expenditure figures published by the Central Election Administration Committee (CEAC) the disparity in political funds between the majority and minority parties for that year, which saw both a presidential and a National Assembly election, was only two-to-one. This is, however, totally false. In reality, even if all kinds of administrative support in the budgets is excluded, the DRP was generally estimated to have spent around 10 billion won, exceeding the 600-odd million won figure by more than tenfold, and the NDP was estimated to have spent over 1 billion won, exceeding the 300-odd million figure by a factor of three. Commissions from loans, preferential loans and grain imports, etc., made up the bulk of political funds. At the time, an influential DRP member made the following statement: "For awhile there were some among the businessmen who did not fully understand the DRP concept of achieving the modernization of the fatherland. But, they have gradually come to realize because of whom they made money."

By whose grace did they make money? The argument says, since they made money by the grace of the DRP, is it not only natural for them to show a degree of good faith? Is it not a case of demanding that the financial cliques turn over political funds, but rather a case of receiving their good will. It is hinted that this would be no more than loyalty for favors granted to them by the party or government in the past. In government guaranteed loans, a 5-percent commission went in advance to the real principal through the bank, and in 5-year deferred-payment, 20-year amortization grain imports, advance drafts went to those engaged in politics. A few percent commission was added even to 500 million won construction project, not to speak of the government purchase of goods worth billions of won.

Since no one complains, no discomfort is felt, and that is the essence of political funding. This is because it is tantamount to a payment for favors already granted or a deposit for favors to be granted.

Today's situation is more veiled. One thing that is clear, however, is that the suppliers of funds have grown immense in number.

Comparing 1967 to 1980, the scale of foreign capital influx has expanded from $200 million to $7 billion, the scale of imports and exports from $1 billion to $40 billion, the size of the budget from a level of 180 billion won to nearly 6 trillion won. The past 12 years have seen foreign capital influx increase 35-fold, imports and exports 40-fold, and the size of the budget more than 30-fold. Accumulation of wealth by the financial cliques, with the appearance of commercial combines, is recorded to have increased more than a hundredfold. During the past 3 to 4 years land and apartment speculations have provided good opportunities for creating anonymous millionaires. This mass-produced nouveanx riches who would go so far as to boast that they could wear gold lapel pins, too, just by selling a few hundred p'yong of their land south of the Han River.

Compared to the elections of 1963 when per capita income did not even reach $100 per year and electioneering meant distributing wheat flour and rubber shoes at most, annual elections have come to create a few large political funds owing their existence to commissions flowing from all kinds of construction work and loans called for in modernization blueprints. And in the 1971 election, it is seen that while the suppliers of funds increased due to the growth of heavy chemical industry, export premiums and land speculation in the urbanization trend, the uneven distribution of wealth caused by rapid economic growth became a cause of the need for funds. It makes one wonder whether corrupt elections are not inevitable in the process of modernization.

In the elections since 1972, when the presidential election system was fundamentally changed, there has been no great change in the state of corruption and depravation. In 1978, even in the case of the election of unpaid representatives to the National Conference for Unification, not to mention the election of National Assemblymen, tens of millions of won were spent on the election which was conducted in units of a few districts or townships.

The important question is, why did they spend that much money? It is because they judged that unless they spent that kind of money, election would be difficult, and because there was expectation they would at some time regain the amount they spent. If the composition of the organization supposedly establishing unification policy is achieved in this manner, it can be said that this testifies to the level at which our political culture remains.

4. Discussion of Cake-Making and -Icing

Strangely, even the use of the word "corruption" has been forbidden. But the use of the word "irregularity" rather than the word "corruption," does not spell the disappearance of corruption itself.

Just because one insists that there is no political corruption or maintains that it is no different from administrative corruption, it does not mean corruption itself bow its head.

This is precisely where the problem lies. Political corruption is essentially different from administrative corruption, which aims toward hedonistic pleasure and making money by using public office for private purposes. Administrative corruption is only the outcome of individual selfishness and can be controlled, to a degree, by law. Political corruption on the other hand, is practiced as a means of either structurally shoring up those in power or acquiring power. This, in practice, is above the law. Those who make the laws and those who wield power are corrupt.

Before election, they received money from those who have it, and at election time pass it to those who have none. If one examines election corruption, it can be said that it is the inevitable product of political corruption.

[Professor Samuel] Huntington [of Harvard University] points out the following about corruption in newly-emerging states during the modernization process: "There is corruption brought on by the poor and corruption brought on by the wealthy. The former exchange ther political power for money and the latter exchange wealth for political power."

Corruption does not disappear because people do not take corruption seriously. There are many who pay lip service to wiping out corruption, but the same people, on ascending the road to power, must be seen in a political climate in which they cannot but compromise with corruption. Candidates who do not spend more money than permitted by law will find it hard to rise to the positions they seek. Even if the money is clean, it becomes impossible to use it cleanly. Moreover, it would probably be extremely rare for money for dirty use to have come from a clean place. It can almost be said that the life or death of political power hangs in the vicious circle of corruption.

Things have reached the point where corruption is regarded as a common occurrence, and there even appear statements which treat corruption as unimportant from the outset. One of the three or four people who have been at the core of government power the longest since 1961, Yi Hu-rak, who left Korea after the 26 October incident, made a statement on the DRP "purification drive" upon his return three months later, "Because I handled political funds, I hear all kinds of things said about me, but can one make rice cakes without getting sticky with glaze? This is like a paraphrase of the old saying, "Would one stop making fermented soybean paste for fear of maggots?" But in reality, many questions are still hidden behind a veil—questions like, how much glaze stuck to him in the process of making the cakes, and in what form does that glaze remain now? If the desire to compare politics to rice cakes and to see political corruption as rice cake glaze lies psychologically on the bottom of the mind, then it is not impossible that a perverted theory may emerge that corruption is promoted. For the past 10 years or so, the DRP National Assembly members held a party caucus after each recess and just before returning to their homes, and they received 300,000 to 500,000 won per person under the name "rice cake money." The DRP speaker of the National Assembly and secretary general, as well as the floor leader, also used to receive "rice cake money" of tens or hundreds of millions of won from high levels of the party. That was the "rice cake money." It has never been made clear whose pockets this money came from and how. Some received an unsuitably large amount of rice cake money as the price for their loyalty to the party.

Still another reason why elimination of corruption is difficult, is the acceptance of the corruption-touches-all theory, which says, in effect, that corruption is not the problem of any single individual, that there is hardly any politician or anyone connected with politics who can say he is above corruption. They shunt responsibility for corruption to the people by discussing what state political culture is in and how the political environment is thereby creating mysterious atmosphere in which to veil their shamelessness. Not only is it not a crime to touch "rice cakes," this logic says, but we should not blame a person just because he has been covered with glaze.

However, it is not proper to ignore the problem, because political funds are not rice cakes. Political funds, like the allegory of the cunning tiger who gives someone a rice cake, then bites off an arm, gives him a second rice cake, then finishes him off, can only be described as opium, decisively paralyzing the people's consciousness of sovereignty.

Now the vote buying season is approaching. Even with a difference of degree between the parties, they are in a situation in which it is difficult to avoid corruption. It is clear that a hundred calls for clean elections will turn into empty recitation of a Buddhist prayer. When people think power or position was acquired through money, it is impossible to place authority there, and the instability of that power becomes inevitable. Political parties will anguish over how much money the upcoming elections will require and how to secure it. But that is an anguish over how best to become corrupt. Basically, unless we firmly establish a less costly election system, it is a surety that corruption and degeneration will continue to increase in direct proportion to price rises and improvement in standards of living.

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S. KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK STRIVES TO CONSERVE ENERGY

Tokyo THE TONG-IL ILBO in Japanese 17 Jun 80 p 2

[Article: "Energy Conservation—The Summer Offensive"]

[Text] "Before using energy, think conservation!" This educational slogan for energy conservation is now appearing in newspapers throughout the country. It is an appeal for the understanding and cooperation of the compatriots in conserving energy as summer approaches. In the OPEC meeting held for 3 days from the 9th of this month, it was agreed that the price of crude oil be set at a maximum of $32.00 a barrel for standard crude oil and that a $5.00 price variation be allowed for other types of oil for a maximum of $37.00. The prices can be raised at will from the first of next month. Since a rebound effect on domestic oil prices is feared, a nationwide effort, greater than in normal years, is required to save energy.

Saudi Arabian crude, which is used most extensively by the ROK, will probably not be raised all at once to $4.00 above the present price of $28.00 a barrel (for Arabian light). It is expected to be increased in two steps, $2.00 at a time. In any case, price hikes are inevitable for domestic petroleum-related products, starting in the second half, because of the coming adjustment in crude oil prices. Reports say that the government already has a policy for taking specific action to adjust petroleum product prices as soon as notice of an increase is received from the oil producing countries. However, it plans to consider the effect on the domestic economy and hold down the range of the increase.

The large increase for petroleum products made last January 29, averaging 59.54 percent is still fresh in everyone's memory. Since the forthcoming additional increase is unavoidable, preparations are quickly being made to absorb it. However, no approach is likely to be more effective than conservation.

Obviously, a crude oil price hike will have a great effect on domestic commodity prices. The Bank of Korea published an analysis entitled "The Effect of Fluctuation in the Prices of Major Raw Materials" on the 13th. According to this analysis, when the price of petroleum products rises 10

percent, the pressure for a price increase on major products using petroleum as a basic raw material will increase a maximum of 9.90 percent or a minimum of 5.85 percent, the average being 7.45 percent. It also operates as a push factor of 5.83 percent on electrical power generation. Since in 1970 this push on prices was only 2.0 percent for basic petrochemical products and 1.41 percent for electrical power, we can see that the pressure from the crude oil price hike has increased almost beyond comparison.

At present in the ROK, oil consumption is down, due partly to a sluggish economy. Consumption in April was an average 476,000 barrels a day, 68,000 barrels less than the original estimate and 24,000 [sic] barrels less than last year's average of 510,000 barrels. Because of this, the rate of operation of the four oil refining companies has dropped to the 77 percent level. The government is making a large scale revision of its initial plan for oil consumption of 215 million barrels (an increase of 14.7 percent over last year) and has set a policy of holding consumption to a 5 percent increase over last year.

The present reduction in oil consumption is more a result of economic stagnation than the effect of conservation. It is expected that it will increase again due to a prosperity policy, the "New Comprehensive Economic Policy," announced by the government on 5 June. Summer seems to be coming earlier than usual this year, and it is expected to be extremely hot. The energy saving program introduced by the Ministry of Energy and Resources puts severe restrictions on the use of air conditioners. It forbids their use below 28°C and states that governmental guidance will be stepped up. Also, the Energy Control Public Corporation and the Energy Control Committee, which will begin functioning on 1 July, will regulate the amount of energy used by all business enterprises and implement supply restriction measures against enterprises which consume excessively. The problem, however, cannot be solved by government action alone.

Even without the energy problem, the state of Korean economy is very bad. The increase in prices is particularly serious. Firm resolve will be necessary to remove this new cause of price increases by a national drive to conserve energy. It is hoped that the slogan, "Before using energy, think conservation!", will not end up as just a slogan but should take hold among the people of the nation at every level. It is necessary to have the attitude that not "somebody," but "I," will be the first to conserve.

9561
CSO: 4105

BRIEFS

SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY--Seoul, 10 Sep (HAPTONG)--The Korean shipbuilding industry receiving orders amounting to $743 million during the first eight months of this year for the construction of 41 vessels aggregating 819,857 tons, it was learned at the Commerce-Industry Ministry today. The eight-month sum reflected a whopping rise of 143.6 per cent over the $305 million reported during the like period a year before, ministry sources said. Hyundais Shipyard won orders of $410.2 million for ten vessels (totaling 672,140 tons), and Taewu Shipbuilding Company obtained $115 million in orders for two vessels (totaling 21,200 tons). Besides, $28.7 million orders were received by Samsung Shipbuilding Company for two vessels (totaling 23,000 tons), $119.9 million orders by the state-run Korea Shipbuilding and Engineering Corporation for 14 ships (65,287 tons), $19.4 million orders by Tonghae Shipbuilding Company for three vessels (11,790 tons), $1.3 million orders by Shin-a Shipbuilding Company for two ships (240 tons), $6.5 million order by Inchon Shipbuilding Company for four vessels (1,200 tons), and $42 million order by Taesung Shipbuilding Company for four vessels (25,000 ton). South Korea's export sales of vessels during the January-August period of this year reached $257.4 million ministry sources disclosed. Meanwhile, on the strength of favorable orders from abroad, the Korean shipbuilding industry has decided to increase this year's export target of vessels by 31.6 percent from the original $324 million to $426.5 million, it was reported here today. [Text] [SK100922 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0830 GMT 10 Sep 80]

CSO: 4120

FEELING OF INCOME DISPARITY EXISTS AMONG KOREANS

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Aug 80 p 7

[Article by Bae Chul-su: "Fair Redistribution Needed for Welfare Society"]

[Text]

Fair redistribution, a prime remedy to narrow the gap between rich and poor, has shaped up as one of the key factors in government economists' moves to brain out the fifth five-year economic and social development program (1982-1986).

On the way to building-up its economic power and potential, Korea has used various types of textbook economic measures as well as trial and error methods.

These economic remedies, all within the framework of a free economic system, can be summed up in a few words: the construction of a welfare society.

And the improvement of the income structure, namely fair radistribution, is the royal road to carry the nation to a welfare society.

In a classical way to achieve an equilibrium of income distribution, the Korean government has pushed ahead with a high growth policy designed to expand employment opportunities.

Taxation has also been employed as an instrument to rectify income disparity, with heavier taxes being imposed on the rich.

Other government measures against income disparity include the promotion of housing construction for low-income people, an expansion of the medical insurance system and the improvement of mass transportation and communications.

Such government drives have scored handsomely by and large, as compared with other developing nations.

According to a recent report by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the top 20 percent of Koreans in terms of wealth take 33.1 percent of total income while the bottom 40 percent account for 12.6 percent of the total.

The Korean income structure, economists say, is fairly good in terms of redistribution, which is closely associated with social harmony and a welfare society.

The wealthiest 5 percent of Koreans, the IBRD report showed, take 16.1 percent of total income while the bottom 20 percent share 5.7 percent of the total.

Such an income structure is familiar to those of advanced nations, including the United States and Japan.

But the Korean income structure is far from being satisfactory to people in the street with more and more people feeling the wide gap between the have and have-not groups.

The government emphasis on putting the national economy onto an "expressway track" in the 1970s, in particular has encouraged income disparity with the rich people becoming richer and the poor becoming poorer.

The ill effects of income disparity are more serious in a society of homogeneous nationals such as Korea.

Therefore, Korea cannot be satisfied with its comparative superiority over other developing nations in terms of income structure.

Accordingly, the government has given such attention to fair redistribution in working out the coming economic and social development program.

The basic principle of the new measures lies in expanding the liquidity of social and economic opportunities, getting rid of the feeling of comparative poverty and disparity.

The government steps to oust speculative investment in real estate, therefore, will be handled from the viewpoint of income structure.

Other expected economic measures the government will emphasize during the next five-year plan include:

1) The open-window policy of information related to income and fortunes formation.

2) The reduction of privileged credits from banking institutions and enhancement of financial favors to small industries and low-paid people and

3) Expansion of education opportunities, giving more scholarships to students from low-income families.

The government will scrutinize the present income structure and take other economic measures related to income distribution. These will be reflected in the establishment of the fifth five-year economic and social program, according to the relevant office.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT--Seoul, Sept. 10 (HAPTONG)--French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet will visit South Korea around Oct. 20 for talks with his Korean counterpart No Sin-yong. The talks will reportedly cover promotion of bilateral ties between the two countries as well as possible French aid for Seoul in its efforts to enhance cooperative relations with the European Community (EC). Francois-Poncet will be the first French cabinet officer over to visit Korea. [Text] [SK100905 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0815 GMT 10 Sep 80]

CSO: 4120

RESTON'S VISIT TO NORTH KOREA DISCUSSED

SK051403 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 4 Sep 80 p 3

[Commentary by Washington correspondent Kang In-sop: "U.S.-North Korea Exchanges Gradually Broaden"]

[Text] While the new president of Korea has been inaugurated and Korea-U.S. relations are being gradually readjusted, the United States and North Korea appear to be getting closer to each other.

About a month after representative Stephen Solarz' visit to North Korea, which resulted in opening the door more widely to visits between the United States and North Korea, four young Harvard professors have already visited North Korea. Now, it is somewhat surprising to note that Thomas Reston, deputy spokesman of the State Department up until the end of June, is reportedly on a visit to Pyongyang with his colleagues.

Asked about his predecessor's trip to Pyongyang, State Department spokesman John Trattner said at his regular news briefing on 3 September: "I have not heard of it until now. Perhaps, the report might be incorrect." North Korea's Central News Agency, however, has officially reported that Reston arrived in Pyongyang on 2 September.

Reston had been in Tokyo looking for a job as a free-lance reporter after his resignation from the post of deputy spokesman for the State Department, according to reports. It may have been difficult for the State Department to track down his recent whereabouts. Even so, there is no reason to believe that the State Department had no knowledge of the visit to North Korea of its former deputy spokesman.

Whenever asked to comment on such personnel exchanges between the United States and North Korea, the State Department, through its spokesman, has repeated the standard statement that "since the ban on civilian travel to communist nations has been lifted, none of us can block American citizens from visiting North Korea" and that "however, as far as the State Department is concerned, the basic policy that it would not carry on a dialogue with North Korea without the participation of the Republic of Korea, remains unchanged."

Now the report that the former deputy spokesman, who kept repeating this U.S. position, is on a visit to Pyongyang, naturally attracts our attention.

As the message brought back by representative Solarz from North Korea after his lengthy talks with Kim Il-song suggests, the reported visit by Reston probably signifies the increasingly active exchanges in non-political areas between the United States and North Korea.

There have been occasional American visits to North Korea since the latter half of the 1970s. Professor Jerome Cohen of Harvard University, who has frequently visited the Republic of Korea, also visited North Korea twice toward the end of the 1970s. Korean-born American scholars and American scholars who study North Korea have since made visits to North Korea often.

In particular, a number of American table tennis players and journalists visited North Korea during the world table tennis championship held in Pyongyang in April 1979. During the recent Solarz visit to Pyongyang, Professor Ralph Clough of George Washington University and Henry Scott-Stokes of the NEW YORK TIMES accompanied him.

At a recent hearing on the Korean situation at the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs on 28 August, Solarz put this question to Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke: "How does the State Department, which previously said it would neither encourage nor stop my visit to North Korea, evaluate the result of my travel?" Holbrooke said, "We believe that your report was very useful."

After his return from North Korea, Solarz himself said in an interview with Korean reporters, "I have briefed Assistant Secretary of State Holbrooke on the results of my visit to North Korea and recommended that the United States advise the Korean Government to test the North Korean proposal for cultural exchanges."

In view of such a dialogue between representative Solarz, a very influential liberal member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and Assistant Secretary Holbrooke, who is a responsible working-level official on Korea, the State Department seems to be still remaining behind the scenes and, instead, seems to have entered the second stage of sending former government officials in an attempt to make contact with North Korea, in wake of the initial stage of sending scholars and journalists to North Korea.

The State Department appears lately to gradually broaden the scope of U.S. exchanges with North Korea if this kind of approach toward Pyongyang makes progress without evoking much criticism.

Sports exchanges with the United States may again be promoted after the abortive attempt of North Korean basketball, pingpong and boxing teams

last year. Visits to the United States by North Korean circus troupes and North Korean scholars are likely to take place some time in the future.

In making such approaches toward Pyongyang, it is certain that the United States will try to read the Korean Government's mind and to calculate the latter's reaction.

In connection with the recent Korean situation, a diplomatic expert predicts that "you cannot rule out the possibility that a U.S. approach toward Pyongyang may be used as a certain leverage against the Korean Government now trying to reduce its dependency on the United States."

With the freeze of the U.S. troop withdrawal and under the present circumstances in which the United States does not have any particular means of economic pressure, the only thing available to it is the relations between North and South Korea.

At any rate, the United States believes that the more frequently it has contact with North Korea, the more helpful it will be to reduce tension on the Korean peninsula and to promote contacts by the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China with the Republic of Korea. Accordingly, the United States appears likely to try to broaden its exchanges with North Korea gradually.

CSO: 4108

CHANGE IN LEADERSHIP NOTED FROM SPA BUDGET MEETING'S PARTICIPANTS

Tokoyo KITA CHOSEN MONDAI in Japanese No 39, 30 Apr 80 pp 1-5

[Excerpt] The Supreme People's Assembly and Budget Report

The Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] (the Fourth Session of the Sixth SPA) convened after about a year. The session ended on 4 April after adopting two bills--Deputy Yim Ch'un-ch'u's report "concerning the public health law of the Republic" and Minister of Finance Yun Ki-chong's report "concerning the execution of the final accounts of the 1979 state budget and the 1980 state budget".

This article shall discuss the important points of "the settlement of accounts and the budget"; but before doing so, it shall present some other interesting points besides the bills.

The Personalities Who Were Taken Out From the Platform

One interesting point is the persons seated at the president's platform. Those who sit at the platform are a group of the most powerful people in North Korea, and the order in which their names is reported indicates their state ranking.

For some reason, however, their names were not revealed this year except that of Kim Il-song, and the announcement merely said "members of the Central People's Committee and deputies of the Standing Committee of the SPA sat at the president's platform." At the Third Session held last year, it was reported that "President Kim Il-song appeared on the platform. Starting with Comrade Kim Il (followed by 26 persons), members of the Central People's Committee and deputies of the Standing Committee of the SPA sat at the president's platform."

In short, omitted in this year's announcement is the part saying "starting with ... ...". Not enumerating the names of those seated at the president's platform in this way has never happened since the Second Session of the Fifth SPA in April 1973,

Furthermore, narrowing down the scope of the persons to be seated at the platform to members of the Central People's Committee, deputies of the

Standing Committee of the SPA is also an enigma, because persons who do not belong to these two organs, that is, those who have sat at the platorm until last year or those who were expected to sit this year have not been included.

They are: Chon Mun-sop (a member of the Political Committee of the Korean Workers' Party [KWP], the general responsible functionary of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia, and senior general of the Korean People's Army [KPA]. Yi Kun-mo (a member of the Political Committee of the KWP and the responsible secretary of the South P'yongan Provincial Party Committee, Ho Tam (a candidate member of the Political Committee of the KWP and vice premier concurrently foreign minister), Kang Song-san (a candidate member of the Political Committee of the KWP and vice premier concurrently Minister of Railway), Chong Chun-ki (a candidate member of the Political Committee of the KWP and vice premier), Kim Ch'ol-man (a candidate member of the Political Committee of the KWP and senior general of the KPA), Hyon Mu-kwang (a candidate member of the Political Committee of the KWP and the chairman of the People's Committee of North Hamgyong Province), Ch'oe Chae-u (vice premier), O Kuk-yol (the chief of the General Staff and Lt General of the KPA), So Kwan-hui (former chairman of the Agricultural Committee), Kong Chin-t'ae (vice premier), Kim Tu-yong (vice premier), Kang Hui-won (vice premier), Pyon Ch'ang-pok (a member of the Bills Committee of the SPA), Kim Kyong-yon (vice premier), and others. All these men are the real power-holders of the party, the government and the military.

(Notes) (1) Excluded are Kim Chung-nin who is often absent, Ch'oe Hyon who is reportedly in retirement, and Yon Hyong-muk who is studying. (2) Chong Chun-ki and Ch'oe Chae-u have participated only in the debate as deputies.

Events such as these are worthy of attention because the Sixth Party Congress is scheduled to meet in October of this year after an interval of 10 years, and succession campaigns are actively under way, and there seems to be some attempt to break away from the fast formality. If everything is geared toward these two directions, all the more care must be taken in order not to arouse people's attention.

The second point [of interest] is the clarification about the replacement of the Minister of Finance. Yun Ki-chong, the newly appointed Minister of Finance is said to be the sister of Yun Ki-pok (a member of the Central People's Committee and chairman of the Bills Committee of the SPA). She is practically unknown. Nonetheless, she was selected, replacing Kim Kyong-yon who was promoted to vice premier, even though she has no experience in serving in the important post of the Ministry of Finance.

This appointment draws attention for the following reasons: If she is indeed the sister of Yun Ki-pok, it means that brother and sister are going to receive an experience in serving in th important post of the Minister of Finance, thereby making this a unique case except for the nepotistic personnel practice of Kim Il-song's clan; When Prime Minister Yi Chong-ok formed his cabinet, there were some attempts to avoid the phenomenon of

"arteriosclerosis" by recruiting many new persons and economic experts whose idea was inclined toward realism, but the appointment of seasoned veterans such as Ch'oe Chae-u and Kim Kyong-yon as vice premiers and a new figure such as Yun Ki-chong from last year to this year may indicate that the policy adopted at the time of the cabinet formation is still alive and the Yi Chong-ok base remains sound.

The question is the link between those who were removed from the platform and the succession issue. Among the former are those who cannot be considered to be belonging to the Yi Chong-ok camp, such as senior General Chon Mun-sop who enjoys the president's trust as director of the Kim Il-song Security Bureau, chief of the General Staff O Kuk-yol who was chosen to replace General O Chin-u, and Pyon Ch'ang-pok who accompanied the president on an on-the-spot guidance trip. Nevertheless, to have singled out eight out of nine vice premiers cannot help but arouse suspicion. If Prime Minister Yi Chong-ok, who takes a realistic posture and the pro-succession faction were to meet, there may be no other recourse for Premier Yi but to concede.

9368
CSO: 4105

PYONGYANG YOUTH PRESENT LOCOMOTIVES TO PARTY

SK061601 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1342 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 6 (KCNA)--Pyongyang youth and children presented two electric locomotives as gifts to the historic sixth congress of the party by waging a movement for doing good things.

Reflected in the gifts is the boundless loyalty of the youth and children in the capital to vigorously rush forward like the locomotive for carrying to accomplishment the revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The party centre gave the glorious name "1,000-ri Journey for National Liberation" made by the great leader in his early years with great aspirations for the liberation of the fatherland to these electric locomotives, the gifts presented by the youth and children.

The workers of the Kim Chong-tae Electric Locomotive Factory successfully built the electric locomotive "1,000-ri Journey for National Liberation" Nos. one and two in a short time.

A presentation ceremony of the loyal gifts was held at the factory on September 5.

Present at the presentation ceremony were Comrade Kim Mankum, Comrade Kang Song-san and personages concerned, as well as youth and children in the city and employees of the Kim Chong-tae Electric Locomotive Factory.

CSO: 4120

CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF O KUK-YOL'S STANDING EXAMINED

Tokoyo KITA CHOSEN MONDAI in Japanese No 39, 30 Apr 80 pp 1-5

[Text] In September last year [1979], it became clear that O Kuk-yol (then a member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party [KWP] and Lt General) was appointed as chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army [KPA], replacing General O Chin-u (24 September). Following this change in the high-ranking military personnel, attention has been paid to the question of how his rank in the military and the party will be affected by it.

As for his position in the party, his promotion to a candidate member of the Political Committee from a member of the Central Committee was confirmed when he, under the titles of the member of the Political Committee of the KWP and chief of the General Staff, delivered a report at the Central Report Meeting commemorating the 48th anniversary of the founding of the KPA on 24 April of last year.

In regard to the confirmation of his party position, O Kuk-yol first emerged as one of the Central Committee's leading cadres at the Central Report Meeting commemorating the 31st anniversary of the founding of the Republic (on the 8th) and its celebration banquet (on the 9th) of September last year. His party ranking at the time was 25th next to Ch'oe Chae-u, a candidate member of the Political Committee; and it further became clear at the 48th anniversary of the founding of the KPA that his position had advanced to 22. Although this position indicates that he was a candidate member of the Political Committee, its confirmation could not be made. Considering the fact that he ranked 109th among 117 persons at the time of the Fifth Party Congress, it is indeed an unprecedented leap.

As far as his party's position is concerned, he was quickly appointed to the post of chief of the General Staff, but so far there is no indication that his military rank has advanced.

To follow O Kuk-yol's activities from September of last year to March of this year on the basis of extremely scarce sources--(1) he visited Yugoslavia in October of last year as head of the friendship delegation of

of the KPA, and (2) on 12 March of this year when President Kim Il-song interviewed Kieu Samphan, prime minister of Kampuchea, who was then visiting Korea--in each of these occasions, the title of lieutenant general of the KPA was attached to him, thus indicating that no promotion has been made in terms of military rank up to the time.

In the KPA, unlike in the party, a shift in order and ranking seems to be extremely limited in peacetime, and it is said that there is hardly any promotion for generals, except in filling of vacancies.

When Lt General So Ch'ol was appointed recently as chief of the General Political Bureau of the KPA, he was promoted to the rank of full general by jumping two ranks; but this was a special case owing to the fact that he had been a senior member of the Political Committee. This does not apply in the case of O Kuk-yol, who is an ordinary member of the Central Committee.

Moreover, even though O Kuk-yol attained the prominent post of chief of the general staff, the person best suited for the post, judged by common sense, is Senior General Kim Ch'ol-man who was holding the post of first deputy chief of the General Staff. Since O Kuk-yol was chosen over his great senior, giving O a [military] promotion concurrently [with his other promotion] may make Senior General Kim lose his ground and this may have been another reason for not giving O Kuk-yol his military promotion.

In connection with this, there is noteworthy information. According to the 28 March TONG-IL ILBO, along with the replacement of the chief of the General Staff, a special anti-South military operation was planned, and Senior General Kim Ch'ol-man was appointed as its responsible functionary. If this is true, it means that Senior General Kim has left the General Staff and the promotion of Lt General O is a matter of time.

Apart from this, there may have been other constraints, such as Lt General O is from the Air Force rather than from the Army. In any case, he will soon have served a year since the appointment and will probably be awarded the post of senior general in September of this year or at the latest by the next Party Congress in October.

With the selection of O Kuk-yol as a candidate member of the political Committee of the Party, the lineup of the members of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the KWP came to look something like the following.

The Members of the Political Committee.

Kim Il-song, Pak Song-ch'ol, O Chin-u, So Ch'ol, Kim Chung-nin (all of them were elected in 13 November 1970), Yi Kun-mo (confirmed 24 Oct 73), Yim Ch'un-ch'u (same 4 May 76), Yi Chong-ok (presumed 4 March 77), Kye Ung-t'ae (confirmed 9 Dec 77), Kim Yong-nam (same 26 Aug 78), Kim Man-kum (same 8 Sept 78) and Kim Hwan (same 29 Sept 78).

In addition, both O Paek-yong's and Chon Mun-sop's ranks have conspicuously moved up since 1976, and judging from their ranks it is highly probable that they were appointed as the members of the Political Committee some time around March 1977.

As for Kim Chong-il, although there is a theory that he is a member of the Political Committee (elected April 1974), he was omitted because he was not present at the official functions.

Similarly, Yon Hyong-muk, of whom there has been no news since August 1978, and Ch'oe Hyon, who is considered to be in retirement, were both cut out As for Yang Hyong-sop, his demotion to a member of the Central Committee was confirmed in October last year.

The candidate Members of the Political Committee.

Hyong Mu-kwang (elected 13 Nov 77), Ch'oe Chae-u (confirmed 20 June 73), Kang Song-san (same 6 Oct 73), Chong Chun-ki (same 22 Oct 73), Kong Chin-t'ae (same 6 May 78), Ho Tam (same 23 May 78) and O Kuk-yol (same 24 Apr 80).

In addition, Kim Ch'ol-man and Pak Su-tong can be presumed to be appointed as candidate members of the Political Committee.

9368
CSO: 4105

POWER INDUSTRY INCREASES ELECTRICITY OUTPUT

SK041548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 4 (KCNA)--The power stations throughout Korea are increasing electricity output.

Now the workers in this field are waging an increased production drive, keeping the generating equipment in full-capacity operation to supply a greater amount of electric power to various domains of the national economy where an energetic "100-day battle" is afoot with the approach of the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

The Ministry of Power Industry fulfilled its August plan by 103.7 per cent as of August 31.

The Chongchongang thermal power plant hit its August plan on the 25th. Its workers topped their daily quotas by an average of 1,000,000 kwh by operating the generating equipment at full capacity through an effective control of equipment and technical control.

A growth of production is also reported from the Pyongyang and Pukchang thermal power plants.

The Pukchang thermal power plant which produced 250 million more kwh of electricity in the first half of the year than in the same period last year has lifted its output to a record figure of late. The youth shop and the third shop of the plant are now producing 5,000 kwh per hour over and above the hourly average in the first half of the year.

Production is on the upgrade also at such hydraulic power stations as the Supung, Kanggye Youth, Toknogang and Pujongang power stations.

The Changjingang and Hochongang power stations are surpassing their daily assignments respectively by more than 200,000 kwh on an average by well controlling water and raising the capacity of the generators.

The provincial power transmission and supply stations are sending more electric power to industrial establishments all over the country by further modernizing their equipment.

The power transmission and supply stations of South Hwanghae, Kangwon, North Pyongan and South Hamgyong provinces have already beat their yearly targets.

Meanwhile, an energetic drive is going on to increase the generating capacity.

Along with the large-scale power stations such as the Taedonggang power station, a large number of medium- and small-scale hydroelectric power stations are under construction in various parts of the country.

In Yanggang Province alone, 26 medium- and small-scale hydroelectric power stations are planned to be built before the sixth congress of the party scheduled in October, 13 of which have already been completed.

CSO: 4120

FACTORIES, ENTERPRISES FULFILL ANNUAL PLANS

SK111009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 11 (KCNA)--The Korean working people are vigorously waging the "100-day battle" to greet the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea scheduled in October as a great festival of victors.

In this gigantic struggle, factories and enterprises in all parts of the country are fulfilling their yearly plans one after another.

According to data available, as of the end of August, over 500 factories and enterprises had carried out their plans for the year, taking the country as a whole.

And more than 700 factories and enterprises fulfilled their assignments of the "100-day battle" 40 odd days ahead of time.

The Mangyongdae Bulldozer Factory, the Pyongyang Nonferrous Metal Factory and the Pyongchon Machine Plant modernized the production processes and markedly raised the production capacity by vigorously waging a technical innovation movement in the period of fulfilment of their plans.

The Pyongchon Machine Plant increased sheet metal processing capacity over 10 times by devising and introducing a screw-type oil pressure press and produced 26 sets of plants outside its plan.

The Tongdaewon Clothing Factory and the Sinuiju and Manpo knitwear mills fulfilled their yearly plans four months and a half ahead of schedule.

In the period of the fulfilment of its plan, the Manpo Knitwear Mill doubled its total industrial output value as against the corresponding period last year and the Sinuiju Knitwear Mill cut the production cost 5.9 per cent below the plan and expanded the variety of products by over 20 kinds.

The Anju geological prospecting team and hydrogeological prospecting teams of North Hamgyong and South Pyongan provinces have also fulfilled their yearly plans.

The geological prospecting teams in North Pyongan Province found many new promising ore veins in various areas by completing yearly tunnelling plans ahead of time.

The yearly plans have already been carried out at the Songyo, Chongju, Chongsu and Madong automatic appliances factories under the General Bureau of Automation Industry, the Taean Automatic Elements Factory, the Kangwon Provincial Korean Traditional Medicine Administration, the Namsi Saltern, the Nimyongsu forestry station and many other factories and enterprises in different domains of the national economy.

Tens of railway stations and the Kaechon Locomotive Corps under the Ministry of Railways, the Pyongyang Long-Distance Running Automobile Administration of the General Bureau of Land and Sea Transportation and many other units in the field of transportation have honoured their freight transport plans for this year.

CSO: 4120

PUSAN PORT FACILITIES BEING MODERNIZED

Seoul SEOUL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 11 Jul 80 p 7

[Article by reporter Kim Sok-chu: "Pier 5 of Pusan Rushing To Modernize"]

[Text] The Pusan port pier designed for the exclusive use of containers (Pier 5), which opened first in our country following the trend of containerization in maritime transportation, has been restored to its normal function by the Pusan Container Pier Management Public Corporation, which has assumed its management and operation. It is becoming a container terminal along the lines of pier terminals of advanced countries.

The Pusan Container Pier Management Public Corporation, which will celebrate its second anniversary of undertaking the management of the Pusan container pier next September, has been accelerating, even though the available time was short, the modernization of pier management by expanding the container yard equipment, rationalizing management techniques, and introducing a computer system.

Pier 5, which made its debut as the first exclusive container port in our country in September 1978, as part of the plan for the comprehensive development of the port of Pusan is the fruition of the great project undertaken 100 years after the opening of the Pusan port.

It can be considered as the highlight, giving the port of Pusan the honor of being an international port both in name and in fact.

This pier, which encompasses an area of 98,781 p'yong, allows two large container ships weighing 50,000 tons each to dock simultaneously at its inner wall, which is 659 meters long. Its operations yard, covering 71,815 p'yong in area, is capable of handling 10,000 containers (20-foot size) at the same time. In addition, through its storage warehouse for export-import freight, adjustment shop, freezer quonset, and computerized operation process, Pier 5 is capable of handling 200,000 containers a year with safety, speed and accuracy, thereby becoming an exclusive container pier which meets international standards.

This exclusive international-scale container pier can display its full capacity by virtue of the Pusan Container Pier Management Public Corporation, which controls its management and operation.

The container management corporation, which began operation 20 months ago, handles 45.7 percent of the total containerized exports and imports of the nation passing through the port of Pusan. The company's record for handling containerized cargo from the beginning of its operation in September 1978 to December 1978 stood at 24.6 percent--that is, it handled 22,816 out of the total of 92,915 containers in transit during that same period; during 1979, however, it reached 176,354, which is an increase of 41.7 percent over the preceding year [as published]. Furthermore, its record for handling containers the first half of this year reached 45.7 percent, thus showing a large yearly increase in handling cargo.

Although this tendency for a rapid increase in the amount of cargo being handled is due partly to growing containerization in the pattern of freight, its main cause is reportedly the influence of the pier management corporation, which has been installing the latest equipment and expanding maximum service in the handling of containers.

Before September 1978, when the Container Pier Management Public Corporation existence, there was no exclusive pier for handling containers, while containerized cargoes were rapidly on the increase; because of this, export freight had to be carried to container ships in Japanese ports by feeder vessels. In other words, it was a land barren of container piers and direct export was not possible.

With the existence of Pier 5, however, such an embarassing situation could be avoided, and the methods of relay transportation by the feeder vessels became sharply reduced.

In this way, containerized export freight which used to pile up at Pier 5 of Pusan port came to be disposed of with great facility by the pier management corporation, and the problem of the freight bottleneck was solved. Furthermore, under a cooperative arrangement with four national ship companies (Haeun, Hanjin, Choyang, and Koryo) and a total of 46 large container transport companies operating in the four great routes of the world--18 companies of the American line, 14 of the European line, and 14 of the Australian and the Southeast Asian lines, the pier management company is expediting export freight.

To provide better service to these companies and cargo owners, the company undertook in June of last year the expansion of the container yard in one section of the terminal, and decided [last] July to import two of the latest model conveyers [?] to be operated, spending 352 million won.

Prior to this, the company had already acquired six fork lifts, which are now in operation. The company now plans to complete its long-cherished computer system project by next November, spending 127 million won.

The president of the company, Cho Si-hyong, who has been instrumental in the expansion and strengthening of the facilities and equipment for the past year, stated: "When Pier 6, which is scheduled to be completed by 1982, begins operation, [the company] will have the capacity to handle 400,000 containers a year, constituting 75 percent of the total number of containers in transit in our country."

9368
CSO: 4108

'NODONG SINMUN' CITES PRODUCTION OF QUALITY METAL CONSUMER GOODS

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 6 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by staff correspondent Hong Song-kyun: "Let's Produce Quality Metal Consumer Goods"]

[Text] We recently visited the Kimch'aek Metal Consumer Goods Production Cooperative.

As we stepped through the gate of the cooperative which is upholding the teaching of the great leader to make Kimch'aek City a center for metal consumer goods production, numerous reports were posted all over so as to form a frame for the gate, reflecting the revolutionary fervor and militant spirit of the producers here.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"This year the central tasks of socialist economic construction are to regularize production in all sectors and to carry out the technological revolution vigorously so as to achieve epochal progress in socialist economic construction."

In order to adorn this, the year of the historic opening of the Sixth Party Congress, as the most shining single year in the history of the Fatherland and finish this year's plan ahead of schedule before the Sixth Party Congress, producers and technicians here are making technical innovations to regularize production on a high level, as well as increasing the varieties of metal consumer goods and bringing about innovations which enhance the quality of their products.

We entered a production site with one management functionary.

Metal consumer products were stacked high in the neat and sanitary work area.

The skillful talent of the workers was impressive, but the making of all these products by machine was a real sight.

When we looked upon this with deep interest, the functionary standing next to us spoke.

"Since products can be made by machine in this way, not only has strenuous labor been eliminated, but the quality of products has been enhanced and productivity has been doubled even though our number of workers has been cut by half."

He added that production has been greatly increased even while improving the quality of metal consumer goods by introducing various innovative plans into production, such as automating the work of putting holes in hand knives to increase efficiency more than 10 times or introducing the link hole jig into the making of locks to increase efficiency more than five times.

We left the galvanized iron work team to go to the polishing work team.

As we entered the work area, the smoothly humming and lightly turning polishing machines were giving off showers of sparks.

The polishing workers, who polish tens of kinds of products such as rice servers, soup ladles, eating knives, home scissors, industrial scissors and hand knives, planned and organized production work and adopted new technical innovations to exceed their daily plan by more than one and one-half times, saying that the polishing process must lead the way to make it possible to increase production and improve quality at the same time.

Following the noble example of these hidden heroes, who have been endlessly loyal to the great leader in order to finish this year's plan ahead of time before the Sixth Party Congress, many workers have highly demonstrated the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and struggle against hardship to exceed the tasks entrusted to them by one and one-half or two times.

We listened to the management functionary's story of how the ranks of the innovators increase daily as we headed for the safety pin work team.

As with all the other work teams we had visited, the safety pin work team was neat and clean.

As we entered the work area, a few machine workers were going back and forth checking the machines.

When we asked "Are there so few machine workers in your work teams"?, the management functionary replied as follows:

"Until just recently there were many machine workers in the work teams. However, since we began to automate our production process beginning late last year, naturally the number of machine workers decreased."

We approached a machine worker and asked him how much productivity had increased since the realization of the automation of the production process.

Hearing the machine worker's reply that productivity had increased several tens of times, we left this place thinking that one of the secrets of success in over-fulfilling by day, by period, by month and by index this year's plan, which is much higher than last year's, lies in revamping, mechanizing and automating the production process.

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CSO: 4108

INFORMATION ON NORTH KOREAN INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

[The following information on North Korean factories, mines and other industrial facilities has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. The following abbreviations are used in the sourcelines: NS = NODONG SINMUN; MC = MINJU CHOSON; NC = NODONG CH'ONGNYON.]

Saenggiryong Mine	doing well in stripping and drilling because the mine thoroughly prepared for winter weather; combatants of the high-speed drilling platoon attached to the mining technical shock brigade finished their first quarter plan at the end of January; other drillers adopted the method of simultaneous drilling and loading; repair personnel doing well repair and spot inspection, guaranteeing full running of large trucks [NS 1 Mar 80 p 1]
Hwaran Coal Mine	finished first quarter coal production plan about 40 days early; engaged in high-speed drilling movement with continuous drilling and blasting [NS 1 Mar 80 p 1]
Chongju Tractor Parts Factory	seeking internal reserves and exceeding production plans every day; casting shop installed new machinery and is producing various parts, including gear pumps and cylinder bushes; mechanization shop adopted new machinery [NS 4 Mar 80 p 1]
Songch'on Mine	tripling vertical shaft construction speed through technical innovations and is making this method general throughout the mine [NS 4 Mar 80 p 4]
Sangnong Mine	modernizing ore transport system; drilling platoons adopted new methods which increase speed but conserve materials; platoon entrusted with the middle tier No 3 crusher construction determined to finish by the end of May and are finishing crusher site excavation work; workers constructing a long-distance conveyer belt between the Sinhung Pit and the 2d concentrate shop. [NS 4 Mar 80 p 4]

Sungni [Victory] Consolidated Vehicle Factory	exceeded plans by 25 percent in January and 50 percent in February in production of the "Kumsusan" large truck; adopted new work methods in production of the "kumsusan" and "konsol" trucks; factory technicians solved technical problems, allowing an increase of 1.5 times in "kumsusan" assembly speed; members of a 19 May Technical Innovation Shock Brigade created tools enabling a doubling of parts production for "chaju-ho" trucks [NS 5 Mar 80 p 1]
Hamhung Electric Equipment Parts Factory	recently produced a hydroelectric turbine necessary for a small-medium power station [NS 5 Mar 80 p 1]
Tokhyon Mine	in February, achieved all plan indices, including ore production, pit hardening, and drilling; pits modernizing transport and strengthening links with transport personnel; drillers taking steps to deploy equipment well and increase air pressure [MC 5 Mar 80 p 1]
Chonch'on Coal Mine	exceeded February plans as of the 15th; functionaries going to the pits and organizing coal car movement rationally; drillers adopting new drilling methods suited to the mine's rock quality and using the new high-speed method, thus exceeding combat plans 3-4 times daily [MC 5 Mar 80 p 1]
Pyongyang Power Station	running boilers fully and getting 20-30 tons more steam per hour from each boiler; running generating equipment fully through good management; workers of the boiler system are carrying out spot inspection to eliminate unsatisfactory points; combatants of No 9 boiler raised the combustion rate 3 percent over standard; combatants of the turbine shop are using load controls and load distributors well; No 1 turbine producing 5,000-10,000 kw/hours more power per hour [NS 6 Mar 80 p 1]

Kim Ch'aek Iron Works	blast furnace shop reorganized pig iron facilities and adopted advanced mixture charging method, thus raising production per furnace; No 2 steel shop increasing the life of converters through technical innovations and running ingot pourers fully, increasing steel production 1.2 times as well; coke shop increasing the quality of coke and distributing more gas by preventing gas loss. [MC 6 Mar 80 p 1]
Yongsong Machinery Factory	making large-size high-pressure gas compressors as a gift to the 6th party congress [NS 7 Mar 80 p 1]
Ch'ungson-ho Tractor Factory	producing tractors at a rate better than completing their quarter plan in 2 months; making new tools and implements to increase processing speed and parts quality; gearbox shop more than doubled speed by creating new tools [NS 7 Mar 80 p 1]
4 July Rolling Stock Factory	seeking to conserve steel in making large car frames; obtained the technical equipment to produce large cars according to new plans; in February, modernizing production for freight cars [MC 7 Mar 80 p 1]
Sariwon Tractor Parts Factory	made 150 technical innovations since the first of the year; forging and heat management consolidation work team introduced new heat management method; by making materials and equipment themselves, the factory reorganized heating facilities in just 20 days; metal processing team in the tractor parts shop introduced a simultaneous batch cutting method and is exceeding combat quotas 46 percent; the mechanization shop is raising its conversion to presses [MC 7 Mar 80 p 3]
Tanch'on Magnesia Factory	automating the transportation process: in the raw materials area, ore goes from a cargo car half-dumper via conveyer belt to a jaw crusher, hence to the raw materials supply area; workers in the firing furnace shop increased the number of firings, thereby exceeding clinker production plans 1.3 times; factory is increasing the use of automation machinery and industrial television [MC 7 Mar 80 p 3]

Mangyongdae Bulldozer Factory	exceeded all indices splendidly in finishing its first quarter plan about 1 month early; doubled bulldozer production compared with the same time last year; a 19 May Technical Innovation Shock Brigade made 210 technical innovations, particularly in the casting and materials sectors and in increasing the level of conversion to press and dies; raised the number of parts they make themselves by 10 [NS 9 Mar 80 p 1]
Kim Chong-t'ae Electric Locomotive Factory	raising the level of conversion to press and die, while reorganizing the heating furnaces in a modern way; since the production process is long, broadening the machinery responsibility system to aid in shortening it [NS 9 Mar 80 p 4]
Munmuri Mine	slaked lime work team is running each over fully, raising production amounts more than 1.5 times; sending slaked lime to virtually all cooperative farms in Munmu, Samch'on, Sugok and Sinmak counties. [NS 10 Mar 80 p 1]
Yongdung Coal Mine	completing summer production preparation; discussing methods of solving problems in connection with the coming rainy season; putting up reinforcing stone walls and embankments [NS 11 Mar 80 p 4]
Yongsong Machinery Factory	exceeded January and February plans; raising the production of large equipment, including electromotor equipment, ventillators, and pressing; making large high-pressure gas compressors for fertilizer factories; boring operators of the first machinery processing shop are reorganizing vibration control equipment to raise operations speed [MC 11 Mar 80 p 1]
Yongyang Mine	functionaries taking political propaganda and economic agitation to the cutting face with the objective of finishing the month's plan early; pits have rearranged bits on rock drill cars, raising speed; made improvements to ore transport to raise the speed of rotations [NS 12 Mar 80 p 1]

Sanghwa Youth Coal Mine	all coal cutting companies are at the 10,000-ton per month level, with some larger companies at the 12,000- or 13,000-ton level; the mechanization level is beyond the first stage, so all drilling platoons work to guarantee more than 500 meters a month [MC 12 Mar 80 p 3]
August Mine	established a wood pipe factory having great production capabilities; producing wood pipes lowers the prime cost and conserves iron; combatants of the mine's 19 May Technical Innovation Shock Brigade are striving to make a 1,000-ton capacity plywood press and a screw pipe maker by mid-April, as well as various machinery and parts [NS 13 Mar 80 p 2]
8 February Cement Plant	sintering shop using industrial television and remote control equipment in raising clinker production amounts; No 5 sintering furnace reorganized the exhaust gas system; the cement shop is doing well in maintaining facilities such as automated crushing equipment and the dust precipitation equipment; raw materials and transport shops are repairing cargo cars and loading/unloading equipment as appropriate and increasing utilization rate [NS 14 Mar 80 p 1]
Youth Chemical Complex	concentrating on seeking production-increase reserves in equipment and technical management areas; 19 May Technical Innovation Shock Brigade helped in innovations on the ammonia and urea fertilizer production processes; workers strengthening technical studies in knowledge of equipment in order to raise technical skill levels one step more [NS 15 Mar 80 p 1]
Hoch'on Youth Mine	innovating in mine cars to diversify transport operations; based on experiences in making automatic dumping mine cars, miners are restructuring 7-ton and 10-ton mine cars and adapting them to production; ore production doubled [NS 15 Mar 80 p 1]
Factory Where Comrade Kim Pyong-sik Works	primary level party functionaries led workers in installing gantry cranes in handling casting materials sent to the manufacturing shop; command functionaries aided production of capital equipment by adopting many technical innovations to production, including machine tool slippage preventers [NS 15 Mar 80 p 2]

Unjon Metallurgical Construction Materials Factory	combatants of the materials sector have been making dozens of presses, elongation machines, hot rolling mills, and cold rolling mills, including low-frequency induction furnaces and 100-ton hydraulic presses [NS 16 Mar 80 p 4]
Nagwon Machinery Factory	all systems have been automated; design functionaries, entrusted with designing a large-size oxygen separator, went down to the production area to get workers' opinions and completed a design fitting Korea's true situation, which would conserve nonferrous materials more than 30 percent over plans; factory work teams produced a few dozen machines [NS 18 Mar 80 p 1]
Songch'on Mine	adopted new technology and advanced operating methods to increase drill speed and production; functionaries reorganized equipment and standardized spot inspection and reserve maintenance [NS 19 Mar 80 p 1]
Kanggye Youth Power Station	established high water level operations system and raised power production amounts per ton of water .4 percent over the generators operations levels of the same time last year; commanders analyze generator efficiency every shift and allocate water to match characteristics, so all generators run fully; in January and February, produced 1,461,000 kw/hours more power than the same time last year [NS 20 Mar 80 p 1]
Pyongyang Trackless Tram Factory	made new style oxygen producer to conserve both labor and fuel, while raising quality of welding; innovating to solve problems in guaranteeing a high degree of precision in vacuum pumps; made 400-ton presses to increase the level of conversion to press and die [MC 20 Mar 80 p 2]
Kanggye Pencil Factory	decided to make an automatic pencil processing line as a gift to the 6th party congress; 19th May Technical Innovation Shock Brigade drew up plans for the automatic line in a short time; workers making parts [NS 21 Mar 80 p 1]

Taean Electric Factory	achieving 1.9 times last year's results in production of electric motors for mines and coal mines; 19 May Technical Innovation Shock Brigade reorganized casting methods and had press equipment made to enable production increases in materials; large assembly shop and direct current machinery assembly shop increasing assembly of motors for excavators, compressors, winches and grinders [MC 21 Mar 80 p 1]
Hoch'ongang Power Station	set plans to increase automation and remote control; 19 May Technical Innovation Shock Brigade solved problems in realizing remote control between the feed command office and the No 2 generator; the shock brigade aided in making flow meters and generator selector guarantee equipment [NS 23 Mar 80 p 4]
Sinuiju Chemical Fiber Factory	command functionaries reexamined factory processes, including pulp, crushing, emulsification, aging; adopting high-temperature aging method to reduce aging time; greatly increased filtration amounts to raise purity of materials [MC 23 Mar 80 p 1]
Namp'o Glass Factory	establishing rolling glass shop as a gift for the 6th party congress; already finished a raw materials building and substantially finished crushing equipment, mixing equipment, weighers and storage tanks; finishing up basic production building and melting furnace foundation construction [NS 25 Mar 80 p 1]
Hamhung Machine Tool Factory	making modern large-size thick plate cutters as a gift to the 6th party congress [NS 25 Mar 80 p 1]
Ungok Coal Mine of the 8 February Vinalon Complex	finished indices of first quarter plan on 21 March; adopted new blasting methods which greatly increased blasting efficiency and raised rate of progress 1.5 times per rotation; transport workers tripling number of rotations of cableways and trams [NS 26 Mar 80 p 1]

5 October Electric Factory	struggling to raise production capabilities for coolers and make new equipment, such as large-size rollers; established a materials base for the new production [MC 27 Mar 80 p 1]
Ullyul Mine	working class and three revolutions team members achieved first quarter plan; adopted new method of mining and increased iron ore production; conveyer transport shop strengthened technical study to raise skill levels and reorganize equipment management, thus increasing stripping management amounts by operating the long-distance conveyer belt fully; excavator operators exceeding iron ore production plan 1.4 times every day [MC 27 Mar 80 p 1]
Yonhsong Machinery Factory	concentrating strength on manufacture of cooling compressors; factory technical section functionaries changed to a new system of wing wheel manufacture, increasing processing work amounts; wood pattern shop rationalized work, conserving hundreds of sqnare meters of wood and doubling manufacturing capabilities. [MC 27 Mar 80 p 3]
Pyongyang Steel Mill	casting shop running rolling and steel equipment fully due to good maintenance and spot inspection; adopted new technology to electric furnaces and conserving electrodes; introduced internal equipment on rollers, raising rolled steel production without labor [NS 28 Mar 80 p 2]
T'aet'an Mine	workers determined to finish construction of modern concentrate yard before 15 April; miners did well in construction of buildings from cement blocks; in the last stages of block skip construction [NC 29 Mar 80 p 1]
Enterprise Where Comrade Hŏ Min-sŏn Works	making new-style high-efficiency welders; these new welders raise welding speed 1.3 times [NC 29 Mar 80 p 1]

Hagp'o Coal Mine	19 May Technical Innovation Shock Brigade working on many items of equipment, including conveyer belt remote control equipment, high-frequency amplifiers, and derailment restorers for trams; this helped increase equipment utilization rate in February over January [NS 30 Mar 80 p 3]
Ch'onsong Youth Coal Mine	had success in new coal distributor manufacture, doubling transport capability; No 7 pit adopted various machinery, including new block loaders, saving much labor and raising drilling speed 1.2 times [NS 30 Mar 80 p 3]
Kaech'on Coal Mine	doing well in pit hardening and concretization; all processes of concrete support laying have been fully mechanized; workers have made new unpowered elevators which enabled a tripling of support assembly speed; functionaries have also reorganized the production organization, setting up simultaneous drilling and packing [NS 30 Mar 80 p 3]

9122
CSO: 4108

BRIEFS

COAL MINING INDUSTRY--Working classes and three revolutions team members subordinate to the Ministry of Coal Mining Industry splendidly completed February plans. Workers at the Kumya Youth Mine established an equipment spot inspection and maintenance base and not only completed their month's plan in the middle of February, but also their first quarter plan. The Samch'onp'o, Chonch'on and Kangdong Coal Mines each finished their month's plans 10 days or more early. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 1 Mar 80 p 1] 9122

TRANSPORT MINISTRY ACTIVITIES--Combatants and three revolutions team members of the Ministry of Land and Sea Transport exceeded their February plans. Functionaries solved problems of delivering materials and parts to harbors, enterprises, and transport units, and set up rational transportation organization. Functionaries and workers of various harbors, including Namp'o and Wonsan, increased the capabilities of loading/unloading operations, running equipment fully, and reduced freight handling time, compared with the same time last year. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 1 Mar 80 p 1] 9122

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY RESULTS--The Ministry of Chemical Industry finished its February plans with factories and enterprises under the General Bureau of Fertilizer Industry doing well in equipment management, while enterprises engaged in chemical fiber production showed good results also. Workers and technicians of the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex and the Youth Chemical Complex, increasing modern technology in their production processes, produced more chemical fertilizer, using on-hand equipment and materials. The Sunch'on Nitrolime Fertilizer Plant finished all indices of its February plan early. In the chemical fiber sector, the 8 February Vinalon Complex raised carbide production and greatly increased daily average production results in the last third of the month. The Sinuiju Chemical Fiber Plant produced chemical fiber at 1.2 times its month's plan. The Kilju Pulp Plant and Pyongyang Rubber Plant exceeded January production plans. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 1 Mar 80 p 1] 9122

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMITTEE--The Committee of Services for the People completed its February plan, with functionaries carrying out political work and mobilizing reserves. Many enterprises, including the Pyongyang Business Machines Factory and Hamhung City Business Equipment Factory, produced more equipment and parts than planned; this included coolers, washing machines, consolidated processing machines, and crushers. Many enterprises of the grain processing sector also raised the capability of their equipment. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 1 Mar 80 p 1] 9122

LIGHT INDUSTRY COMMITTEE--The Light Industry Committee achieved victory in its February combat. The textile industry sector, including the Pyongyang Consolidated Textile Mill and the Hamhung Spinning Mill, have been modernizing and increasing equipment speed. The Pyongyang Vinyl Chloride Footwear Factory and the Sunch'on Shoe Factory have been solving technical problems to produce more. Various grain factories, including the Pyongyang Grain Factory, have done well in equipment manufacture and supplied more foodstuffs and processed goods. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 2 Mar 80 p 1] 9122

AUTOMATION WORK PROGRESS--The General Bureau of Automation Industry exceeded its February plan by 18 percent as of the 28th, by undertaking concrete economic organization and achieved a high level of production from early in the month. Workers of various factories, including the Chongju and Songyo Automation Tool Factories, the Hamhung Disabled Veterans' Electric Goods Factory, and the Taean Automation Elements Factory, ran all production processes fully and have already finished their first quarter plans. The Sunch'on and Hongwon Automation Elements Factories, and the Ch'ongsu, P'yongch'on, and Taedonggang Automation Tool Factories are utilizing production capabilities to the maximum and producing much more than planned. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 2 Mar 80 p 1] 9122

STUDY HALL CONSTRUCTION--Construction work on the People's Study Hall is progressing well. Functionaries of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, Ministry of Chemical Industry, and Ministry of Forestry Industry are conducting political work with directly subordinate enterprises and getting them to guarantee production of materials for this construction, while functionaries of ministries and committees, starting with the Ministry of Materials Supply, are going directly to the site to discover what supplies are needed. Working classes of the Pyongyang Shoe Machinery Factory, Pyongyang Elevator Factory, Pyongyang Textile Mill Machinery Factory, and Mangyongdae Bulldozer Factory, are guaranteeing production of materials to be used in the chute-style building construction. Forestry workers from Paektu-san [mountain] sent needed wood, while the Sunghori and Sunch'on Cement Plants sent cement. Workers of the Kim Ch'aek Iron Works went many steel products for the work. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 2 Mar 80 p 1] 9122

MACHINERY PRODUCTION INCREASES--Machine combatants subordinate to the Third Ministry of Machine Industry completed their February plans. In particular, the Sungni [Victory] Consolidated Vehicle Factory, 30 October Factory, 26 February Factory, and the Mangyongdae Bulldozer Factory, increased production. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 3 Mar 80 p 1] 9122

CITY MANAGEMENT WORK--The Ministry of City Management finished its February plan; workers of the various building maintenance stations, city management stations, city facilities maintenance stations, and afforestation stations did well in their sectors of responsibility. In particular, workers of the city management sector did well in maintaining city buildings, and operating parks, recreation areas, and facilities; they did well in guaranteeing maintenance materials including wood, iron pipes, plastic pipe radiators, machine parts, and cement. The Mangyongdae Consolidated Machinery Factory, subordinate to the ministry, did well in producing machine parts. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 3 Mar 80 p 1] 9122

NAMP'O HARBOR TRANSPORT--Guidance functionaries at Namp'o harbor are reorganizing transport by getting a grasp of the situation on-the-spot. For example, functionaries rode locomotives to the consolidated train turnaround yard and advised workers on how to increase turnaround speed. Port functionaries, who went to dock No 1 to get a grasp of the cargo and crane situation, then rationalized transport organization, so that it now exceeds shift plans 1.2 times every day. Crane work was improved by bettering the parts and repair work. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 3 Mar 80 p 2] 9122

TAEAN CONSTRUCTION SPEED--Three revolutions team members sent to the Taean Consolidated Heavy Machinery Factory have been innovating to raise construction speed. They aided one construction station in solving problems in making gantry cranes and part manufacture. They analyzed unsatisfactory points causing weakness in winch capability during some test runs and had them eliminated. The members helped another construction station which could not fit a core shaft properly. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 4 Mar 80 p 3] 9122

THIRD MACHINE INDUSTRY--According to Ch'oe In-hwa, vice ministry of third machine industry, subordinate factories are modernizing and adopting scientific technology, including conversion to press and dies, automation, and semi-automation. Enterprises made 120 pieces of equipment in a short time; the Singni [Victory] Consolidated Vehicle Factory, for example, made 10 of them in just 5 days. Enterprises are producing about 100 types of materials via new methods: the 26 February Factory made two machines; the Kumsong Tractor Factory is pushing new technology to increase the capability of tractors; the Ammoggang [Yalu River] Tire Factory is adopting new technology to production. The Haeju Trailing Farm Machine Factory, for one, has raised production capability by conversion to press and die. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 5 Mar 80 p 4] 9122

TECHNICAL INNOVATION BRIGADES--19 May Technical Innovation Shock Brigades at factories and enterprises achieved good results in carrying out the technical revolution, in cooperation with workers and three revolutions team members. The brigade helped in modernizing mining facilities at the Unbong Mine and aided in making equipment for consolidated mechanization of pit face work; they sped work on highly-efficient mining

equipment such as perpendicular shaft drill cars and small block loaders. At the Haeju Trailing Farm Machinery Factory, a brigade raised the quality of rice transplanters by simplifying decelerators and gearboxes. A brigade also succeeded in normalizing high production at the Kanggye Bicycle Factory by aiding conversion to press and die. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 8 Mar 80 p 3] 9122

ANJU COAL MINING--Workers of the Anju Region Coal Mining Complex, who greatly exceeded January and February plans, in March are doing well in tunnelling, coal production and pit hardening and concrete work; coal production increased by more than 20 percent above plans in January and February, and is 1.2 times or better than that in March. Mining workers are raising coal production by doing well in managing mechanized coal fields while continuously increasing the number of coal fields for blasting. Pits are also emphasizing equipment assembly speed, followed by good maintenance, including spot inspections. Engineering shops at each mine and pit repair companies are improving equipment utilization rates. On their fixed coal plans, the Ipsok Coal Mine went more than 10 percent over, the Yongnip Coal Mine more than 25 percent, T'aehyang Coal Mine more than 40 percent, and Ch'onp'o better than double. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 9 Mar 80 p 1] 9122

KAECH'ON REGION MINES--Small-medium coal mines of the Kaech'on Region Coal Mining Complex are cutting 1.4 times more coal than planned. Drilling platoons at the Yongun Coal Mine adopted advanced tunnelling methods, with continuous drilling and blasting, thus increasing greatly the number of blasts and more than doubling tunnelling speed. Miners at the Simjong Coal Mine are also raising speed. Miners at the Wolli Coal Mine in February produced 1.4 times more coal than their first month's plan. The Sonmudok, Yongbuk, and Sambong Coal Mines have been doing well in tunnelling and coal cutting. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 12 Mar 80 p 1] 9122

POWER STATION MAINTENANCE--Workers at thermal and hydroelectric power stations are performing concentrated maintenance and spot inspections to keep generating equipment running fully. At the Pyongyang Power Station, to discover unsatisfactory points in the heat production system, workers are normalizing rotation inspection and in-operation inspection. Operators of the No 6 boiler system work to fix it when problem points appear, and thus are producing 30-40 more tons of steam per hour. At the Pukch'ang Power Station, shops are putting in load controls and also raising the efficiency of turbines. The Unggi Power Station is undertaking technical innovations to raise the capability of generating equipment. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 12 Mar 80 p 1] 9122

PORT CARGO TRANSIT--Haeju port has splendidly fulfilled its cargo transit amount plans by increasing the utilization rate of self-propelled barges 1.5 times, compared with the same time last year. Functionaries,

determined to improve cargo handling, undertook concrete transportation organization and greatly increased the number of round trips by self-propelled barges. Also, by using shipboard cranes, they greatly reduced cargo loading time. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 13 Mar 80 p 2] 9122

TRACTOR PARTS PRODUCTION--Tractor parts factories overfulfilled parts production plans in January and February. The Haeju Tractor Parts Factory normalized high production by redoing its production organization. The Chongju Tractor Parts Factory exceeded plans every month in production of parts for various kinds of pumps, and in February, produced 40,000 tractor parts of 40 types. The Sariwon, Wonsan, Hamhung and Kaesong Tractor Parts Factories are all doing well in parts production. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 14 Mar 80 p 1] 9122

FACTORY CONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE--Construction workers and volunteers at the No 121 factory construction site on the Ch'ongch'on River are striving to complete work at the paper mill. Workers of the 31st chemical factory construction station completed the materials supply system and are engaged in non-stop work on the composition system and paper machinery system. Functionaries of the First, Third and Fourth Machine Industry Ministries, the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, and Ministry of Chemical Industry are guaranteeing equipment and supplies. In particular, the Ministry of First Machine Industry is forwarding much equipment. The 28 September Factory is sending pumps for the pump system; the Hamhung Flume Pipe Factory is making standard goods for them; the 9 August Factory is sending vacuum filters for the waste water disposal site. Other factories sending goods include the 8 August Factory, 28 August Factory, Pyongyang Rubber Plant, Ch'ongjin Slate Factory, Wonsan Chemical Plant, Kim Ch'aek Electric Factory, Namp'o Glass Factory, Namp'o Standard Goods Factory, 30 October Factory, Taean Electric Factory, and Myonggan Chemical Plant. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 19 Mar 80 p 1] 9122

IRON MINE MODERNIZATION--Iron mines are modernizing equipment and engaging in collective mechanization of pit operations. The Musan Mine is concentrating extraction equipment on stripping operations and concentrate work; the mine is also raising the running rate of excavators and trucks through spot inspection and maintenance. The T'aet'an Mine is having high production through good prior preparation. The Tokhyon Mine is operating extraction equipment fully. The Chaeryong Mine reorganized its extraction methods and is overfulfilling plans more than 15 percent every day. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 19 Mar 80 p 1] 9122

HARBOR CONSTRUCTION WORK--Youth construction workers at the Songnim Harbor established plans and work methods fitting the special characteristics of the place and commanders undertook organizational guidance work. Those working on the docks are running equipment fully, including boats and cranes, and are finishing frame assembly and dock embankments. Workers at the office building construction adopted advanced work methods to

guarantee high levels of speed and quality. Those working on underground pipe construction are innovating in laying pipe. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 20 Mar 80 p 5] 9122

NORTHERN REGION COALING--Mines subordinate to the General Bureau of Northern Region Coal Mines have been doing well in tunnelling. The Koch'am, Myonggan, and Sinyusan Coal Mines exceeded basic tunnelling plans by 40 percent each. The Yongbuk Coal Mine did well in preparatory tunnelling, while the first vertical pit construction station and the Hagp'o Coal Mine did well in pit hardening. Pits in the Sangwha Youth Coal Mine doubled coal production through scientific management of equipment at the cutting face, including consolidated coal cutters. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 21 Mar 80 p 1] 9122

CLOTHING PRODUCTION SUCCESS--Entities subordinate to the Pyongyang City General Bureau of Clothing finished their first quarter plans as of 17 March by adopting new technology to raise speed. Workers and technicians of the Pyongyang Childrens' Clothing Factory and the Sosong Garment Factory adopted advanced cutting methods, raising cloth yield 2 percent. The Sunan Handicrafts Factory struggled to achieve its high goals. Workers of the Waesong Garment Factory adopted new needle tools and pleating implements, overfulfilling their plans 1.5-2 times daily The Mangyongdae Garment Factory raised their level of technology to increase cloth production. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 23 Mar 80 p 1] 9122

POWER TRANSMISSION WORKERS--Party workers and technicians of the Ch'ongjin City Power Transmission and Distribution Department organized a 19 May Technical Innovation Shock Brigade and made 32 technical innovations. Brigadiers, including technicians of the industrial test station, by making or recycling automation elements, made accident distance/location estimators, which will conserve many man-hours by informing them of line accidents and speeding repair or maintenance. Workers also made many accoustic pressure testers for informing themselves of the flow of electricity through high-tension wires. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 25 Mar 80 p 3] 9122

CEMENT PLANT PRODUCTION--According to materials compiled in the Ministry of Construction Materials, working classes and three revolutions team members produced 50,000 tons more cement in the middle part of the month than in the first third. At the Sunch'on Cement Plant, shops are running automated equipment fully in accordance with standard operating procedure, raising production 1.2 times; the central control office and automation repair shop are heightening workers' skill levels to guarantee accident-free operations. The 8 February Cement Plant is reliably producing more clinker and cement; the firing shop adopted a new high-speed firing method, raising production capabilities 1.3 times per hour. The Ch'onnaeri, Haeju and Sunghori Cement Plants are also increasing production. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 26 Mar 80 p 1] 9122

AUTOMATION INDUSTRY REPORT--The General Bureau of Automation Industry exceeded its first quarter plan by 2.7 percent, as of 20 March. Workers of the Sap'o Automation Tools Factory raised their daily average results to 1.2 times their plan. The Ch'ongjin Automation Tools Factory and Taean Automation Elements Factory adopted new work methods and exceeded production quotas every day. The P'yongch'on, Hungnam, Kangson and Taesong Automation Tools Factories organized well for production and produced more than planned. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 26 Mar 80 p 1] 9122

GOOD AGRICULTURAL HARVEST--Pyongyang, September 1--The agricultural working people of Korea foresee a good harvest despite the influence of the cold front which they have combated successfully. The paddy rice in the Yoldusamcholli-bol Plain and the Chaeryong Namuri-bol Plain, the granaries on the west coast, and in the Hamju-bol and Anbyon-bol plains on the east coast, and the maize in the mountainous and intermediary areas are all good. A good rice harvest is expected also on the Ponghwa Cooperative Farm in Kangdong County, South Pyongan Province. The number of the stalks per pyong is 150 more than last year and the number of the grains of each ear is also much greater. The stalks of the rice plant on the Kumchon Cooperative Farm in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, are up to 250 more than last year per pyong. On the Chonsam Cooperative Farm in Anbyon County, Kangwon Province, the number of the stalks of each root of rice is about five more than last year and all of them have come into ears. Maize farming has been well done in the 100-hectare terraced field in Hari, Kangdong County, from which a big success in terraced field maize growing was reported last year. An average of 6 to 7 tons per hectare is expected this year in the first maize farming from hundreds of hectares of terraced fields in Pyongsan and Sohung in North Hwanghae Province, Pyongwon in South Pyongan Province, Changpung in Kaesong, and Sakju County in North Pyongan Province. [SK041049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 1 Sep 80 SK]

PONGHWA CHEMICAL PLANT--Pyongyang, September 8 (KCNA)--The second-stage project of the Ponghwa Chemical Plant, a gigantic chemical industrial base of the country, has been completed. A powerful chemical production base with modern technical processes, the plant is on a very high level in its production scale and capacity, and in the diversity and variety of its products. The completion of the first-stage project in September 1978 made it possible to produce semi-finished goods for dependably supplying previous raw materials to different domains of our industry and many kinds of finished goods. The successful completion of the second-stage project will greatly contribute to developing the chemical industry of the country in a more diversified way and enhancing the living standard of the people. The constructors added shine to the forthcoming sixth congress of the Workers' Party of Korea by successfully

completing the second-stage project, more complex and larger in scale than the first one, in short period of two years. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a letter of thanks to the participants in the second-stage project of the Ponghwa Chemical Plant. The commissioning function was held on September 7. [Text] [SK081436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 8 Sep 80]

ELECTRIFICATION OF KOWON-PONGSAN LINE--Pyongyang, September 10 (KCNA)--The electrification of the railway line extending over 320 kilometres between Kowon on the east coast and Pongsan, North Hwanghae Province, in the central part of the country, has been completed. The electric railway builders have finished the vast project in a short time by intensifying the speed campaign with boundless loyalty to the great leader and the party. With the electrification of another line linking the east and west of the country, railway transport capacity in the section has been markedly increased to solve the transport problem more effectively and it has become possible to successfully fulfil the railway freight transport plan of the Second Seven-Year Plan. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory message to the participants in the project for the electrification of the Kowon-Pongsan line. The electric railway line was opened to traffic with due ceremony on September 8. [Text] [SK100553 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 10 Sep 80]

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS--Factories and enterprises subordinate to the Ministry of Communications exceeded their first quarter plan, raising production of broadcast equipment, including switchboards, wire broadcasters, and automatic converters. They are also producing more types of cooperative production goods for the national economy. Communications machinery factories have reorganized extension equipment and increased the production of communications cable. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 27 Mar 80 p 1] 9122

CSO: 4108

PYONGYANG MATERNITY HOSPITAL DESCRIBED

SK081149 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 8 (KCNA)--The Pyongyang Maternity Hospital has spent auspicious days with the birth of babies of a new generation in the one month since its opening.

The hospital with a total floor space of over 60,000 square metres consists of six modern buildings with its 13-storeyed main building in the centre, which have more than 2,000 big and small rooms. These rooms are fully furnished with all necessary medical equipment of latest types to give sufficient and safe medical services from diagnosis to assistance at childbirth, medical treatment and nursing new born babies.

The treatment and management facilities of the maternity hospital, a polyclinic base of medical services for women and babies, are highly automated and modernized.

This hospital is appraised as a monumental creation not only in scale but also in the architectural style and content and architectural technique and aesthetics. Its peculiar style presents a grand and beautiful, yet exquisite and graceful appearance, completely new to the people.

The medical collective is also formed with most competent personnel.

Now women are enjoying medical benefits with nothing more to desire in the splendid maternity hospital provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for women and the generations to come.

During the last one month over 800 babies were born at the hospital, of which more than 40 are twins.

The mothers and babies are all healthy. So the maternity hospital is always overflowing with joy.

The mothers are not confined to women in Pyongyang. They include those from towns and villages of Chagang and South Hwanghae provinces and from

a village in Kangwon Province near the military demarcation line and other local areas.

At the hospital the women in childbed, in addition to full assistance at childbirth, have all petty diseases cured, receiving treatment of otorhinolaryngology, dental surgery, etc.

Not a few women, besides those in childbed, are given successful treatment at the best furnished gynecological section.

Foreign embassy officials and their families in Korea also received treatment and assistance at childbirth at the maternity hospital.

Now cars are busy carrying women in pregnancy coming to the hospital and mothers leaving it with their babies.

CSO: 4120

LIST OF MINERAL SPRINGS IN NORTH KOREA COMPILED

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 71, Jun 80 pp 38-48

[Text] List of Mineral Springs in North Korea

From the Report of the Second National Sumposium of Mineral Springs and Physical Therapy Association

	Name	Location	Chemical Components	Application
1	Kombangsan Medicinal Water (Three Deities Water)	Samsin-dong, Taesong District, Pyongyang City	Aluminium sulphate	1.Chronic gastritis 2.Gastric duodenal ulcer 3.Chronic cholecystis and cystic duct inflammation 4.Anemia
2	Gundong Medicinal water	Oun-dong, Yongsong District, Pyongyang city	Carbonic acid	1.Chronic gastroenteric ailment 2.Gastric duodenal ulcer 3.Cholecystis and cystic duct inflammation
3	Yonggang Hot spring	Onchon Town, Onchon County, South Pyongan Province	Radium salt	1.13 degree second phase high blood pressure 2.Non-allergic contageous arthritis 3.Neurosis 4.Metritis 5.Sterility

4	Soktan (coal) Hot Spring	Onjong-ri, Yangdok county, South Pyongan Province	Mineral light sulphur	1.Non-allergic contageous arthritis 2.Muscular disease 3.Neurotic muscular disease 4.After-effect of injury and sprain 5.After-effect of intestinal operation 6.Chronic eczema 7.Neurotic dermatitis
5	Yangdok Hot Spring	Yangdok town Yangdok County South Pyongan Province	Minerals	1.Non-allergic arthritis 2.Peripheral neurosis 3.After-effect of injury and sprain 4.Female sexual organ disease 5.Dermatitis
6	Songchon Hot Spring	Onjong-ni Songchon county South Pyongan Province	Minerals	1.Non-allergic contageous disease 2.Rheumatoid arthritis 3.Neuralgia and cerebrospinal meningitis from various causes 4.Gynecological diseases 5.A series of dermatitis
7	Onyang Hot Spring	Onyang-ri Yongwon County South Pyongan Province	Minerals	1.Non-allergic contageous arthritis 2.Peripheral neurosis 3.Various after-effects 4.Gynecological diseases 5.Dermatitis
8	Kangso Medicinal Water	Yaksu-ri Kangso County South Pyongan Province	Ferrous Bicabonate	1.Chronic gastritis 2.Chronic coloitis inflammation 3.Gastric duodenal ulcer related ailment 4.Chronic hepatitis 5.Chronic cholecystis and cystic duct inflammation

9	Sinsongni Medicinal Water (Tokchon)	Sinsong-ri Tokchon county South Pyongan Province	Aluminium Sulphate	1.Chronic gastritis 2.Chronic intestinal ailment 3.Chronic cholecystis and cystic duct inflammation 4.Anemia
10	Komsan Medicinal Water	Komhung-ni Sukchon county South Pyongan Province	Isolated carbonic acid and bicarbonate	1.Chronic gastritis 2.Chronic colitis and enteritis 3.Gastric duodenal ulcer related ailment 4.Chronic cholecystis and cystic duct inflammation
11	Sakchu Hot Spring	Onchon Workers' District, Sakchu County, North Pyongan Province	Minerals	1.High blood pressure, thrombus, mucous inflammation 2.After-effects of abdominal inflammation 3.Diseases on nervous system 4.Arthritis, contageous and non-contageous 5.Metritis and ovarian malfunction, sterility 6.Dermatological neurosis eczema, skin disease
12	Unsan Hot Spring	Onjong-ni Unsan County North Pyongan Province	Minerals	1.Peripheral nervous system chronic inflammation 2.Non-tuberculousis frequent recurrence of arthritis and cerebrospinal ailment. Bone muscle and tendon disease 3.Chronic colitis and enteritis 4.Non-tuberclousis chronic pyelitis 5.Urethra calculus (large enough to see natural excretion)

13	Sachon Hot Spring	Sokchang-ri Hyangsan County North Pyongan Province	Minerals	1.Chronic gastritis 2.Gastric duodenal ulcer related ailment 3.Dermatitis
14	Soju Hot spring	North Pyongan Province	Minerals	1.Dermatitis
15	Sinon Hot Spring	Sinon-ri Taekwan County North Pyongan Province	Minerals	1.Purulent, eczema, rash skin 2.Polyarthritis, minor arthritis 3.Neuralgia and nuerosis 4.After-effect of operation and of injury
16	Changsong Medicinal Water	Yaksu-ri Changsong County North Pyongan Province	Bicarbonate Calcium Iron	1.Chronic gastritis 2.Chronic pyelitis and cystitis 3.Various anemic condition 4.Irregular menstration
17	Chonjin Medicinal Water (Phonetic) (Paikun water)	Paekun District Kusong City North Pyongan Province	Ferrous bicarbonate calcium	1.Chronic gastritis 2.Gastric duodenal ulcer related ailment 3.Chronic colitis and enteritis 4.Secondary anemic condition
18	Okhodong Medicinal Water	Yaksu-ri Sonchon County North Pyongan Province	same as above	1.Chronic gastritis 2.Pyelitis and nephritis 3.Urethra calculus (large enough to see natural excretion)
19	Sagung-dong Medicinal Water	Sokhwa-ri Sonchon County North Pyongan Province	Isolated Caronate	1.Chronic gastritis 2.Gastric duodenal ulcer related ailment (No repetitious bleeding nor bleeding of normal flow of food through the system) 3.Chronic colitis and enteritis 4.Chronic hepatitis

20	Nujiri Medicinal Water	Taedong-ri Tongchang County North Pyongan Province	Bicarbonate Calcium Iron	1.Chronic gastritis and duodenal ailment 2.Chronic colitis and enteritis 3.After-effects of ulcer operation 4.Chronic hepatitis and cystic duct gall bladder inflammation 5.Urethra calculus 6.Non-tuberclousis chronic pyelitis and cystitis 7.Anemia
21	Obi Medicinal Water (phonetic)	Sinhyon-ri Hyangsan County North Pyongan Province	same as above	1.Chronic gastritis 2.Liver and cystic duct ailment 3.Urinary organ ailment 4.After-effect of gastric operation 5.Chronic colitis and enteritis 6.Gastric duodenal ulcer related ailment 7.Diabetes (minor)
22	Sinhung Medicinal Water	Sinhung-ri Kuyang County North Pyongan Province	Bicarbonate	1.Chronic gastritis 2.Liver cystic duct ailment 3.Urinary system ailment 4.Gastric duodenal ulcer related ailment
23	Sonigol Medicinal Water	Tokchon-ri Taechon County North Pyongan Province	Sodium bicarbonate, Calcium	1.Chronic gastritis 2.Chronic colitis 3.Liver and cystic duct ailment
24	Yangha-ri Medicinal Water	Yangha-dong Kusong City North Pyongan Province	Isolated Carbonate sodium	1.Chronic gastritis 2.Duodenal ulcer ailment 3.After effect of stomach operation or of injury 4.Chronic colitis and enteritis 5.Anemic condition and irregular menstration 6.Chronic hepatitis and cholecystitis

25	Uze Medicinal Water	Yonghung-ri Unsan County North Pyongan Province	Minerals	1.Chronic gastritis 2.Gastric duodenal ulcer 3.Pyelitis and cystitis 4.Eczema, dry and wet; skin disease and rash
26	Som Hot Spring	Onchon-ri Tongshin County Chaggang Province	Minerals and sulphur	1.Subacute illnesses from various causes (non-tuberculousis) 2.Skin diseases (rash, eczema) 3.Digestive system ailment 4.Sterility and other gynecological ailment 5.Peripheral neurosis its after-effects 6.Chronic poisoning from lead and mercury
27	Wonhung Hot Spring	Wonhung-ri Tongsin County Chaggang Province	same as above	1.Arthritis from various causes (non-tuberculousis) 2.Skin disease such as rash and eczema 3.Gynecological disorder such as irregular menstration, ovarian function, sterility or sexual organ inflammation 4.Neuralgia and chronic disorder of peripheral and central nervous system After effect of injury 5.Chronic poisoning
28	Chonchang Medicinal Water	Chonchang Workers' District, Songwon County Chaggang Province	Bicarbonate salt	1.Chronic gastritis 2.Chronic hepatitis 3.Chronic cholecystitis
29	Chonchon Medicinal Water	Sinjok Workers' District Chonchon County Chaggang Province	same as above	1.Chronic gastritis 2.Chronic cholecystitis 3.Chronic hepatitis 4.Gall stone 5.Chronic pyelitis 6.Anemia 7.Kidney stone (natural excretion)

30	Songchon Medicinal Water	Songchon-ri Songwon County Chaggang Province	same as above	1.Chronic gastritis 2.Chronic hepatitis 3.Chronic cholecystitis
31	Chiryol [phonetic] Medicinal Water	Unpyong-ri Chosan County Chaggang Province	Same as above	1.Chronic gastritis 2.Gastric duodenal ulcer 3.Chronic cystitis 4.Chronic pyelitis
32	Wegwi Medicinal Water	Yaksu-ri Sijung County Chaggang Province	same as above	1.Chronic gastritis 2.Gastric duodenal ulcer 3.Chronic colitis and enteritis 4.Liver and cystic duct disease from various causes 5.Pyelitis, kidney and urinary calculus, non-tuberculousis pyelitis 6.Anemic conditions, pallor virginum, irregular menstration 7.Disbetis (minor) 8.Chronic bronchitis and throat inflammation
33	Kaha Medicinal Water	Kaha-ri Ushi county Chaggang Province	same as above	1.Chronic gastritis 2.Chronic hepatitis 3.Chronic cystitis 4.Anemic conditions, frequent
34	Arongsong Medicinal Water	Arongsong-ni Tongsin county Chaggang Province	same as above	1.Chronic gastritis 2.Liver and liver duct diseases
35.	Yochim [phonetic] Medicinal Water	Kumsok-ni Tongshin county Chaggang Province	same as above	1.Chronic gastritis 2.Chronic hepatitis 3.Chronic cholecystitis 4.Anemia
36	Modomi [phonetic] Medicinal Water	Chongun-ri Hichon city Chaggang Province	same as above	1.Chronic gastritis 2.Liver and liver duct inflammation 3.Urinary system ailment
37	Chongryang [phonetic] Medicinal Water	same as above	same as above	1.Chronic gastritis 2.Chronic cystitis 3.Chronic pyelitis 4.Anemia (second phase)

38	Chongaju [phonetic] Medicinal Water	Kwandae-ri Huichon City Chaggang Province	same as above	1.Chronic gastritis 2.Urinary system ailment 3.Anemia
39	Yonha Medicinal Water (Tokno-gang)	Yonha-ri Manpo City Chaggang Province	same as above	1.Chronic gastritis 2.Chronic cystitis 3.Chronic pyelitis 4.Chronic hepatitis and cholecystitis
40	Myongdae Medicinal Water	Myongdae-ri Huichon City Chaggang Province	same as above	same as above
41	Changdok Medicinal Water	Changdok-ri Chonchon county Chaggang Province	same as above	same as above
42	Mita Medicinal Water	Mita-ri Manpo City Chaggang Province	same as above	same as above
43	Taehung Medicinal Water	Taehung-ri Hwapyong County Chaggang Province	same as above	same as above
44	Ipyong Medicinal Water	Ipyong-ri Hwapyong County Chaggang Province	same as above	same as above
45	Unsu-ri Medicinal Water	Unsu Workers' District, Nangnim county, Chaggang Province	same as above	same as above
46	Wolhyon Medicinal Water	Wolhyon-ri Songwon County Chaggang Province	same as above	same as above
47	Shinchon Hot Spring	Onchon-ri Chinchon County South Hwanghae Province	Minerals and sulfer	1.Chronic gastritis 2.High bloodpressure 3.Rheumatic arthritis 4.Neurosis, neuralgia 5.Injuries from bruise
48	Anak Hot Spring (Unchon)	Unchon town Unchon County South Hwanhae Province	Minerals	1.Chronic gastritis 2.Rheumatic arthritis 3.Injuries 4.Sciatica, peripheral neurosis 5.Lead poisoning 6.Chronic gynecological ailment

49 Talchon Hot Spring	Talchon-ri Samchon County South Hwanghae Province	Radium containing minerals	1.Rheumatic arthritis 2.Bone fracture 3.Sciatica 4.Chronic gynecological disorder 5.Blood pressure
50 Samchon Hot Spring	Samchon town Samchon County South Hwanghae Province	Minerals	1.Digestive system (chronic gastritis) 2.Urinary diseases 3.Chronic eczema
51 Songhwa Hot Spring	Onchon-ri Songhwa County South Hwanghae Province	Minerals	1.Rheumatic arthritis 2.Chronic eczema 3.Endometritis 4.High blood pressure
52 Imok Hot Spring	Pyoksong County South Hwanghae Province	Minerals	1.Peripheral neurosis 2.Non-tuberculousis contageous arthritis 3.Skin disease
53 Paekchon Hot Spring	Paekchon town Paekchon County South Hwanghae Province	Minerals	1.Chronic digestive ailment 2.Gynecological disease 3.Illness at the joints 4.Neurosis
54 Ongjin Hot Spring	Ongjin Town Ongjin County South Hwanghae Province	Radium salt	1.Low acid chronic illness 2.Neurosis, nervous muscle disorder, neuralgia 3.Rheumatic arthritis 4.Chronic eczema, dry skin rash, purulent skin, nervous dermatis
55 Paekchon Hot Spring	Paekchon town Paekchon County South Hwanghae Province	Minerals	1.Low acid chronic gastritis 2.High blood pressure 3.Neurosis, neralgia 4.Female sexual organ disease 5.Sprain and after-effects of operation

56	Yonan Hot Spring	Kumsong-ri Paekchon County South Hwanghae Province	Radium salt	1.Low acid chronic gastritis 2.High blood pressure 3.Gynecological illness 4.Rheumatic arthritis 5.Neuralgia 6.Various bruise
57	Pyongsan Hot Spring	Pyongchon town Pyongsan County South Hwanghae Province	Radium containing minerals	1.High blood pressure 2.Neuralgia 3.Rheumatic arthritis 4.Endometritis, irregular ovarian function, sterility, chronic gastritis
58	Taegiri Medicinal Water	Taegi-ri Ongjin County South Hwanghae Province	Bicarbonate salt	1.Chronic gastritis 2.Chronic colitis 3.Chronic pyelitis 4.Chronic cystitis
59	Sukchongni Hot Spring	Sukchong-ri Kumchon county South Hwanghae Province (Former Onchon county)	same as above	1.Chronic gastritis 2.Cholecystitis and liver duct disease 3.Chronic cystitis 4.Chronic pyelitis
60	Taechon-ni Medicinal Water	Taechon-ri Insan county North Hwanghae Province	Minerals	1.Chronic gastritis 2.Malfunction of body movement 3.Various skin diseases
61	Chomkyo Medicinal Water	Chomkyo ri Singye county North Hwanghae Province	Bicarbonate salt	1.Chronic gastritis 2.Chronic cholecystitis and chronic hepatitis 3.Chronic cystitis
62	Sujong [phonetic] Medicinal Water	Sopyong-ri Suan County North Hwanghae Province	Bicarbonate salt	1.Chronic gastritis 2.Gastric duodenal ulcer 3.Chronic hepatitis from various causes 4.Chronic cholecystitis and duct inflammation 5.Chronic nephritis and chronic cystitis

63 Oekumgang Hot Spring	Onjong-ri Kosong County Kangwon Province	Radium containing minerals	1.High blood pressure 2.Non-allergic contageous arthritis 3.Stiff joints and spasmatic contraction 4.Injuries 5.Neurosis and nervous muscle disorder
64 Kalsan [phonetic] Hot Spring	Kudang-ri Pangyo county Kangwon Province	Fluorine containing minerals	1.Intestinal inflammation 2.Neurosis and frequent nerotis 3.Non-Tuberclousis frequent arthritis sprain at bone muscle and tendon 4.Chronic heavy metal poisoning from professional work 5.Female sexual organ disease and gynecological disease 6.Chronic endometritis 7.Malfunction of ovarium 8.Prostatitis, orchitis, and epididymis 9.Peripheral and central nervous system illness and its injury
65 Sambang Medicinal Water	Sambang-ri Sonpo County Kangwon Province	Bicarbonate salt containing iron	1.Chronic gastritis 2.Gastric duodenal ulcer 3.Chronic colitis and enteritis 4.Liver duct inflammation and cholecystitis 5.Diabetes (minor) 6.Gall bladder stone 7.Pyelitis, nephritis and chronic pyelitis 8.Non-tuberclouis chronic pyelitis and cystitis

66	Sokwangsa Medicinal Water	Solbong-ri Kosan County Kangwon Province	same as above	1.Chronic disease of liver duct and cholecystitis (except gall stone) 2.Gastritis duodenal ulcer and its end-result hepatitis 3.Industrial poisoning from lead, zinc and sulferic acid gas)
67	Notan Medicinal Water	Notan-ri Pobtong County Kangwon Province	Sodium bicarbonate and calcium bicarbonate	1.Chronic gastritis 2.Liver duct and gall bladder inflammation (except gall stone) 3.Chemical poisoning 4.Non-tuberclousis pyelitis, heart and bladder inflammation
68	Yongdam Medicinal Water	Sinhung-ri Chonnae County Kangwon Province	Sodium bicarbonate	1.Chronic gastritis 2.Liver duct and gall bladder inflammation (except gall stone) 3.Chronic pyelitis 4.Urinary stone 5.Second phase anemia
69	Kumgok Medicinal Water	Kumgok-ri Chunyang County Kangwon Province	Minerals containing sulferic hydrogen	1.Gastric duodenal ulcer 2.Chronic gastritis, colitis and enteritis 3.Skin diseases (eczema and purulent skin)
70	Sinhung Hot Spring	Sinhung town Sinhung County South Hamgyong Province	Radium salt	1.Neurosis and low acidity chronic gastritis 2.High blood pressure
71	Unggiryong Hot Spring	Unggi county North Hamgyong Province	Radium	1.Digestive system disorder 2.Liver ailment 3.Skin disease
72	Chuul Hot Spring	Chuul-ri Kyongsong county Chongjin City	Minerals containing weak radium	Bone and joint system illness -- 1.Non-allergic contageous arthritis (except tuberclousis) 2.Functional joint contraction and stiffness

		3.After-effects of various external injuries (except injury sustained at head) 4.Abnormal vertebrae arthritis Nervous system disorder-- 1.Neuralgia from various causes 2.Various neurotis and disorder at the roots of nervous system and high blood pressure Gynecological diseases-- 1.Malfunction of ovarian and irregular menstration 2.Underdevelopment of womb 3.Chronic endometritis 4.Itchiness at the external area of female sexual organ 5.Non-responsiveness to sexual sensibility and nervousness related to middle age Industrial poisoning-- sulferous acid gas poisoning
73 Onbo Hot Spring	Chuul Onbo-ri Kyongson County Chongjin City	Nervous system disorder-- 1.Peripheral neurotis 2.Neuralgia 3.After-effects of injuries 4.Non-tuberclousis arthritis and rheumatic frequent arthritis 5.Joint spasm Female sexual organ disease-- 1.Inflammation of organs 2.Malfunction of ovarian 3.Sterility Skin disease-- 1.Chronic eczema 2.Dermatis

				3.Dry eczema 4.Skin nervous illness Others-- High blood pressure, chronic poisoning from professional work
74	Songhung Hot Spring	Songhung-ri Kim Chaek City North Hamgyong Province	Minerals	1.Non-allergic contageous arthritis, Rheumatic arthritis, Non-contageous malneutrition related arthritis 2.Contageous bone inflammation from injury and periostitis 3.Muscular disorder and tendon membrane inflammation 4.Joint spasm 5.Skin disease-- 1.Chronic eczema 2.Dry eczema 3.Dermatitis 4.Redish flat herpes 5.Itchiness 6.Albinism
75	Onsupyong Hot Spring	Onchon-ri Kilchu County North Hamgyong Province	Minerals	1.Chronic poisoning from lead, mercury and carbon gas 2.Nervous system illness such as peripheral nerve inflammation, cerebral membrane and vertebrae injury after-effects 3.Intestinal duodenum inflammation, liver and gall bladder area inflammation (except acute or subacute ailment)
76	Sechon Hot Spring	Sechon-ri Kim Chaek City North Hamgyong Province	Strong radium containing minerals	1.Hypertension from rheumatoid myocarditis 2.Peripheral neuritis and neuralgia 3.Non-allergic contageous arthritis, rheumatic arthritis and joint spasm

				4.Malfunction of oarium and sterility 5.Gastritis and duodenal area inflammation, liver and gall bladder inflammation 6.Chronic eczema and dry skin 7.Chronic poisoning from professional work(lead and mercury), specialized medical treatment after-effect (salvarsan) 8.Chroni- gastritis, after-effect of stomach operation
77	Pajang Hot Spring	Najin city North Hamgyong Province	Minerals	Chronic eczema, dry skin and other dermatitis
78	Hwangjinri Hot Spring	Hwangjin-ri Myongchon County North Hamgyong Province	Minerals ccntaining sulferous hydrogen	1.Inflammatory disease of peripheral and central nervous system 2.Non-tuberclousis arthritis 3.Chronic disease of female sexual organ 4.Various skin diseases and a partial allergic disease
79	Posang Hot Spring	Kyongsong County, Chongjin city	Radium containing minerals	1.Thrombos phlebitis 2.Intestinal inflammation 3.Peripheral nervous system illness and its injury 4.Non-tuberclousis arthritis 5.Womb area inflammation Malfunction of ovarian, sterility, prostate gland illness, orchitis and epididymis 6.Dry chronic eczema 7.Chronic poisoning

80	Sonjong Hot Spring	Kyongsong County North Hamgyong Province	Minerals	1.Peripheral nervous system and its after-effect 2.Non-tuberclousis arthritis 3.Partial intestinal illness 4.Partial gynecological disease
81	Sampo Hot Spring	Orang County North Hamgyong Province	Minerals	1.Peripheral nervous system illness and and its after-effect 2.Partial gynecological illness
82	Sinun Hot Spring	Orang County North Hamgyong Province	Minerals	1.Bone joint system illness Gynecological ailment 2.Various poisoning from industrial causes and drug related causes 3.Various neuralgia and nervous muscle ailment
83	Sari Hot Spring	Sa-ri Myongchon County North Hamgyong Province	Minerals	1.Peripheral neuritis and after-effect 2.Non-tuberclousis arthritis 3.Partial gynecological illness 4.Partial intestinal illness
84	Sibilli Hot Spring	Sibilli Kilchu County North Hamgyong Province	Minerals	1.Non-tuberclousis arthritis 2.Peripheral neuritis and after-effects 3.Partial gynecological illness
85	Tansupyong Hot Spring	Orang County North Hamgyong Province		1.Non-tuberclousis arthritis 2.Peripheral neuritis and after-effect

86	Linchon Hot Spring	Nanam area Chongjin City	Radium containing minerals	1.Peripheral neuritis and neuralgia 2.Malfunction of ovarian and sterility 3.Chronic eczema and dry skin
87	Paltan Hot Spring	Punyong area Chongjin city	Minerals	1.Intestinal illness 2.Skin disease
88	Pochon-naegok Hot Spring	Naegok-ri Pochon County Yanggang Province	Sulfer containing minerals	1.Peripheral nervous system illness and its after-effect 2.Non-tuberclousis arthritis 3.Partial skin disease 4.Gynecological illness 5.Chronic digestive system disorder

Source: Pyongyang Radio 20 Mar 63

9364
CSO: 4105

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

OVERSEAS KOREANS DENOUNCE U.S. SUPPORT OF CHON

SK041541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 4 (KCNA)--The attendants of an "Emergency Conference of Overseas Koreans for Rescue of Kim Tae-chung and the Democratization of South Korea" recently held in Tokyo pungently denounced the United States for manipulating the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique behind the scene, according to a KNS report.

Kim Un-ha, a Korean resident in the United States, said:

A close scrutiny of the Kwangju incident and a series of incidents in South America [as received] reveals that there always stands the United States behind them.

We should know the true colour of the United States. We should know clearly who is our enemy and achieve a great unity, transcending differences in ideology, idea and system, to beat the formidable enemy.

Ko Se-kon, a Korean resident in the United States, said that the life of Kim Tae-chung is hanging by a thread.

He further said:

When the United States kills our nation, we should wage an anti-U.S. struggle. We will win, if we fight. We can win only by toppling Chon Tu-hwan.

Kim Tong-su, a Korean resident in the United States, said:

We should wage an anti-U.S. movement, as it is the United States which brought the division of our fatherland and nation and is trying to perpetuate it and it is also the United States which has maintained dictatorship in the South.

We hope for the unity of the progressive forces in the movement for democracy. We call for clearing away the anti-communist idea seeking the perpetuation of the division of the nation.

Yim Min-sik, a Korean resident in Denmark, said:

We have been deceived by the United States for 36 years, nay, for 50 years. The United States is never our helper and does not save us. We should make a study of the United States to wage an anti-U.S. movement.

Song Ki-hwan, a Korean resident in the United States, noted that the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" cannot be maintained without the protection of the United States and the Japanese reactionaries.

He said:

We should cudgel our brains and Korean residents in the United States should openly denounce the South Korean policy of Japan and compatriots in Japan should denounce the U.S. South Korean policy.

Chon Chung-nim, a Korean resident in Canada, said:

The command of the South Korean Army is in the hand of the U.S. forces commander in South Korea. This South Korean Army murdered people in the Kwangju incident.

It is with the protection of the United States that Chon Tu-hwan can stay in "power."

The United States never forgets to claim that it loves freedom and democracy. But, in actuality, it has two faces. In the question of Kim Tae-chung, too, it outwardly expresses "regret," but, behind his back, it opposes his coming to power.

Choe Myong-sang, a Korean resident in the United States, had this to say:

The struggle for democracy cannot help being rigorous and protracted, as long as the United States uses South Korea as an anti-communist base and the South Korean military is aided by it.

This movement may be launched in the United States and other countries. But, it would be still better for the compatriots in the homeland to start it.

It is a short cut to a switchover in the U.S. South Korean policy.

CSO: 4120

CHONGNYON STANDING COMMITTEE SENDS MESSAGE TO KIM IL-SONG

SK150811 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Tokyo, September 12 (KNS-KCNA)--The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) sent a message of thanks to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song for his 76th remittance of huge educational aid fund and stipends for the development of the democratic, national education of the compatriots in Japan.

Pointing out that the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song sent again a huge educational aid fund and stipends amounting to 515 million yen in Japanese currency, the message says: The educational aid fund and stipends sent by you the fatherly leader in 76 installments including the last remittance amount to 28,893,827,033 yen in Japanese currency.

This warm solicitude carries a paternal love of you the respected and beloved leader who are concerned to bring up the children of compatriots in Japan to be the continuers of the cause of (juche), true Koreans like the children and youth in the homeland.

The message stresses:

The great solicitude shown by you the respected and beloved leader in the remittance of the educational aid fund and stipends greatly encourages the Chongnyon functionaries and the compatriots in Japan who are energetically striving to make this year a most shining year in the movement of Koreans in Japan and firmly guarantees the development and efflorescence of national education.

We will firmly arm the Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Japan with the immortal chuche idea and thoroughly establish the ideological system of chuche in the organization in the future to build up Chongnyon more firmly as a powerful organization of overseas compatriots of the republic, upholding the programmatic teachings of you the great leader.

We will make a new advance in the work for educating and bringing up the Korean school children and youth in Japan to be revolutionary workers

boundlessly faithful to you the great leader by revolutionising the ranks of educational workers and more effectively organizing work with the parents of school children and youth for the development of democratic, national education.

The message sincerely wishes good health and a long life to the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the tender-hearted father of the compatriots in Japan.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON BANQUET MARKS DPRK FOUNDING

SK111035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Tokyo, September 9 (KNS-KCNA)--The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) arranged a grand banquet on September 8 at the Keio Brother Hotel in Tokyo in honour of the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

A portrait of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song was placed in the banquet hall.

Attending the banquet were Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, and its vice-chairmen, general secretary and department directors, leading functionaries of organisations and enterprises under Chongnyon and Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Tokyo District.

Present on invitation were Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party; Tomio Nishizawa, vice-chairman of the Japan Communist Party; Yasuyuki Okimoto, member of the House of Representatives from the Komei party; Chuji Kuno, chairman of the Dietmens League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship who is member of the House of Representatives from the Liberal Democratic Party; Tokuma Utsunomiya, independent member of the House of Councillors; Fujio Hanawa, director of the secretariat of the National Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il-song; Takeo Miyagawa, director of the board of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea; Toranori Kumamoto, director of the national movement department of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan; Makoto Ichikawa, representative member of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; Katsushige Matsui, representative director of the Japan-Korea Association; Yoshihisa Kajitani, permanent director of the Japan-Korea Society for Cultural Exchange; and other Japanese personages of all circles and diplomatic envoys of 43 countries in Japan, over 1,000 in all.

Chairman Han Tok-su spoke at the banquet.

Referring to the brilliant course of our republic founded by the great leader, he expressed the belief that the Japanese people of all walks of life and the world peaceloving people would extend full support and encouragement to the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, their long-cherished national desire, in the future, too.

Next, Chuji Kuno made a congratulatory speech.

After warmly hailing the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, he expressed the determination to wage a continued struggle to promote the reunification of Korea.

The attendants at the banquet drank toasts to the good health and long life of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4120

CHONGNYON MEETING IN JAPAN MARKS DPRK NATIONAL DAY

SK110452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Tokyo, September 9 (KNS-KCNA)--A central meeting of Koreans in Japan celebrating the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland, was held at the Korean House of Culture in Tokyo on September 8.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

Present at the meeting were chairman Han Tok-su and vice-chairmen, general secretary and department directors of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), leading personages of organisations and enterprises under Chongnyon and functionaries and compatriots under the Tokyo metropolitan headquarters of Chongnyon, over 4,000 in all.

A letter to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting.

Vice-Chairman Yi Kye-paek spoke at the meeting.

He said that the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland, is a genuine country of the people founded by the great leader and that the founding of the republic was an epochal event announcing the appearance of an independent people and the grand birth of chuche Korea, the first things of their kind in the history of our people.

Referring to the proud exploits and successes made in the revolution and construction of our country after the founding of the republic, he stressed: What is most precious in the development of the republic is that the people are closely united with one will and one purpose around the great leader with the high consciousness of being the masters of the country and pure and clean ideological and moral traits.

Noting that today when 35 years have passed since the liberation of the fatherland, our country has not yet been reunified owing to the splitting manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, he said: The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique who are running about recklessly to perpetuate the division of the country, going against the trend of history, will face a stern judgment by the people and history.

He called upon the entire Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots to rally close around the great leader, further strengthen the patriotic work for national reunification and vigorously wage the "three-month movement to greet the 12th congress of Chongnyon with shining successes" for the present.

Congratulatory speeches were made at the meeting by Tamio Kawakami, director of the International Department of the Japan Socialist Party; Kiichi Yamada, member of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party; Yasuo Maruyama, vice-chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan; Akira Iwai, general secretary of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; and Hiroshi Innami, deputy representative director of the Japan-Korea Association.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

KOREAN CONGRATULATORY DELEGATION--Pyongyang, September 6 (KCNA)--A group of Koreans in Japan for celebrating the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea arrived in Pyongyang on September 5 by plane. Placed at the airport was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people. A large number of working people in the city warmly welcomed the members of the congratulatory group headed by Yi Chin-kyu, vice-chairman of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon). The members of the congratulatory group were cordially greeted at the airport by Comrade Kim Chung-in, Vice-Premier Kye Ung-tae, and Ho Chong-suk, So Yun-sok, Chang Yun-pil, Chi Chae-yong, Kim Chu-yong, An Sung-hak and other personages concerned. The congratulatory group was also met by heads of Chongnyon delegations staying in the socialist homeland. [Text] [SK052245 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 5 Sep 80]

KOREAN TRADERS FROM JAPAN--Pyongyang, September 6 (KCNA)--A delegation of Korean traders and industrialists in Japan headed by Choe Yong-sik, chairman of the Kanagawa Prefectural Association of Traders and Industrialists under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), arrived in Pyongyang on September 5 by plane for a visit to the socialist homeland. In the evening the Administration Council arranged a party at the Okyugwan Restaurant for the delegation. Present there were Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, and Ho Chong-suk, Kim In-son and other personages concerned. Kim In-son and Choe Yong-sik spoke at the party. The participants raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [Text] [SK052240 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 5 Sep 80] Pyongyang, September 13 (KCNA)--Mun Pyong-on, deputy chief director of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan and chairman of the Nara Prefectural Association of Commerce and Industry, and his wife arrived in Pyongyang by plane on September 12 for a visit to the socialist homeland. [Text] [SK122330 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 12 Sep 80]

KOREAN STUDENT GROUP--Pyongyang, September 12 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on September 11 met the delegation of the Union of Korean Students Studying at Japanese Schools headed by Han Chong-chi, chairman of the

Central Standing Committee of the union, and had a talk with it in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic feelings. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Kim In-son. [Text] [SK112243 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 11 Sep 80]

CHONGNYON YOUTH FUNCTIONARIES--Pyongyang, September 12 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki yesterday met the delegation of model functionaries of the League of Korean Youth in Japan under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Yun Kong-su, a section chief of Choson Chongnyon, and had a conversation with it in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic feelings. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Kim In-son. [Text] [SK112214 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2221 GMT 11 Sep 80]

CHOSON UNIVERSITY STUDENTS--Pyongyang, September 12 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae yesterday met the delegation of students of the graduation class of the Choson University headed by Yang Nam-in, dean of the foreign languages faculty of the Choson University, and had a conversation with it in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic feelings. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Kim Chu-yong. [Text] [SK112324 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2225 GMT 11 Sep 80]

KOREAN EDUCATORS FROM JAPAN--Pyongyang, September 13 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki yesterday met the 8th delegation of Korean educationists in Japan headed by Pak Chon-su, chief of the educational section of the Aichi prefectural headquarters of Chongnyon, and had a conversation with it in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic feelings. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Yi Chae-kwan. [Text] [SK122336 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 12 Sep 80]

HOME-VISITING GROUP--Pyongyang, September 15 (KCNA)--The 18th short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Yi Pyong-su, vice-chairman of the Saitama prefectural headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), arrived in Wonsan on September 14 by the ship "Samjiyon." [Text] [SK142229 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 14 Sep 80]

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS LEAVE--Pyongyang, September 16 (KCNA)--The 8th delegation of Korean educationists in Japan, the delegation of the Union of Korean Students Studying at Japanese Schools, the delegation of model functionaries of the League of Korean Youth in Japan under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and the delegation of students of the graduation class of the Choson University left Wonsan on September 15 by the ship "Mangyongbong" after concluding their visit to the socialist homeland. [Text] [SK152244 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 15 Sep 80]

CSO: 4120

KIM KYONG-YON CONFERS WITH PAKISTANI LEADERS, DISCUSSES MANY ISSUES

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 29 Aug 80 p 1

[Article by Ashraf Hashmi]

[Text] Islamabad, 28 Aug--Pakistan is understood to have told the visiting Vice-Premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that there has not been any change in its principled stand on Kabul crisis and it was its firm conviction that the situation in the region could only be normalised if Soviet forces totally withdrew from Afghanistan and the people there were given a change to decide about their future in a free and fair atmosphere.

Today's talks between Kim Kyong-yon and Foreign Ministery Agha Shahi were mainly confined to the developments in the region, situation in the Middle East and other matters of bilateral concern.

During the talks, held in cordial and friendly atmosphere, the Pakistan side fully explained its point of view over the situation in the region, Middle East crisis and other international issues with special reference to the situation in Afghanistan.

The visiting DPRK Vice-Premier while talking about the reunification of two Koreas explained his country's efforts in this regard and appreciated Pakistan's support for the reunification of Korea.

The Non-Aligned Movement and ways and means to further strengthing the movement were also discussed during the talks.

Later in the evening, Mr Kim called on President Ziaul Haq and remained with him for about an hour.

The visiting dignitary is said to have conveyed a message of President Kim Il-song to President Zia and discussed with him the matters of of mutual concern. He is also reported to have conveyed his country's desire for strengthening the Non-Aligned Movement and raised the question of the

reunification of Korea. He also expressed his desire for boosting the already existing friendly relations between the two countries in all fields. The question of President Zia's pending visit to Pyongyang was also discussed and the President is understood to have expressed the desire for visiting Democratic People's Republic of Korea at an appropriate time.

During talks with Mr. Shahi, the Vice-Premier was assisted by the DPRK Ambassador in Pakistan, An Yong Ho, Director-General Chang Yong-chun, Director Mrs. Yi Chu-ok and other officials. Secretary-General S. Shah Nawaz, Foreign Secretary Riaz Piracha, Director-General Brig. Iqbal Shafi and other Foreign Office officials represented the Pakistan side.

CSO: 4120

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MESSAGES FROM FOREIGN LEADERS

SK151044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 15 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from foreign party and state leaders on the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

The messages extended heartfelt felicitations and greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and sincerely wished him good health and a long life on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, in his message said: The Romanian people heartily rejoice at the great successes made by the Korean people in the socialist construction of the country under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song. I reaffirm full solidarity with the Korean peoples just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and Lubomir Strougal, premier of the government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, in their message expressed the belief that the friendship and mutual cooperation between the two parties and countries would develop. They wished Comrade Kim Il-song and the entire Korean people new success in socialist construction and in the endeavours to reunify the country peacefully on a democratic principle.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian Peoples Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian Peoples Republic, in their message expressed the conviction that the development of relations and

the furthering of cooperation between the two countries would serve the interests of the two peoples, the cause of socialism and progress and the consolidation of universal peace in the world and wished Comrade Kim Il-song and the fraternal Korean people new success in the work for the further prosperity of the country.

Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, Henryk Jablonski, president of the State Council of the Polish Peoples Republic, and Jozef Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, noted that over the past 32 years the Korean people under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea have achieved great successes in socialist construction and said that the Polish people have supported and will support in the future, too, the initiatives of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea for the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country without foreign interference.

Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the Peoples Assembly of the Peoples Socialist Republic of Albania, and Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Peoples Socialist Republic of Albania, in their message pointed out that over the past 32 years since the founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea the Korean people have achieved important success in developing and strengthening the country in an all-round way. On the occasion of this holiday, the message said, we wish the Korean people greater victory in the work for the prosperity of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and for the independent reunification of the country.

Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Peoples Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great Peoples Hural of the Mongolian Peoples Republic, and J. Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian Peoples Republic, said in their message:

The Central Committee of the Mongolian Peoples Revolutionary Party and the government of the Mongolian Peoples Republic have exerted consistent efforts to develop and strengthen all-round relations with the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea. The Mongolian people will invariably support in the future, too, the Korean peoples just struggle to force foreign troops out of South Korea and reunify the country in a peaceful way and on a democratic basis.

Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao Peoples Revolutionary Party and prime minister of the government of the Lao Peoples Democratic Republic, and Souphanouvong, president of the Lao Peoples Democratic Republic and president of the Standing Committee of the Peoples Supreme Council of the LPDR, in their message said that

through the struggle for defending national independence and sovereignty the Korean people under the wise leadership of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song have converted Korea, once backward, into a rich and powerful country which has a developed industry, modern agriculture and strong defence power and where the peoples living is daily improving.

In their message Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam, Nguyen Huu Tho, acting president of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, and Truong Chinh, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, said: The Vietnamese people rejoice at the great successes made by the Korean people in socialist construction, sincerely wish them many new successes in carrying out the Second Seven-Year Plan and the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and hope that the relations between the Vietnamese and Korean peoples will develop and strengthen day by day.

Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, said in his message that the Palestine Arab people look back on the great struggle through which the friendly Korean people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song defeated the colonialists and achieved their national cause, adhering to the chuche-based stand and the principle of self-reliance. He expressed unreserved and firm support to the friendly Korean people in their struggle for national reunification.

Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the Guinean Revolutionary Peoples Republic, in his message expressed unconditional support to the Korean people in their heroic struggle to consolidate the gains of the Korean revolution and reunify the country peacefully without any outside interference.

Luis Cabral, president of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, said in his message: I take this happy opportunity to reassure you Comrade President of my hope that the relations of friendship, unity and cooperation between the two countries will further develop with each passing day for the greatest happiness of the two friendly peoples.

In his message Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, most sincerely hoped that the Korean people would achieve constant prosperity and the relations between the two countries would develop and strengthen.

Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, hoped in his message that the relations of friendship, mutual respect and cooperation existing between the two countries would continue to develop in the common struggle of the two peoples for justice and social progress and that through their solidarity peace and progress of the entire mankind be achieved.

N. Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India, in his message sincerely hoped that the friendly and cooperative relations existing between the two countries would continuously strengthen in the interests of the two peoples and in the spirit of mutual understanding.

Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, prime minister of Mauritius, in his message expressed the belief that the friendly relations between the two countries would further strengthen in the future and that the Korean people under the wise and outstanding leadership of His Excellency Kim Il-song would realise their most cherished desire.

In his message Robert G. Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, said: Availing myself of this opportunity, I wholeheartedly reassure the people of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea of firm solidarity with and support to the reunification of Korea. I firmly believe that the world progressive people will lift up their voice denouncing all the imperialistic oppression and supporting the Korean peoples struggle for democracy and national reunification.

Messages of greetings also came from Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, president of the Republic of Maldives; Abol Hasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran; General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; J.R. Jayewardene, president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka; Margrethe the Second, queen of Denmark; and Siaka Robyn Stevens, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone.

CSO: 4120

GHANA-DPRK FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION FORMED

SK061223 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 6 (KCNA)--A meeting was held at the capital of Ghana on August 23 to form the Ghana-The Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea Friendship Association, according to a report.

Placed on the platform were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Hilla Limann, president of the Republic of Ghana.

The meeting was attended by leading members of the Peoples National Party of Ghana, ministers of the government, members of the parliament and many political and public figures and men of the (?press).

Speeches were made at the meeting.

Noting that the newly formed friendship association would contribute to further developing the friendly relations between Ghana and Korea and fully supporting the Korean peoples struggle for national reunification, the speakers said: The reunification of Korea must be realised on the three principles and five-point policy for national reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted amid the loud applause of the attendants.

A resolution on the Korean question was also adopted.

Pointing out that the question of Korean reunification is an important one concerning peace and security in Asia and the world, the resolution goes on:

We express firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The reunification of Korea must be achieved in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy for national reunification advanced by President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people.

The United States must withdraw its troops from South Korea without delay in accordance with the resolution of the 30th session of the U.N. General Assembly and accept to hold negotiations for replacing the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

An end should be put to the military fascist rule and social democracy be realised in South Korea.

We call for marking off a period from September 16, when the 35th session of the U.N. General Assembly this year will open, to November 18, the day when the resolution on the Korean question was adopted, as a period of struggle for implementing the resolution of the U.N. General Assembly on the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and for launching an extensive solidarity movement.

CSO: 4120

HO TAM SENDS MESSAGES TO VARIOUS FOREIGN LEADERS

Bulgarian Foreign Minister

SK100450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 10 (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Peter Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

The message expressed the conviction that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Korea and Bulgaria will further strengthen and develop in the future.

Polish Foreign Minister

SK142240 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0851 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 14 (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Josef Czyrek upon latters appointment as new foreign minister of the Polish Peoples Republic.

Foreign Minister Ho Tam expressed the belief that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two countries would grow stronger and develop in the future.

Mexican Counterpart

SK152310 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 16 (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message to the Mexican Secretary for Foreign Affairs Jorge Castaneda, greeting the independence day of Mexico.

The message expresses the belief that the friendly relations forged between the two countries on the road of independence will expand and develop day by day.

Costa Rican Foreign Minister

SK150819 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 15 (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message to Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon, greeting the independence day of the Republic of Costa Rica.

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister

SK150814 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 15 (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman on the occasion of the independence day of the Republic of Nicaragua.

The message expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future.

CSO: 4120

JAPANESE SOHYO DELEGATION VISITS DPRK

Delegation Arrives

SK052242 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 6 (KCNA)--A delegation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) headed by its chairman and chairman of the Japan Teachers Union Motofumi Makieda arrived in Pyongyang on the fifth by plane.

Placed at the airport was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, flanked by the slogan boards reading: "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious Workers Party of Korea!"

Also seen there were the slogans "Warm welcome to the Japan SOHYO delegation headed by its chairman Motofumi Makieda!" and "Long live friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Japanese working classes!"

At the airport a large number of working people warmly welcomed the SOHYO guests who are actively supporting our peoples cause of national reunification and the activity of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

The delegation was greeted there by chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions Kim Pong-chu, and Mun Pyong-ok and other personages concerned.

Banquet for Delegation

SK060425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 6 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea arranged a banquet yesterday evening at the Peoples Palace of Culture in honor of the delegation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) on a visit to our country.

Attending it on invitation were the members of the delegation headed by Motofumi Makieda, chairman of SOHYO and chairman of the Japan Teachers Union.

Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, chairman of the Central Committee of the GFTUK Kim Pong-chu and other personages concerned were present.

Kim Pong-chu spoke first at the banquet.

He said he believed that the current visit of Mr. Chairman Motofumi Makieda to our country will mark another milestone in consolidating and developing the friendly relations forged between the working class of Korea and Japan and between the two trade union organisations.

Our two trade union organisations are struggling against imperialism and for peace and democracy and for the sake of the working people and are both maintaining independence, he said, and continued:

Therefore, we are inseparably linked together in the struggle against imperialism and for independence, our common cause, and actively support and cooperate with each other with full mutual understanding.

Pointing to the fact that today SOHYO is enjoying the support of the working class and people of Japan of broad strata, as it sets forth a fighting program suited to the desire of the Japanese working class and struggles for its implementation under the complex conditions of Japan, he said: We highly estimate such activities of SOHYO and express warm support and firm solidarity for them.

We, he emphasized, who value our friendship with the Japanese working class will make all efforts in the future, too, to strengthen and develop the friendly relations between the working class of Korea and Japan.

Motofumi Makieda spoke next.

He, to begin with, extended thanks to President Kim Il-song for the warm solicitude shown to his SOHYO delegation so it could visit Korea.

He also said that the SOHYO delegation pays heartfelt respect and extends congratulations to the Korean working class and people who are energetically struggling to build socialism under the wise guidance of President Kim Il-song.

The Korean and Japanese working class and the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan share the same view in opposing imperialism and colonialism, and exploitation and oppression by monopoly capital and in the question of Korean reunification.

Noting that the realisation of Korean reunification is a matter connected with the maintenance of peace in Asia and the world and with the happiness of the peoples of the two countries, he declared: Our SOHYO will struggle as ever in full support of the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by President Kim Il-song.

An aspect of this struggle is to force the reactionary government of the Liberal Democratic Party in Japan to give up at an early date its hostile policy toward Korea and the other aspect of it is to denounce the Chun Tu-hwan military fascist "regime" of South Korea and give greater support and encouragement to the struggle of the South Korean democratic forces, he said.

The attendants at the banquet drank toasts to the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Japanese working class and to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ZIMBABWE GOVERNMENT INFORMATION DELEGATION VISIT NOTED

Talks With Chong Chun-ki

SK040151 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 4 (KCNA)—Talks between the government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the government information delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe were held in Pyongyang on September 3.

The talks were attended on the DPRK side by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, and Kim Si-hak and other personages concerned, and on the Zimbabwean side by the members of the government information delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe headed by Nathan Shamuyarira, minister of information and tourism.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Tours of Sites

SK040816 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 4 (KCNA)—The government information delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe headed by Nathan Shamuyarira, minister of information and tourism, visited Mangyongdae on September 3.

The head of the delegation said that they were greatly inspired by their visit to Mangyongdae where the great President Kim Il-song was born.

The delegation was accompanied by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and personages concerned Kim Si-hak and Song Pong-sun.

Then the delegation went to the Kangson steel complex.

While making a round of various workshops, the guests exchanged greetings with workers there and wished them greater success in production.

In the evening the delegation appreciated an acrobatic performance.

More Sightseeing

SK060953 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 6 (KCNA)—The government information delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe headed by Nathan Shamuyarira, minister of information and tourism, on September 4 visited the Korean Revolution Museum.

After inspecting the museum, the head of the delegation said that through the inspection he deepened his knowledge of the history of the revolutionary struggle of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He is a great revolutionary who has a scientific insight into the future of the revolutionary development, the head of the delegation said.

On September 5 the delegation inspected the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum and the Korean Central History Museum.

Earlier, it visited the revolutionary martyrs mausoleum, the Pyongyang Students and Childrens Palace and the Chonggyongwon Health Centre.

The delegation appreciated the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise."

Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and personage concerned Kim Si-hak watched the performance together with the guests.

News Agencies Cooperation Agreement

SK060333 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 6 (KCNA)—An agreement on exchange of information and mutual cooperation between the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY and the ZIMBABWE NEWS AGENCY was signed in Pyongyang on September 5.

Attending the signing ceremony on our side were Kim Song-kol and other personages concerned and on the Zimbabwean side were the members of the government information delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe headed by Nathan Shamuyarira, minister of information and tourism.

The agreement was signed by Kim Song-kol and Nathan Shamuyarira.

Broadcasting Pact

SK060400 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 6 (KCNA)—An agreement on cooperation in radio and TV broadcasting between the Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee of the DPRK and the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Company, Ltd. was signed in Pyongyang on September 5.

The signing ceremony was attended on our side by Kim Si-hak and other personages concerned and on the Zimbabwean side by the members of the government information delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe headed by Nathan Shamuyarira, minister of information and tourism of Zimbabwe.

The agreement was signed by Kim Si-hak and Nathan Shamuyarira.

Meeting With Kim

SK072234 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2223 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 8 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 7 received the government information delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe on a visit to our country.

Present there were the members of the delegation headed by Nathan Shamuyarira, minister of information and tourism of Zimbabwe.

Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok were on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

On the occasion the head of the delegation presented a gift to him.

National Economic Institute Tour

SK081021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 8 (KCNA)--The Zimbabwean government information delegation headed by Nathan Shamuyarira, minister of information and tourism of the Republic of Zimbabwe, inspected the National Economy Institute on September 6.

Seeing around different study rooms of the industrial and agricultural domains, the guests showed deep interest in the question of economic management.

The head of the delegation said that the institute was a very excellent and impressive one showing how to train native cadres.

The delegation was accompanied by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and personage concerned Song Pong-sun.

Then the delegation visited the Chongsan Cooperative Farm.

They saw the Chongsan-ri Museum of Revolutionary History, the Propaganda Hall of Agricultural Scientific and Technical Knowledge, the machine work team and crop fields and visited a farm house.

Saying that the agricultural cooperativization poses as an urgent problem in Zimbabwe, the head of the delegation noted that the farm is an excellent model.

The guests spent a pleasant time at the fun fair of the Taesongsan Pleasure Part in Pyongyang.

On the same day, they appreciated a music and dance performance at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre.

Zimbabwe Group Hosts Banquet

SK091045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0854 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 9 (KCNA)--The government information delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe headed by Nathan Shamuyarira, minister of information and tourism, arranged a banquet on September 8 at the Okryugwan Restaurant upon the conclusion of its visit to our country.

Invited to the banquet were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and Kim Si-hak, Song Pong-sun and other personages concerned.

Speaking first at the banquet, Nathan Shamuyarira, head of the delegation, pointed to the conclusion of agreements on mutual cooperation in news agency, radio and TV broadcasting and said that the agreements would help deepen understanding between the two governments and know each others situations and problems.

He continued:

The great leader is highly respected by the progressive governments and peoples of the world for his revolutionary activities and for his works and inspires the progressive movements and organisations in the Third World, especially, in the southern African region to struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

Pointing out that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, has said that Korea deems it her duty to assist the people making revolution, Nathan Shamuyarira stressed: This duty is being honestly discharged in Zimbabwe by the party and government of Korea.

We resolutely support the reunification of Korea on the basis of the three principles and five-point policy put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, he stated, and stressed: This is a realistic basis for the solution of the Korean problem.

Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki spoke next.

Through our meeting with you we acquainted ourselves better with the successes made by the Zimbabwean people under the leadership of esteemed Comrade Prime Minister Mugabe in the building of a new independent society free from exploitation and oppression, he said, and continued: We sincerely wish the fraternal Zimbabwean people greater success in the future in their struggle for the just cause of building a new Zimbabwe prospering day by day and achieving the complete liberation of Africa against imperialism and racism, bravely surmounting any difficulty and trial.

He stressed that the Korean people would always struggle side by side with the fraternal Zimbabwean people in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism under the banner of the anti-imperialism and independence.

The attendants raised glasses to the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Zimbabwean peoples and to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of esteemed Comrade Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe.

Delegation Leaves

SK092342 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 10 (KCNA)--The government information delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe headed by Nathan Shamuyarira, minister of information and tourism, left Pyongyang on September 9 by plane.

The flags of Korea and Zimbabwe were fluttering over the airport.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and personages concerned Kim Si-hak and Song Pong-sun.

CSO: 4120

ACTIVITIES NOTED TO MARK BULGARIAN NATIONAL DAY

Bulgarian Envoy's Press Conference

SK040814 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 4 (KCNA)--Hristo Kelchev, Bulgarian ambassador to our country, held a press conference on September 3 at his embassy on the 36th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

Present on the occasion were personages concerned and newspaper, news agency and radio reporters of our country and press officials of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

Hristo Kelchev spoke at the press conference.

Film Show

SK050924 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 5 (KCNA)--A film show was arranged at the Chollima House of Culture on the evening of September 4 under the sponsorship of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Korea-Bulgaria Friendship Association on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

The attendants appreciated a Bulgarian feature film.

Meeting at Kumdae Cooperative Farm

SK080359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 8 (KCNA)--A meeting was held at the Korea-Bulgaria Friendship Kumdae Cooperative Farm on September 7 to mark the 36th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

Present at the meeting were Wang Kyong-hak and other personages concerned, farmers there, Ambassador Hristo Kelchev and officials of the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang.

Speeches were made at the meeting.

Earlier, soldiers meetings were held at the unit of the Korean Peoples Army to which Comrade Yi Sok belongs and at the unit of the KPA to which Comrade Pak Nam-hyong belongs on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

Yi Chong-ok's Greeting

SK092306 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 10 (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

The Korean people are pleased with the fact that over the past 36 years since the victory of the revolution the industrious Bulgarian people have greatly changed the looks of the country and achieved big successes in socialist construction through their devoted endeavours under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the message says.

It expresses the belief that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries will further develop and strengthen.

SPA Chairman's Greeting

SK100504 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 10 (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly, sent a message of greetings to Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian Peoples Republic, on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

The message expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries will grow stronger and develop.

O Chin-u's Greeting

SK100457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 10 (KCNA)--General O Chin-u, minister of peoples armed forces, sent a message of greetings to General Dobri Djourov, minister of national defence of Bulgaria, on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

The message expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations forged between the armies of the two countries through a common struggle against imperialism and for the cause of socialism will grow stronger and develop in the future.

Papers Dedicate Articles

SK100838 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 10 (KCNA)--Dailies here yesterday dedicated articles to the 36th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

Referring to the fact that the Bulgarian people who established a peoples government on September 9, 1944, are today waging a devoted struggle to overfulfill the tasks for the last year of the Seventh Five-Year Plan and greet with high pride the 12th congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party under the leadership of the party, an editorial article of NODONG SINMUN declares: Our people sincerely rejoice, as over their own, over the successes achieved by the fraternal Bulgarian people.

It continues:

Today the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Korea and Bulgaria are growing stronger and developing with each passing day in many fields, political, economic, cultural. etc.

The visit of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song to Bulgaria and the visit of Comrade Todor Zhivkov to our country were historical events which brought the friendly relations between the two countries to a new, higher stage.

The Bulgarian people always express full support and solidarity for our peoples just cause of forcing all foreign troops to withdraw and independently reunifying the country.

The Korean people sincerely wish the Bulgarian people greater success in their strivings to fulfil ahead of schedule the tasks of the Seventh Five-Year Plan set forth by the 11th congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party and significantly greet the 12th congress of the party.

Meanwhile, a signed article of MINJU CHOSON declares that the Korean people who value friendship with the Bulgarian people will make all efforts to strengthen and develop the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries in the future, too.

CSO: 4120

HEAD OF FRANCE-KOREA FRIENDSHIP GROUP VISIT REPORTED

Terrenoire Arrives

SK112309 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2219 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 12 (KCNA)--Louis Terrenoire, honorary member of the National Assembly of France and president of the France-Korea Friendship Association, arrived in Pyongyang by plane on September 11.

The guest was met at the airport by Kim Kwan-sop and other personages concerned.

Reception for Visitor

SK120525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 12 (KCNA)--The Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Korea-France Friendship Association hosted a reception at the Peoples Palace of Culture on the evening of September 11 for Louis Terrenoire, honorary member of the National Assembly of France and president of the France-Korea Friendship Association.

Attending the reception with the guest were Kim Kwan-sop and other personages concerned.

Kim Kwan-sop and Louis Terrenoire made speeches.

The reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Receives Terrenoire

SK152320 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 16 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 15 received Louis Terrenoire, honorary member of the National Assembly of France and president of the France-Korea Friendship Association, on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were vice-chairmen of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Hyon Chun-kuk and Kim Tae-hui.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guest presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for the guest.

Welcoming Meeting

SK160450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 16 (KCNA)--A meeting for welcoming Louis Terrenoire, honorary member of the National Assembly of France and president of the France-Korea Friendship Association, was held at the Chollima House of Culture on September 15 under the sponsorship of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Korea-France Friendship Association.

Speaking first at the meeting, Kim Tae-hui said that the visit to Korea of Mr. Louis Terrenoire would contribute to strengthening the friendly relations forged between the Korean and French peoples.

He noted that Mr. Louis Terrenoire has done a lot of work in deepening understanding between the two peoples and developing the friendly relations between them by actively introducing and propagating the successes of the Korean people in the socialist construction and the independent and non-aligned policy of our country among the French people of broad strata.

Our people, he declared, will energetically struggle in the future, too, firmly joining hands with Mr. President and the friendly French people to build a new world, free and peaceable, without any aggression or interference.

Speaking next, Louis Terrenoire said: Friendship among all peoples is natural and elementary. But, the friendship between the French and the DPRK peoples has most important causes. We sympathise with the Korean people because they have been suffering from the grave crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists during the war 30 years ago.

Noting that lurking behind the occupation of a part of Koreas territory by the U.S. troops is something worse, he pointed out that their occupation in actuality guarantees and defends the sanguinary dictatorship which is cracking down upon the compatriots in South Korea.

If there had not been the U.S. protection of the successive dictators of South Korea, the process of democratization would have long been realized in South Korea, he stressed.

Both these protectors and the protected do not want the process of democratization in South Korea, but, on the contrary, they demanded a death penalty for democratic figure Kim Tae-chung, he said, and stressed:

This is an out-and-out crime.

Though the France-Korea Friendship Association is formed with people of differing political views, they are all united to put an end to the division of Korea and to the foreign troops occupation.

We highly estimate the sagacity of the great leader President Kim Il-song who founded the chuche idea and put forward the non-aligned policy of your country, he emphasized.

The speaker went on:

The president has put forward just policies many a time for national reunification. He advanced the three principles and five-point policy for national reunification and a proposal on instituting a North-South confederation, which is a very splendid proposal.

It is regrettable that the resolution of the 30th U.N. General Assembly session has not yet been implemented.

The United Nations whose flag is abused by Americans must accept the proposals advanced by President Kim Il-song and make all countries respecting independence support them.

The speaker heartily wished good health and a long life to the great leader for the countrys reunification, a reunified Korea and its prosperity.

The meeting was attended by Kim Kwan-sop and other personages concerned and working people in the city.

CSO: 4120

BURUNDI AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION VISIT REPORTED

Delegation Arrives

SK112311 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2220 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 12 (KCNA)--A government agricultural delegation of the Republic of Burundi headed by Etienne Baradandikanya, minister of agriculture and stockbreeding of the Republic of Burundi, arrived in Pyongyang on September 11 by plane.

The delegation was met at the airport by Chang Kuk-chan and other personages concerned.

Banquet Honoring Delegation

SK130445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 13 (KCNA)--The Administration Council arranged a banquet yesterday evening at the Peoples Palace of Culture in honor of the government agricultural delegation of the Republic of Burundi.

Present at the banquet on invitation were the members of the delegation headed by Etienne Baradandikanya, minister of agriculture and stockbreeding of the Republic of Burundi, and Burundi Ambassador to Korea Sylvere Gahungu.

Speaking first at the banquet, Chang Kuk-chan warmly welcomed the visiting delegation. The friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and Burundi, he said, are further strengthened and developed day by day in the righteous struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for defence of independence.

He said:

The Korean people rejoice, as over their own, over the successes made by the fraternal Burundi people today in the building of a new society under

the correct leadership of His Excellency Esteemed President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza after the proclamation of the Second Republic of Burundi and wish them greater success in their future struggle for the independent development of the country.

Etienne Baradandikanya spoke next.

He said that the historic meeting between the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song and His Excellency Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi, in Pyongyang in March, 1979, marked a milestone in the development of the friendly relations between the two countries.

Noting that the policy of national reunification put forward by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song and the resolution of the 30th session of the U.N. General Assembly should be carried into practice without delay, he said the Republic of Burundi strongly denounces the oppressive system in South Korea and all the manoeuvres of the imperialists to delay the reunification of Korea.

In the future, too, as in the past, the Burundi people will give full support and encouragement to the cause of Korean reunification, he declared.

The attendants at the banquet drank toasts to the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Burundi peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of His Excellency Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi.

Meeting With Premier Yi Chong-ok

SK152317 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 16 (KCNA)--Premier Yi Chong-ok on September 15 met and had a friendly conversation with the government agricultural delegation of the Republic of Burundi headed by Etienne Baradandikanya, minister of agriculture and stockbreeding.

Present on the occasion were personage concerned Chang Kuk-chan and the ambassador of the Republic of Burundi to our country, Sylvere Gahungu.

CSO: 4120

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION VISIT TO NEPAL REPORTED

Group Arrives

SK080345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 8 (KCNA)--A DPRK government delegation headed by Vice-Premier Kim Kyong-yon paid a visit to Nepal from August 31 to September 4, according to a report.

Upon arrival in Katmandu on August 31, it was met at the airport by the Nepalese foreign minister and personages concerned, and the DPRK and Pakistani ambassadors to Nepal.

Talks were held between the government delegations of Korea and Nepal that day.

Attending the talks on our side were the members of the delegation and the DPRK ambassador to Nepal and on the opposite side were the foreign minister and personages concerned.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

On the same day the Nepalese foreign minister hosted a reception in honor of the DPRK government delegation.

The attendants drank toasts to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of Nepalese King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva.

During its stay in Nepal the delegation inspected factories and cultural institutions.

It left Nepal on September 4 upon conclusion of its visit there.

Meeting With Nepal's King

SK072232 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2220 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 8 (KCNA)--Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, king of Nepal, on September 3 met the government delegation of our country headed by Vice-Premier Kim Kyong-yon on a visit to his country, according to a report.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards and words of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the king.

The king inquired after the health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and words and asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings to the great leader.

Referring to the favorable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Nepal and Korea, he expressed support to the Korean peoples struggle for the reunification of the country.

The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation, the DPRK ambassador to Nepal and the minister for foreign affairs and the royal palace minister of information of Nepal.

CSO: 4120

NIGERIAN MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS PYONGYANG

Delegation Arrives

SK091010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0521 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 9 (KCNA)--A military delegation of Nigeria headed by M. I. Wushishi, deputy chief of army staff, arrived in Pyongyang on September 8 by plane.

It was met at the airport by Major General Chi Ki-son and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army.

Defense Ministry Hosts Banquet

SK100551 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 10 (KCNA)--The Ministry of Peoples Armed Forces arranged a banquet on the evening of September 9 in honour of the Nigerian military delegation on a visit to our country.

Invited to the banquet were the members of the delegation headed by M. I. Wushishi, deputy chief of army staff of Nigeria.

Colonel General O Kuk-yol, chief of general staff of the Korean People's Army, Major General Chi Ki-son and other generals and officers attended the banquet.

Speaking first at the banquet, Chi Ki-son welcomed the Nigerian military delegation in our country. We, he said, wish the Nigerian people and army greater success in the struggle to strengthen national unity and build an independent and prosperous, new Nigeria.

Speaking next, M. I. Wushishi said:

We have come to your country to further strengthen and develop the friendly relations existing between the two countries.

The Nigerian people highly appraise the signal development made by your people by their own efforts in a short period under the wise leadership of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

Our country, a U.N. member state and non-aligned country, actively supports the cause of Korean reunification, he declared.

The attendants toasted the friendship between the armies of Korea and Nigeria, the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and the good health and long life of His Excellency Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

CSO: 4120

DPRK ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED IN ROMANIA

SK121519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 12 (KCNA)--Celebrations were held in Romania on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to a report.

A celebration meeting in the capital was held on September 5 at the Bucharest clothing factory under the co-sponsorship of the Bucharest Municipal Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and the Romania-Korea Friendship Association.

Present at the meeting were Elena Nae, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and first secretary of the No 6 District Party Committee, Bucharest; Eleonora Cozocaru, secretary of the Bucharest Municipal Committee of the RCP; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; the chairman and the general secretary of the Romania-Korea Friendship Association and other personages concerned and working people in the city.

Ambassador Sin In-ha and officials of the Korean Embassy in Romania were invited there.

Speeches were made by the director of the factory and the Korean ambassador.

Noting that the Korean people under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea through their heroic struggle for freedom, national independence and social progress, the director stressed that the founding of the republic was an event of decisive significance in the life of the fraternal Korean people and a starting point which ushered in a new era of a grand revolutionary change.

Noting that the DPRK has turned into an independent and sovereign socialist state with a powerful national economy, efflorescing and developing culture and powerful defence capabilities in a very short period of time,

he said: These remarkable successes once again demonstrated the justness of the policies of the WPK.

He declared that the Romanian Communist Party, the Romanian state and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, have always supported all the constructive initiatives and proposals of the Korean party and state to materialise the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by the efforts of the Korean people themselves without any outside interference and today also express full support to the national cause of the Korean people.

Meanwhile, celebrations took place at the Romania-Korea friendship producer cooperative farm of Facaeni Commune and at a unit of the Romanian Peoples Army on the 32nd anniversary of the DPRK founding.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

INDONESIAN JOURNALISTS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, September 2--A journalists delegation of Indonesia headed by Oemarkatab, secretary of the Directorate General for Press and Graphics of the Ministry of Information, arrived in Pyongyang on September 1 by plane. It was met at the airport by personages concerned and the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Indonesian Embassy in Pyongyang. [SK041038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 1 Sep 80 SK] Pyongyang, September 11 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae on September 10 met and had a friendly talk with the journalists delegation of Indonesia headed by Oemarkatab. Present on the occasion was personage concerned O Mun-han. [Text] [SK110446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 11 Sep 80]

JAPANESE SOLIDARITY GROUP DELEGATION--Pyongyang, September 3--A delegation of the Iwate Prefectural People's Council for Japan-Korea Solidarity headed by Takero Obara, chairman of the General Federation of the Iwate Prefectural Workers' Unions of Japan and representative member of the Iwate Prefectural Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, arrived in Pyongyang on September 2 by air. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 2 Sep 80 SK] Pyongyang, September 12 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae on September 11 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Iwate Prefectural Peoples Council for Japan-Korea Solidarity headed by Takero Obara. On hand was personage concerned Kim U-chong. [SK112303 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 11 Sep 80] Pyongyang, September 13 (KCNA)--On September 12 the delegation left Pyongyang by plane. During its stay in Korea the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and went around the Korean Revolution Museum, the international friendship exhibition, the Chilgol cooperative farm and other places. [SK122333 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 12 Sep 80]

GREETING DANISH SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY--Pyongyang, September 4 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea on September 3 sent a message of greetings to the 33rd Congress of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark. The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea extends warm felicitations to the congress of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark and, through the congress, friendly greetings to the entire members of your party. Believing that the

congress will mark an important occasion in your party's activities for world peace and security, and for the country's democratic development and social progress, we wish the congress great success in its work. [Text] [SK040203 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 3 Sep 80]

JAPANESE REPORTERS--Pyongyang, September 5 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on September 4 met and had a friendly talk with the Nihon TV-affiliated Kyushu District reporters group of Japan headed by Takehiko Nanzo. Personage concerned Kim U-chong was on hand. [Text] [SK042209 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 4 Sep 80]

ROMANIAN 'SCINTEIA' DELEGATION--Pyongyang, September 5 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Yong-nam on September 4 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of SCINTEIA, the organ of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, headed by Viorel Salagean, chief of the economic section of the paper. On hand were a personage concerned and Romanian ambassador to our country Paul Marinescu. [Text] [SK042220 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 4 Sep 80]

NEW BANGLADESH AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, September 6 (KCNA)--M.M. Rezaul Karim, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to our country, arrived in Pyongyang on September 5 by air. [Text] [SK052230 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2220 GMT 5 Sep 80] Pyongyang, September 7--Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok met and had a friendly talk with M.M. Rezaul Karim, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Bangladesh to our country, who paid a courtesy call on him on September 6. On hand were personages concerned and an official of the Bangladesh Embassy here. [Text] [SK071113 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0848 GMT 7 Sep 80 SK]

KOREAN RESIDENT IN CANADA--Pyongyang, September 6 (KCNA)--Hwang Tae-on, a Korean resident in Canada, left Pyongyang on September 5 by air after visiting the socialist homeland. He was seen off at the airport by Ho Chong-suk, director, and Chang Hak-myong, vice-director, of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, and other personages concerned with warm compatriotic sentiments. During his stay in the homeland, Hwang Tae-on visited historic Mangyongdae and inspected the Pyongyang Students and Childrens Palace, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, the Changgwangwon Health Centre, the Chongsan Cooperative Farm and other places. While touring Pyongyang built into a magnificent and beautiful city, and rural villages where handsome modern houses are standing in rows and visiting educational, cultural and public health organs, he expressed admiration at the dazzling reality of the fatherland where old looks have disappeared and great changes have taken place. He met his old classmates in Pyongyang on September 3. [Text] [SK052243 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 5 Sep 80]

TOGO PRESIDENT WITH DPRK ENVOY--Pyongyang, September 7--Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema met Chon Myong-kyong, ambassador of our country to Togo, on August 30, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards and a personal letter of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president said that, on behalf of the Togolese people, the Togolese Peoples Rally and on his own behalf, he would like to express warmest and heartfelt thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the cordial and friendly regards and personal letter. He wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He expressed active support to the Korean people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK071113 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 7 Sep 80 SK]

HAMHUNG SCIENCE BRANCH--A report meeting marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Hamhung branch of the DPRK Academy of Sciences was held 7 September at the Hamhung Theater in the presence of Vice President Kang Yang-uk, Comrade Kim Hwan and other personages concerned. At the meeting, congratulatory messages of the KWP Central Committee and the DPRK Government were conveyed to the scientists, technicians and workers of the Hamhung branch of the Academy of Sciences for their contributions to the nation's scientific development by implementing the party's scientific policy in the past 20 years. In a report, (Ham Hyong-sol) noted that the Hamhung branch developed the vinalon and vinyl chloride industry by fulfilling various research works and contributed to the founding of a new chemical industry based on our own raw material resources and techniques. [SK110907 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 7 Sep 80 SK]

MOVIE DELEGATION TO BULGARIA--Pyongyang, September 8--A movie delegation of our country headed by Pok Song-kyu left Pyongyang on September 7 by plane to attend the 14th Congress of the Union of International Cinema Technical Association (UNIATEC) scheduled in Bulgaria. [SK120750 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 7 Sep 80 SK]

MOVIE DELEGATION TO GDR--Pyongyang, September 8--A movie delegation of our country headed by Yang Chang-u left here on September 7 by air to attend the function of a film week to be held in the German Democratic Republic on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [SK120750 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 7 Sep 80 SK]

TRADE GROUP RETURN--Pyongyang (KCNA)--The government trade delegation of our country headed by Cho Song-pom returned to Pyongyang by plane on September 6 after visiting Syria, Algeria and the German Democratic Republic. [Text] [SK071051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0849 GMT 7 Sep 80]

INDIAN WRITER--Pyongyang, September 8 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on September 7 met and had a friendly talk with H.D. Malaviya, ex-parliamentarian and writer of India. Present there was personage concerned Chang Se-kuk. [Text] [SK080344 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 8 Sep 80]

HUNGARIAN TU GROUP, GDR ARTISTS--Pyongyang, September 9 (KCNA)--A Hungarian trade union delegation headed by Jakob Sandor, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and deputy secretary general of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, and an artists delegation of the German Democratic Republic arrived in Pyongyang by plane on September 8. [Text] [SK090955 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0849 GMT 9 Sep 80]

'ADN' DELEGATION--Pyongyang, September 9 (KCNA)—Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on September 8 met and had a friendly talk with the ADN news agency delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by its deputy director Hans Joachim Muller. On hand were personage concerned Song Pong-sun and GDR Ambassador Dietrich Jarck. [Text] [SK090958 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0850 GMT 9 Sep 80]

NEW MALAYSIAN ENVOY--Pyongyang, September 10 (KCNA)--Albert S. Talalla, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Malaysia to our country, arrived in Pyongyang by plane on September 9. [Text] [SK092349 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2219 GMT 9 Sep 80] Pyongyang, September 11 (KCNA)--Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok on September 10 met and had a talk with Albert S. Talalla, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Malaysia to our country, who paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [SK102239 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 10 Sep 80] Pyongyang, September 16 (KCNA)--Premier Yi Chong-ok on September 15 met and had a conversation with Albert S. Talalla, Malaysian ambassador to Korea, who paid a courtesy call on him. On hand were personage concerned Cho Kyu-il and officials of the Malaysian Embassy. [Text] [SK152302 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 15 Sep 80]

LATIN AMERICAN JOURNALISTS FEDERATION LEADER--Pyongyang, September 9 (KCNA)--The Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union arranged a party at the Peoples Palace of Culture on the evening of September 8 for Genaro Carnero Checa, director of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea, president of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Committee To Support the Reunification of Korea and general secretary of the Latin American Federation of Journalists, and his wife. Present at the party together with the guests were Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Chang Se-kuk, Pak Chae-u and other personages concerned. The party was addressed by Kim Kwan-sop and Genaro Carnero Checa. The attendants drank toasts to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [Text] [SK091008 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0922 GMT 9 Sep 80]

CIVIL AVIATION DELEGATION--Pyongyang, September 10 (KCNA)--A civil aviation delegation of our country headed by Kim Chang-kuk left Pyongyang on September 9 by plane to participate in the 23rd meeting of the International Civil Aviation Organisation slated in Canada. [Text] [SK092352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2220 GMT 9 Sep 80]

U.S. QUAKER DELEGATION--Pyongyang, September 13 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Yong-nam on September 12 met and had a talk with the U.S. Quaker delegation headed by Stephen Thiermann, Quaker representative at the United Nations. Present there were personages concerned. [Text] [SK122337 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 12 Sep 80]

GREETINGS TO POLAND'S PINKOWSKI--Pyongyang, September 14 (KCNA)--Premier of the Administration Council Comrade Yi Chong-ok sent a message of greetings to Comrade Jozef Pinkowski upon latters appointment as new chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish Peoples Republic. Expressing the belief that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation forged between the two countries would grow stronger and develop in the future, the message sincerely hoped for great victories in the struggle of the Polish people for the grandeur and prosperity of socialist Poland and in the responsible work of the chairman of the Council of Ministers. [Text] [SK140926 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0847 GMT 14 Sep 80]

DANISH SDP CHAIRMAN--Pyongyang, September 14 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on September 12 to Ankr Hnrik Joergevsec upon his reelection as chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark. The message says: We congratulate you upon your reelection as chairman of your party at the 33rd congress of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark and wish you and your party new success in the work for the democratic development of the country and social progress. [Text] [SK140909 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0849 GMT 14 Sep 80]

JAPANESE JOURNALISTS--Pyongyang, September 15 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Yong-nam on September 14 was interviewed at the Peoples Palace of Culture by reporters accompanying the delegation of the Afro-Asian Affairs Institute of the Liberal-Democratic Party of Japan on a visit to our country. Comrade Kim Yong-nam answered a series of questions raised by the reporters. [Text] [SK150434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 15 Sep 80]

JORDANIAN DELEGATION--Pyongyang--Chairman of the SPA Standing Committee, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Hwang Chang-yop, has expressed firm solidarity of the DPRK with the people of Jordan against the high-handed schemes of the Israeli expansionists. In a banquet held on 22 August in Pyongyang, in honour of Chairman Ahmad Mahmoud Tarawnah, Hwang stated Israel's move to "Judise" the West Bank of Jordan river. He stressed the withdrawal of Zionists from all the occupied Arab territories and said that the legitimate rights of the Palestinians including the establishment of an independent state be ensured. Ahmad Mahmoud Tarawnah in his reply, assured the Korean people of his country's support in their struggle for national reunification which, he emphasized, should take place without foreign interference. [Text] [Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 27 Aug 80 p 5]

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

ON TIES WITH ST. LUCIA--Pyongyang, September 13 (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the first anniversary of the opening of diplomatic relations between Korea and St. Lucia. A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says that the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and St. Lucia was an important event in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples. Noting that the friendly relations between them have favourably developed with each passing day since the opening of diplomatic relations, the article points to many successes achieved by the St. Lucian people in the endeavours for building a new life after their independence. It says: In external policy, the government of St. Lucia is developing friendly relations with other countries on the principles of non-interference, equality, mutual benefit, national sovereignty and mutual respect. The Korean people rejoice at and hail all the successes made by the St. Lucian people. The Korean people will make efforts in the future, too, to develop and strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. A signed article of MINJU CHOSON wishes the St. Lucian people new success in their work for the development and prosperity of the country. [Text] [SK131528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 13 Sep 80]

COSTA RICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY--Pyongyang, September 15 (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON Sunday in a signed article observed the independence day of Costa Rica. The Korean people extend felicitations to the Costa Rican people on this day, it says. Recalling that the Costa Rican people have defended the sovereignty of the country and developed the national economy and national culture since their national independence, the article goes on: The Korean people rejoice over the successes made by the Costa Rican people in their endeavours for the prosperity and development of the country. Diplomatic relations were established between Korea and Costa Rica in February 1974. Though our country is geographically far away from Costa Rica, the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries are favourably developing. The Korean people will make efforts to further strengthen and develop these relations in various fields. Believing that these relations will develop more favourably in conformity with the interests and desire of our two peoples, we wish the Costa Rican people greater success in their fruitful endeavours to build a new life. [Text] [SK151550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1532 GMT 15 Sep 80]

CSO: 4120

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JPRS 76522
30 September 1980

Korean Affairs Report

No. 103

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JPRS 76522

30 September 1980

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 103

CONTENTS

SOUTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

New Cabinet Line-up for Unity: Panel-Discussion
(CHOSON ILBO, 3 Sep 80)..... 1

Briefs
Kim Tae-Chung's Book 6
Government's Tax 6

ECONOMY

ROK To Explore Undersea Coal Deposits Off East, West Coasts
(THE TONG-IL ILBO, 12 Aug 80)..... 7

Briefs
Energy Consumption 8
Foreign Capital Inducement 8
Wholesale Prices 9

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Briefs
ROK-Palestinian Sports Meeting 10
Chinese Stand on Kim Tae-Chung 10
French Senator in ROK 10

FOREIGN TRADE

Exports to Southeast Asia, Mideast Vastly Increasing
(THE TONG-IL ILBO, 12 Aug 80)..... 11

BIOGRAPHICS

Briefs

ROK Appoints Officials 14
Acting Premier Secretary Appointment 14
Education, Culture Appointment 14
Bank Reshuffle 14

NORTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Youths Reclaim Tidal Land of Ongjin Peninsula
(Chong Ch'ang-su; NODONG CHONGNYON, 17 Jun 80)..... 15

'NODONG SINMUN' Praises Kim-Il-song for Founding KWP
(Editorial; Pyongyang Domestic Service, 29 Aug 80)..... 20

O Chin-u Writes on KWP's Guiding Role in Revolution
(Editorial, O Chin-u; Pyongyang Domestic Service,
1 Sep 80)..... 29

'KCNA' Carries 'NODONG SINMUN' Editorial on Revolutionary Cause
(Editorial; KCNA, 13 Sep 80)..... 41

'NODONG SINMUN' Marks Invasion by Japanese Warship 105 Years Ago
(KCNA, 20 Sep 80)..... 44

Briefs

Kang Yang-UK at Emergency Meeting 46
Chondoist Chongu Party 46

MILITARY AFFAIRS

Information on DPRK Military Units..... 47

Briefs

Bulgarian Anniversary Film Show 49

ECONOMY

Briefs

Ship Launching 50
Television Factory Opening Ceremony 50

KOREANS IN JAPAN

Briefs
Kim Il's Meeting 51

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Kim Il-song Receives Greetings From Abroad on DPRK National Day
(KCNA, 20 Sep 80)..... 52

DPRK Embassies in Socialist Countries Arrange Banquets
(KCNA, 18 Sep 80)..... 56

Nepalese Paper Reports Visit to DPRK Government Delegation
(THE RISING NEPAL, 1 Sep 80)..... 58

Pyongyang Meeting Welcomes Chuche Institute Director
(KCNA, 23 Sep 80)..... 60

Kim Il-song Recieves Reply Message From Ceausescu
(KCNA, 22 Sep 80)..... 62

KWP Delegation Led by Yang Hyong-sop Calls on Senegalese Premier
(KCNA, 17 Sep 80)..... 63

Seychelles Education Delegation Visits DPRK
(KCNA, various dates)..... 64

Delegation Arrives
President of Seychelles' Speech
Kim Il-song Receives Gift
Music, Dance Performance
Tours Liberation War Museum
Visits to Hamhung
Other Visits
Banquet for Seychelles President
'KCNA' Carries Seychelles President's Speech

Briefs
Papua New Guinean Independence Day 76
'ASAHI SHIMBUN' Delegation 76
Head of France-Korean Friendship Group 76
DPRK Envoy to Guinea-Bissau 77
Burundi Agricultural Delegation 77
Gambian Foreign Ministry Official 77

Ho Tam Receives Replies 78
KWP Delegation to Cameroon 78
Ambassador to Iceland 78
DPRK Envoy to Malagasy 79
Envoy to Mozambique 79
DPRK Envoy to Zimbabwe 79
Delegation Returns From USSR 80
DPRK Envoy to Equatorial Guinea 80
Gambian Official 80
Nicaraguan Leaders' Message to Kim 80
New Egyptian Envoy 80
O Chin-u's Greeting 81
SOHYO Delegation 81

BIOGRAPHICS

Appearance Lists for DPRK Personalities 82

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NEW CABINET LINE-UP FOR UNITY: PANEL-DISCUSSION

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 3 Sep 80 p 3, Seoul U.S. Embassy translation

[Summary] --Following his inauguration ceremony yesterday, President Chon Tu-hwan today (September 2) announced the new Cabinet line-up, thereby completing the formation of a new government for building the promised democratic welfare nation in the 1980's.

--For Prime Minister, President Chon chose former Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Planning Nam Tok-u, who engineered the remarkable economic development of the 1970's. Many technocrats at vice-ministerial rank and above were selected as economic ministers. All these appointments indicate that the government is willing to give priority to economic policy.

In addition, Representative Ch'on Myong-kyu of the New Democratic Party [NDP], who once served as the secretary general to Kim Tae-chung, the opposition presidential candidate in the 8th presidential election in 1971, was appointed Minister of Health and Social Affairs. And Kim Ki-ch'ol, former constituent National Assemblyman and 3rd and 5th-term Assemblyman of the former Democratic Party, the predecessor of the NDP, was selected Minister of Communications. These two appointments give the impression that one important element in the formation of the new cabinet has been to promote national solidarity.

--By altering the timetable of his scheduled stay in Hawaii, Prime Minister Nam abruptly returned home a fortnight ago. At that time there was speculation that he might be appointed Minister of Economic Planning, Prime Minister, or Ambassador to the U.S. Immediately upon his return, he met twice with President Chun, then Standing Committee Chairman of the Special Committee for National Security Measures (SCNSM). It appeared almost certain, therefore, that Nam might join the new cabinet. From the time that he went back to Hawaii and returned home again last week, speculation was afloat that he would definitely be named prime minister.

--The background for his appointment is not known. But since having earned his Ph.D. in economics in the U.S., he has served as a professor at Sogang

University, sat on the panel of college professors in charge of analyzing the five-year plans, minister of finance, and deputy prime minister. There is no mistaking that he is an able man, well-versed both in theory and practical business.

As a follower of the late Sin Ik-hui, the former Democratic Party presidential candidate who died during a stumping tour in 1956, and as a cabinet member under the late President Pak Chong-hui, Nam has finely developed political sensibilities. Moreover, he is well versed in U.S. affairs. For all of those reasons, he should have been recognized early on as the man best suited to tide us over the difficulties in the future.

--At the reception held at the Kyongbok Palace after the inaugural ceremony of President Chon on September 1, there was open talk that "with the exception of Prime Minister Nam, none of the former cabinet ministers under the late President Pak will probably be named to the cabinet."

--At one point, a certain university president and Professor Yi Han-ki of the College of Law, Seoul National University, who is also an adviser to the SCNSM Standing Committee Chairman, were talked about as promising candidates for the position of prime minister. There were also rumors that Representative "J", a retired general who hails from the Honam area, and Mr "L", an opposition elder from the same area, were also rumored to be in contention.

--It was presumed that one qualified to be prime minister, to be in the vanguard of the new era and the new government, would be somebody who could marshall the popular feelings aroused by the Sabuk riot and the Kwangju incident, play a mediatory role between the military and the civilians, and can give a fresh image to the people.

--Taking the Kwangju incident into consideration, the government seems even to have given serious thought to picking Representative "L", an influential member of the NDP, for the prime ministership. For similar reasons of regional consideration, Prof. Yi Han-ki from South Cholla Province was discussed as a hopeful until the last moment. After all, Yi had been given the heavy duty of the Chairman of the Board of Audit and Inspection. Former SNU president "S" was also on the list of prospective candidates for the position of prime minister.

--Many were discussed as probable hopefuls for the position of deputy prime minister, such as Minister of Finance Yi Sung-yun, former Minister of Commerce and Industry Sin Pyong-hyon, Chang Tok-chin, member of the Economic and Scientific Council, and Mr Nam. Finally, Minister Sin, who is not an advocate of rapid economic growth, was chosen, probably to balance out Prime Minister Nam, who has been an advocate of sustained economic growth.

--When there was talk of "the shift of generations," many speculated that former Ambassador to Geneva No Sin-yong might be appointed the next Foreign Minister. According to the normal seniority order, former Minister Pak Tong-chin is to be succeeded by Ambassadors Yun Sok-hon, Kim Yong-chu, and Mun Tok-chu.

But as the "shift of generations" came to be discussed, the names of No Sin-yong, Yi Pom-sok, and Ch'oe Kwang-su came into sharp focus. In the end, Ambassador No, who was a successful candidate in the 4th higher government examination for the foreign service, came to be appointed Foreign Minister.

--Minister Pak Tong-chin has been foreign minister for four years and eight months, the longest tenure on record. During his time in office he has settled many difficult issues smoothly, such as U.S. troop withdrawals from Korea, the Pak Tong-son scandal, and the joint Korea-Japan continental shelf development.

The speculation was that he might be either retained in his post or else promoted to the position of prime minister. But it was said that he might not be picked as the prime minister because he hails from the Yongnam area, and under the rule of a President who comes from Yongnam, the appointment of a Yongnam man to the prime minister's office might be criticized as creating a cabinet heavily dominated by Yongnam people.

--Former Minister of Home Affairs Kim Chong-hwan seems to have resigned to take moral responsibility for the disruption of internal order during the Sabuk riot and the Kwangju incident. In addition, Kim was senior in the military to the President, and this awkward position might have been another factor in his resignation, it is said.

--For Minister of home affairs, former KCIA Deputy Director So Chong-hwa, former secretary general of the National Conference for Unification Pak Yong-su, and some subcommittee heads of the SCNSM were talked about. Most promising among them was Minister So, according to the speculation that the post will not be for any former military general.

--Minister So has served as Vice Minister of Home Affairs for four years. He comes from a distinguished South Kyongsang family: his grandfather, So Sang-kwan, once served as the Minister of Justice.

--On the economic side, the appointment of So Sok-chun as Minister of Commerce and Industry was commented on as having come rather belatedly.

--He has been deeply involved in the recent realignment of heavy and chemical industries, such as the merger of Hyundai International and the Okp-o shipyard.

--Former Vice Minister of Finance Pak Pong-hwan was appointed the Minister of Energy and Resources, probably in consideration of his being from South Cholla Province.

--The promotion of Kim Chu-nam to the post of Minister of Construction is also commented as being somewhat belated. While Vice Minister of Construction, he was an old-timer among vice ministers. Therefore, his appointment as Kyonggi Provincial Governor last January stunned quite a few people.

--What has most attracted public attention in this cabinet is the appointment of Representative Ch'on Myong-ki of the NDP as Minister of Health and Social Affairs. Almost no one had imagined that an opposition party member could be chosen for the cabinet since politicians had been castigated across-the-board exemplifying current irrationalities and absurdities. Indeed, it was a surprise that Ch'on, former secretary general to Kim Tae-chung, could be named a cabinet member.

At one point, Representative "K" of the NDP was consistently speculated on as a possible cabinet choice. In view of what has happened indications are that political circles may be remodeled extensively, with no regard to the majority and minority parties.

--Around 11 a.m. on September 2, Minister Ch'on received a telephone call from Secretary General Kim Kyong-won on behalf of the President, saying that "The President looks forward to working together with you." He was reportedly perplexed by the call at first. About an hour later, he made up his mind to join the cabinet, and he received the congratulations of former Minister of Health and Social Affairs Chin Ui-chong.

--In the case of Chairman Yi Han-ki of the Board of Audit and Inspection [BAI], the appointment was a surprise. Four or five former and concurrent ministers of national defense and home affairs, including Minister of Defense Chu Yong-pok, were speculated on as prospective candidates.

--Chairman Yi seems to have been selected chiefly in consideration of his integrity and clean-handedness. Shortly after the May 16th Military Revolution in 1961, the late President Pak Chong-hui wanted him to serve as an adviser in the capacity of Chairman of the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction (SCNR). President Pak kept sending him his salary as an advisor for three years, in spite of Yi's cordial refusal. Yi, for his part sent the money order back each time. Following the campus turmoils and the Kwangju incident of last spring, Yi seems to have made a decision to do something to serve the nation.

--Former BAI Chairman Sin Tu-yong intended to resign shortly after the October 26 incident because his office term was due to expire soon. It expired on August 31.

--From the beginning, Ministers of Finance Yi Sung-yun, Minister of Education Yi Kyu-ho, and Minister of Culture and Public Information Yi Kwang-p'yo were expected to keep respective posts. Minister of Finance Yi is well known as one of the three economic experts of Sogang University, together with Prime Minister Nam Tok-u and KDI President Kim Man-che.

--Before this cabinet was formed, those retired army generals from the same class of the Korean Military Academy as the President had a meeting and resolved "not to join the cabinet so as to enable the new President to work better with his conviction, without being troubled by personnel affairs," it was said. The replacement of former Minister of Communications Yun Hung-chung, who was appointed shortly after the May 17th action, should be interpreted in this context.

CSO: 4108

BRIEFS

KIM TAE-CHUNG'S BOOK--Tokyo, Aug 26 KYODO--A book of essays and speeches of South Korean dissident leader Kim Tae-Chung now facing a Seoul court-martial on sedition charges, will soon appear in Japan. Envier, the publisher of the 256-page book, hopes readers will understand Kim is not a communist, as described by Seoul's martial law authorities, but a democrat, and that publication will aid his release. Titled Mu Kung-hwa, South Korea's national flower, the book contains an essay on "My Political Vision" written in 1970 and a manuscript of his speech at a Liberal-Democratic Party meeting in August 1973, on the eve of his abduction from a Tokyo hotel to Seoul. It carries recommendations by Isaji Tanaka, justice minister at the time of abduction, and another Liberal-Democrat, Hirohide Ishida, the publisher says. This will be Kim's second book to be published by Envier, following one titled "Despotism and my Struggle" in 1973. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 26 Aug 80 OW]

GOVERNMENT'S TASK--Seoul, Sept 3 OP-KYODO--The Korean Government will make an all-out effort to appease the people and step up relations with the United States, Japan and other friendly countries, a highly-place government source said Wednesday. The source said that the government will seek mutual exchange visits by influential figures with friendly countries, and step up information activity to give foreign countries the "right view" of Korea. The government will also take a series of measures to appease people who have been affected by the political situation following the assassination of President Park Chung Hee. One such measure was the government announcement Tuesday moderating the ban on employment of those government officials who were sacked for corruption and other irregularities, the source said. The primary task facing the new cabinet headed by Acting Prime Minister Nam Tok-u will be "to surmount economic adversity and to shore up the public welfare" according to the source. The importance of that task is indicated by the appointment of economic experts like Nam Tok-u as prime minister and Sin Pyong-hyon as deputy prime minister, the source said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 3 Sep 80 OW]

CSO: 4120

ROK TO EXPLORE UNDERSEA COAL DEPOSITS OFF EAST, WEST COASTS

Tokyo THE TONG-IL ILBO in Japanese 12 Aug 80 p 2

[Article: "Serious Exploration of Undersea Coal Deposits Gets Underway. The Geological Survey To Examine the Mineral Bed Will Begin by Next March"]

[Text] Exploratory work on undersea coal deposits is about to be undertaken near the east and west coastal areas of the Korean Peninsula. Exploration within 1 mile off the coast of Kangnung and Pukpyong in the east, the coastal area of South Chungchong Province in the west, and the Kanghwa and Kimpo areas in Kyonggi Province will begin first-phase operations from the second half of this year to the first quarter of 1981 and, upon completion of an analytical review of the first-phase geological mineral deposit survey, a second-phase operation of physical research and study will be launched with a budgetary support of 160 million won.

According to an announcement on 7 August by the authorities concerned and the Resources Development Center, underground coal deposits were found to extend deep out into the ocean bed in such coastal areas as Kangnung, Pukpyong, South Chungchong Province, Kanghwa and Kimpo in Kyonggi Province. The serious exploratory activities starting in the second half of this year are designed to determine the exact quantity, the depth, the width, and the quality of the undersea coal deposits.

In 1972, an undersea coal mine survey was conducted within a mile off the Po'hang and Kangnung areas on the east coast, and the recent excavation of land along these areas confirmed that the coal deposit there was wider and its quality better than any other deposit on land and that it extended far into the ocean bed.

The exploratory work about to begin will focus on the 1-mile coastal areas so far unexplored. It has been confirmed that a deep-seated, rich belt of coal deposits about 1 to 5 meters wide runs along the east and west coasts of Korea. Particularly in the case of the Kangnung area, a 3- to 5-meter-wide coal belt 200 meters deep, rare in Korea, has been found to contain an abundant supply of coal that extends well out to sea.

9364
CSO: 4105

BRIEFS

ENERGY CONSUMPTION--Seoul Sept 2 HAPDONG-KYODO--South Korea's energy consumption reached 17,164,000 tons during the first half of this year in terms of petroleum, up only 3.7 percent from the figure reported during the like period a year earlier, it was learned at the Energy-Resources Ministry Tuesday. During the first quarter of this year, the nation's energy consumption came to 9,731,000 tons in terms of petroleum, showing a rise of 7.7 percent over the figure registered during the same period a year ago. The nation's energy consumption in the year's second quarter stood at 7,433,000 tons, off 1.1 percent from the comparable period last year. During the year's first half, consumption of oil derivatives was 92,899,000 barrels, up 1.8 percent from the like period a year before, and that of electricity totaled 15,935 million kilowatts-hours, up 5.1 percent. Coal consumption during the year's first half also marked an expansion of 18 percent over the figure reported during the comparable period of 1979, apparently because of the oil price hikes, the sources added. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 2 Sep 80 OW]

FOREIGN CAPITAL INDUCEMENT--Seoul Aug 23 OP-KYODO--Korea has no trouble to attain its foreign capital inducement goal for this year thanks to its rising credit standing in the world financial markets following the political and economic stability since June, economic planning board officials said Saturday. According to the officials, Korea secured more than $6.6 billion in foreign loans this year as of August 15 on a contract basis, 85.7 percent of the yearly $7.7 billion target. The government plans to fill the remaining $1.1 billion with bank loans and short-term credits to be induced by state-run Korea Development Bank and two commercial banks. The amount of foreign loans already contracted exceeded the $6.4 billion mark the country induced for the whole of last year. The officials broke the figures down to $2.4 billion in long-term foreign loans and foreign investments in the country, $850 million in bank loans, $632 million from the International Monetary Fund, $300 million in swap funds and reserves at foreign banks operating in the country for foreign currency loans and to $2.4 billion in short-term credits and others. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 23 Aug 80 OW]

WHOLESALE PRICES--Seoul Sept 3 HAPDONG-KYODO--Wholesale prices went up by 2.1 percent last month, reflecting a rise of 30.7 percent since the beginning of this year, the Economic Planning Board (EPB) said Wednesday. Consumer prices also soared 1.9 percent last month, representing an increase of 21.7 percent since the beginning of this year, EPB sources said. The official inflationary ceiling for this year is 37-38 percent for wholesale prices and 27-28 percent for consumer prices. Largely because of the cigarette price hikes and increase in transportation fees, such as bus fares and railway passenger charges, miscellaneous expenses grew at the highest rate of 3.7 percent last month. During the month, consumer prices for foods climbed 2.3 percent, and fuels and electricity costs 0.2 percent. However, housing costs and spendings on clothing almost remained unchanged from the July levels, the sources added. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 3 Sep 80 OW]

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

ROK-PALESTINIAN SPORTS MEETING--Seoul Aug 30 HAPDONG-KYODO--A Palestinian male team will take part in the first Asian junion volleyball championships opening here on October 18, marking the first ever personnel exchange between South Korea and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). A ranking Foreign Ministry official said Friday the Palestinian volleyball association had expressed a wish to participate in the coming Seoul event through Bahrain and the government granted it. He added a formal letter of invitation will shortly be sent to the Palestinian sports organization. The Seoul event will be the inaugural meet for Asian junior spikers to be staged under the sponsorship of the Asian Volleyball Confederation (AVC). It will be participated in by 13 male teams and seven female teams. Seoul has no formal ties with the PLO, but has recently declared its support of the PLO as a legitimate entity. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 30 Aug 80 OW]

CHINESE STAND ON KIM TAE-CHUNG--Tokyo Aug 29 KYODO--China has demanded the immediate release of South Korean political dissident group led by Kim Tae-chung being tried on charges of sedition. Radio Peking said in its broadcast monitored here Friday that Ni Chih Fu, president of the Central Executive Committee of All-China Federation of Trade Unions, said that the South Korean authorities were trying to detain these opposition leaders in prison, question them on their indictments and kill them on charges of sedition and conspiring to overthrow the Korean Government. Speaking at a press interview with Chinese WORKERS' DAILY, Ni was quoted by Radio Peking as saying that newly-named President Chon Tu-hwan was striving to suppress the moves by these political dissident leaders, aimed at restoring democracy in South Korea. Chon's act dealt serious blows to the worldwide movement to protect democracy and freedom of all people, Ni said. The trade union president said that Chinese workers were showing serious concern over the new South Korean Government's move to suppress these leaders fighting for the Korean people's fundamental rights. He also stressed that China demanded the immediate release of those persons who were detained illegally by the Korean authorities. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 29 Aug 80 OW]

FRENCH SENATOR IN ROK--Seoul, Sept 8 (HAPTONG)--French Senator Jean-Pierre Fourcade flew into Seoul Saturday for a week-long visit at the invitation of the National Assembly. Mr Fourcade is scheduled to meet with Korean congressional and government leaders during his stay. He will also visit the border town of Panmunjom and industrial estates across the nation. [Text] [SK080134 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0129 GMT 8 Sep 80]

EXPORTS TO SOUTHEAST ASIA, MIDEAST VASTLY INCREASING

Tokyo THE TONG-IL ILBO in Japanese 12 Aug 80 p 2

[Article: "Exports to Indonesia Tripled; 88-Percent Increase in Exports to Kuwait"]

[Text] South Korea's export market is diversified; exports to Southeast Asia and the Middle East are increasing particularly fast. According to an analysis by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of export figures in the first half of the year, the relative importance of the American and Japanese markets, the first and second most important markets for South Korea, has greatly diminished and, conversely, such countries as Indonesia, Hong Kong, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait have rapidly surfaced in importance, resulting in a vast improvement over the past dependence on the United States and Japan.

The change in the export pattern was believed to be the result of rising demand for more industrial plants, ships, and some heavy chemical products. The export activities of these items were accelerated by the implementation of the Foreign Market Diversification Policy, according to the analysis. Conversely, the drop in exports to the United States and Japan was the result of a sharp decrease in the demand for plywood and textile fiber materials; this was attributable to the economic slump both countries are experiencing today.

The Export Trend in the First Half of the Year

Total exports in the first half reached 7,987 million dollars, representing a 17.9-percent growth over the same period of last year. Of this amount, exports to the United States amounted to 2,162 million dollars. This shows the United States to be still the top market for South Korea, as in the past, but its growth rate was no more than 2.4 percent relative to the comparable period of last year. Its relative share of total national exports was 27 percent--a drop of 4.2 percentage points from the first half of last year, when its share was 31.2 percent. On the other hand, exports to Japan were 1,454 million dollars, which represented a 10.5-percent drop from the same period last year. As a result, its

export share dropped by 5.8 percentage points, from 24 percent to 18.2 percent.

The declining exports to the United States and Japan brought about a greater trade deficit. The trade balance against U.S. exports had been in surplus for 3 years starting in 1976, but in 1979, when the large-scale project including nuclear plant was imported, the trade balance went into the red. The deficit trend has continued through this year; it amounted to 92 million dollars in the first half of the year.

Exports to the U.S. market slowed down when such main export items as plywood suffered a setback; less than half the amount of last year's sales was reached the first half of the year. The sale of synthetic resin, watches, and sound equipment also dropped drastically. Exports to Japan also slowed down because of the slow sales of export items such as textile fibers, which dropped to 40 percent of last year's figure. Among 10 major export markets, a sharp decline was noted in the case of England and Canada. This was attributed to the severe recession both countries are suffering at present. South Korea's exports to England declined by 13.6 percent and to Canada by 23.2 percent.

On the other hand, exports to Southeast Asia and the Middle East greatly expanded. Saudi Arabia, the fourth largest market for South Korea's exports, with 268 million dollars in sales [the first half of last year], took in 417 million dollars worth of goods in the first half of this year--a 55.8-percent increase over the same period last year. This reduced the difference between the fourth and the third runnerup, West Germany, by 29 million dollars. The 10th largest export market, Kuwait, has shown an 88.1-percent increase, with 131 million dollars. The combined total value of export goods to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait jumped from 4.8 percent to 7 percent of the nation's overall exports.

The rate of increase in exports to Southeast Asia is also noteworthy. Exports to Hong Kong, worth 355 million dollars, marked a 47.7-percent increase, while the Indonesian export market expanded from 43 million dollars to 132 million dollars--an increase of 206.4 percent! Furthermore, the Indian market showed a fourfold gain, from 23 million dollars in the first 6 months of last year to 86 million dollars. The most popular export items included iron and steel, cement, fertilizer, and automobile tires, 40.8 percent of the exports on the average, which were believed to have been exported to Southeast Asia and the Middle East in large quantities, according to an analytical report.

In import trading activities, the drastic price rise of crude oil from the Middle East caused a 100.5-percent increase. However, imports from Asian neighbors and Europe were reduced, and imports from North America leveled off at a 7.5-percent increase. The trade deficit rose to 2,875 million dollars, included a deficit of 3,867 million dollars through trading with 10 major trading partners, including the United States and Japan.

Among the 10 [major] partners, the only trade surplus was noted against West Germany, with 88 million dollars in favor of South Korea.

First Half-Year Exports to Major Partners
(Unit: million dollars)

Country	End of Jun 79	End of Jun 80	Percentage of increase
Total Exports	6,773	7,983	17.9
United States	2,113	2,162	2.4
Japan	1,624	1,454	-10.5
West Germany	375	446	19.0
Saudi Arabia	268	417	55.8
England	256	221	-13.6
Hong Kong	240	355	47.7
Canada	199	153	-23.2
Holland	149	164	10.4
France	111	147	32.5
Kuwait	73	137	88.1
Ten-Nation Total	5,409	5,656	4.6
Indonesia	43	132	206.4
Italy	67	144	115.4
India	23	86	273.2

9364
CSO: 4105

BRIEFS

ROK APPOINTS OFFICIALS--Seoul, Sept 15 (HAPTONG)--The government today appointed Chu Pyong-kuk, director of the Finance Ministry's Foreign Exchange Bureau, to be assistant finance minister for international financial affairs. Yi Kyong-sik, former senior presidential secretary for economic affairs, was named today to be chairman of the Korean small and medium industry promotion corporation. It has also designated Kim Chong-sol, director of the Culture and Information Ministry's Cultural Affairs and Arts Bureau, to head the Korean Information Center in Japan. [Text] [SK160133 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0821 GMT 15 Sep 80]

ACTING PREMIER SECRETARY APPOINTMENT--Seoul, Sept 15 (HAPTONG)--The government formally appointed today Kum Chin-ho, director of the planning and management office at the Commerce and Industry Ministry, to become chief secretary to acting Premier Nam Tok-u. Kum has been concurrently chairman of the commerce, industry and resources subcommittee of the special committee for national security affairs. He will receive the letter of appointment from the acting Premier Nam later today. The government also named today Chong To-yong to be protocol secretary to the acting premier. [Text] [SK150307 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0255 GMT 15 Sep 80] Seoul, Sept 13 (HAPTONG)--The government has designated Kum Chin-ho, director of the planning and management office at the Commerce and Industry Ministry, as chief secretary to acting Premier Nam Tok-u, it was learned from official sources today. Kum has been concurrently the chairman of the commerce and industry subcommittee of the standing committee of the special committee for national security affairs. [Text] [SK130834 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0831 GMT 13 Sep 80]

EDUCATION, CULTURE APPOINTMENT--Seoul, Sept 16 (HAPTONG)--Yi Sang-chu, an associate professor of Seoul National University's Teachers' College, was appointed today as senior presidential secretary for education and culture. [Text] [SK160300 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0256 GMT 16 Sep 80]

BANK RESHUFFLE--Seoul, Aug 22--Five commercial banks in Seoul each held its general meeting of stockholders today and carried out a management reshuffle described as the most sweeping in the nation's financial history. Yi Pil-son, president of the Inchon based Kyonggi Bank, was chosen to head the First City Bank, Im Chae-su, a board member of the Bank of Korea, to lead the Choheung Bank, and Kim Yong-un, president of the Choheung Bank, to head the Bank of Seoul and Trust Company. [SK260716 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0832 GMT 22 Aug 80]
CSO: 4120

YOUTHS RECLAIM TIDAL LAND OF ONGJIN PENINSULA

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korea 17 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by Chong Ch'ang-su: "A True Story: Youths Who Transformed Ideals Into Reality"]

[Text] We recently visited the youth work teams of the Haebang cooperative farm, located on the western edge of the Ongjin Peninsula.

Spread out before us like a truly beautiful picture were rolling fields reaching from the neat modern residential village as far as the eye could see to the shores of the Yellow Sea, with irrigation water nearly overflowing the banks and the sound of tractors racing down between the fields, with five-color banners flapping in the breeze and joyous music coming from loudspeakers.

We took in the whole sight with somewhat different feelings.

Until we arrived here, the picture remaining in our minds was that of empty tidal flats, of the land of a few years ago where the only sounds heard were those of the wind and the birds.

There was no way we could imagine reality transformed in this way in just a little over a year.

However, in our fatherland, where, 1 year is like 10, where no matter where you go great changes are taking place, there is no reason why this place should be any different.

The comrade vice chairman of the management committee said the following to us, as we stared intoxicatedly at the transformed face of the tidal flats.

"An artist came here in the autumn of the year before last. In passing, we asked him, since he was here, to do a painting for the bare walls of the management committee. A few days later he presented us with a painting. It had a modern residential village, orchards, and regular fields

like a paduk board. When we asked him where on earth this farm was, he replied that it was here. As our eyes grew large, he said that although this place is now a useless tidal flat, in the future it will no doubt become like the picture. And he said that such was our party's ideal.

"Then at the beginning of last year, youths recently discharged from military service came to reclaim the tidal flats. Who would have known that they were to make this place as it is now?"

We wanted to find out from how it was that these young military dischargees came here, and how they brought about this transformation that defies common sense.

We talked with them until late at night.

In mid-January last year, some mature-looking discharged youths were walking along the tidal flat dike that separates the western shore of Haebang-ri, Ongjin County, from the sea. They had been walking since morning, and their shoes were covered with slimy mud.

One comrade, who was peering intently at footprints on the dike, called to his comrades who had gone ahead.

"Pyong-in, Hyon-ku, look at these footprints. Two days ago a man came here. He was about 168 centimeters tall, weighed about 65 kilograms, and stood with his back to the sea for about 20 minutes. He was thinking something about the tidal flats, but he seems to have gone back without reaching a decision."

His comrades addressed him, who had inferred all of this from a footprint, and spoke,

"There's something that is like a reconnaisance soldier about you."

Before them was spread the land which was not land, commonly called by local residents "the impossible dream."

The land lying before the youths was one where the cold waves of the Yellow Sea, blown before strong winds, leer over the top of the dike, where puddles were frozen over in places, where a sinister waterway pierced through, where the mud was waist deep, where deeply rooted reeds grew wild, and where, although the thin dike held back the sea, one never knew when the land might be under water.

The circumstances that brought them to the tidal flats are as follows.

Discharged from the military and dispatched to the Ongjin Peninsula, these youths wanted to make the most fulfilling contribution to the party and the revolution.

Having stoutly guarded the socialist fatherland from attack by enemies yesterday, today their desire was to make blossom with their sweat this land that they had defended, thus giving great happiness and satisfaction to the great leader and the Party Central Committee.

They came here having decided to develop these Haebang-ri tidal flats, where no one ever stepped forth lightly, and to gather a heavy harvest. On the day on which they spent about half a day walking around the tidal flats, they stepped forth asserting that they would reclaim the land right away to plant seeds in the spring.

The management committee discussed this problem for several hours.

This was an important problem for a single farm.

Some people questioned how reparations would be made if after much seed, fertilizer, materials, and tractors were invested, the results came to nothing. They suggested either waiting 2 or 3 years or else trying some less damp, higher spots as a test.

But among these was one military functionary who claimed to have visited the flats as soon as he came to the farm.

"We have been from guard post to guard post. Are not many young people completing the new Seven-Year Plan within no more than a few months? Trust us and leave it to us."

This was the earnest desire and conviction of the members of the youth work team.

Having realized their desire, the youths set up mobile tents on the flats covered with snow, and every night as it became dark they made bonfires.

Waterways stretched out to drain off puddles deeper than a man's height and to bring in fresh water.

People were awakened by the sound of tractors and bulldozers mixed with the roar of blizzards of snow, as well as by the revolutionary songs sung by the youths.

The youths carried out transplanting at the same time as the other work teams, and at times they even did transplanting as many as six times in fields that were dying due to salt water.

Also, they stayed up all night blocking the banks that broke due to crab holes.

"Thinking to give pleasure and satisfaction to the great leader and the Party Central Committee by harvesting this forgotten tidal flat, we were

not aware of the cold or the difficulties. This desire of ours deepened with autumn. We carefully selected fully ripened grain from this harvest so rich as to hide the ground and sent it as a present of loyalty to the great leader and the glorious Party Central Committee.

"It was the first harvest from this place, this shore of the Ongjin Peninsula which had been known as infertile land. I have never been as pleased, as thrilled, or as happy as at that time, at that moment."

Thus spoke the leader of the youth work team, Comrade Pak Yong-chin.

After having talked with them until late at night, we came out early in the morning to the rolling fields. The emptiness of before had disappeared and the fields in front of us were even and neat.

We heard in the fields that the youth work team has carried out tidal flat reclamation work ceaselessly this year as well.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows in his New Year Address for this year.

"In order to greet the Sixth Party Congress of the Korean Workers Party successfully and make this, the year of the opening of the party congress, the most shining year of our history, the whole party and the whole people will have to step forth."

These youths, who had decided to gather a greater harvest in this the year of the opening of the party congress, to give even greater happiness to the great leader and the Party Central Committee, rushed together as one at the beginning of the year to struggle to transform the remaining tidal flats into fields.

It was land that was so permeated with salt that you could not find a blade of grass anywhere.

However, the youths were firm in their resolve.

Their united assertion was that idle land must be eliminated, and that all the land must yield harvests in the Onjin Peninsula, which basks in the great leader's immortal benevolence.

They washed and washed again each inch of salt-permeated soil with fresh water and grew each rice plant with warm fervor.

Tens of times, hundreds of times more work and more sweat are buried in this soil than in the soil of other areas.

"Here, where we are walking now, are fields that were reclaimed by the youths this year. At first I too found it hard to believe. As a place

where seawater had puddled and dried, it had shown a white crust. I thought that no matter how you washed it with fresh water, rice plants would never grow. But the youth work team removed the salt water so vigoriously that rice plants are now growing lushly."

These were the words of the comrade chief of the county irrigation management office's Haebang district work team, who toured the fields with us.

Until seeds were planted in the tidal flats, people thought it would take a few years at the very least.

No one can help but feel great emotion at the struggle of these youths who reclaimed the land and raised a bountiful crop in just 1 year, not in a few years.

That day we mentioned to Comrade Sh'oe Kwang-ch'un of the youth work team the story of the painting that was told to us by the vice chairman of the management committee.

"The first thing that caught our eyes when we entered into the management committee room, packs on our backs, was that picture. We stared long at the painting. It embodied the on-the-spot guidance given by the great leader in the Ongjin Peninsula, as well as our desire to make the far-sighted plan of the leader blossom fully.

It seems as though that artist had captured on canvas the far-sighted program of the great leader.

In the future we will continue to block off the sea, reclaim the tidelands, and realize overall mechanization.

Thus we will beautifully transform the ongjin Peninsula into a more abundant, better place to live, as the great leader hopes."

It is due to these youth pioneers, who--always of one mind--have the goal in life of giving great happiness to the great leader and the Party Central Committee and who are enlarging the land of the fatherland, that these tidal flats, which had been represented on the map as brown spots, have been transformed into green-colored land of fertile harvests and that the future of the Ongjin Peninsula has been brought closer.

Truly it is due to these youths, who are upholding the lofty will of the great leader to transform the party's ideal into shining reality, that these tidal flats will enjoy an autumn of good harvests such as rarely seen in years past.

9137
CSO: 4108

'NODONG SINMUN' PRAISES KIM IL-SONG FOR FOUNDING KWP

SK060218 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2233 GMT 29 Aug 80

[NODONG SINMUN 30 August editorial article: "Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Is the Great Leader Who Laid a Solid Foundation for the Founding of our Party"]

[Text] Thirty-five years have elapsed since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Korean Workers' Party, the staff office of our revolution. Soon our party is going to greet the sixth party congress in its glorious path. Our party is a chuche-type revolutionary party forged in tenacious historical roots. It was established by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the fiery anti-Japanese resistance. Our party has traversed along a road glowing with victories and glories, breaking through serious storms since its birth.

Our party's history is a great one on which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has built immortal exploits on behalf of our time and the revolution under the lofty banner of the chuche revolution. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the great leader who has laid a solid foundation for the chuche-type party by establishing an ideology and theory to found the party based on chuche and by embodying them during 20 years of anti-Japanese resistance.

It is one of the greatest exploits accomplished in the course of the struggle to pioneer a new road for the Korean revolution that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song opened the beginning chapter of the history of the party's founding based on the chuche idea and laid a solid organizational and ideological foundation on which to build the party when there was no party.

Even though our party's founding was declared 35 years ago, the history of our party had struck its roots about 50 years ago.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: The down-with-imperialism-union, the first true communist revolutionary organization in our country, was a historical declaration heralding the fresh beginning of our revolution.

Ever since the formation of the down-with-imperialism-union, our people's revolutionary struggle started to perform based on the principle of independence. From that moment on, our party began to strike its glorious roots.

The down-with-imperialism-union was formed on 17 October 1926. The birth of a true chuche-type communist revolutionary organization, the first of its kind in the long history of the communist movement, and our party's glorious history of struggle started at that time.

Thus, the struggle to build the party, which suffered serious vicissitudes and bitter failures, finally found its correct road under the banner of chuche, our country's national liberation movement. The communist movement entered a new high stage, and the chuche-type revolutionary cause began to be explored victoriously.

The great leader had achieved immortal exploits before then, before the revolution by opening a unique road for the founding of a party. The working class can achieve victory in the revolutionary struggle only when they are led by an outstanding leader and backed by a party, the staff office of the revolution. When the fate of our nation was at stake and our people were suffering, our people ardently yearned for a party. Our people, however, were at a loss because they did not know what kind of party, with what mission and characteristics, and how the party should be founded in view of the unique social and historical circumstances our nation found itself in. When our revolution was suffering from bitter failures and pains, our people did not have a guiding ideology; nor did they have the nucleus forces, nor the revolutionary treasures worth inheriting.

In the fierce struggle against the enemies of the people and the class at home and abroad, we had to solve all problems independently. Taking the lead of the revolution when our people encountered a major crisis and when the communist movement endured turns and twists, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song scientifically analyzed the trend of the contemporary era, historical experiences and the complicated and entangled political situation. He developed ideas and polices to construct a revolutionary party with an independent stand at historic meetings, such as the Haryong, Yongwolku and Wangchaesan meetings, which were important in development our revolution.

The party of the working class is a political leader which pioneers the future of the path of the time and the revolution by guiding the masses. In order to correctly accomplish the party role and duty, we should found, strengthen and develop our party to meet the demand of the time and the interest of the country's revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has performed a historical task of inventing the immortal chuche idea to meet the requirement for the development of the revolution in our country and for the chuche era. He has opened a new road toward developing the revolutionary party of the working class by developing a unique idea to independently found the party struggling to perform this task.

The key point in the idea the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song has developed in founding the party is to assume an independent stand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: We should found a new revolutionary party through our own effort. To this end, we should effectively carry out our preparatory work.

The basic duty of communists in various countries was to successfully carry out revolution and construction in their countries. The reason communists founded their parties was that they wanted to successfully carry out revolutionary struggle in their countries. Therefore, by grasping the concrete circumstances which the revolution encountered in their countries and the historic characteristics of these circumstances, communists needed to found their parties to meet the interest of the revolution in their countries and that of the working class through their own efforts. This was not only the lawful requirement for the founding of the party of the working class, but also the urgent demand for the development of the international communist movement.

As revolutionary movements were being carried out in various countries in diverse developmental stages and in diverse historical circumstances, communists could not correctly develop their revolutionary struggles without formulating their revolutionary lines, strategy and tactics suiting the circumstances in their countries and without founding a revolutionary party capable of organizing and mobilizing the masses.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's idea on founding the party in accordance with the principle of independence was based on the bitter belief that communists could neither carry out revolution nor found the party without resorting to their own effort in their struggle. It was a sacred right for communists and the working class in various countries to become aware of the historic demand of the contemporary time and to found the party in accordance with their belief. However, factional toadyists and doctrinists, not trusting sincerity [chinsim], became absorbed in factional strife by visiting various places to win recognition after forming factions, such as "Three-Men Party" and "Five-Men Faction."

Thus they created political chaos in the Korean revolution and great obstacles to the founding of the party. It was impossible to imagine the founding of a new revolutionary party without repelling their maneuvers. During this difficult and complicated period, it was the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who made a bold and resolute decision to break the trend of time-worn ideas and the existing theory and old concepts on founding a party. As a result, obstacles along the future path of the communist movement were smashed for a long time and a new road toward founding the party based on the principle of independence opened up.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal contribution to developing a theory on the founding of the party was the delineation of

the lawful course of the founding of the revolutionary party of the working class by developing a unique idea on laying an organizational, ideological foundation for party on the most solid base. Laying an organizational, ideological foundation for party founding is a basic factor influencing the founding, strengthening and development of the revolutionary party of the working class. Because the party of the working class is the product of class struggle and because it is a weapon in carrying out revolution, it is founded, strengthened and developed in fierce struggles against all forms of class enemies. Therefore, without following a preliminary course of forming a revolutionary nucleus force, of achieving the firm ideological, willing unity of communist ranks and of winning support and trust from the broad strata of the masses, the party can neither overcome difficulties and trials nor consolidate and develop itself after being founded. The lesson of the initial stage of the communist movement in our country shows that the party, which had been founded without a solid organizational and ideological foundation, could not guarantee the unity and pureness of its ranks, assume a role as the vanguard of the revolution and pose as an organized force.

Proceeding from this bitter lesson, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song regarded the work of laying a solid organizational, ideological foundation as a key to founding the revolutionary party. In a number of the works written and published in the flames of the anti-Japanese struggle, such as the classic works "The Role of Communists To Strengthen and Develop the Anti-Japanese National Liberation Struggle" and "The Role of the Korean Communists," the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song comprehensively delineated a unique idea and policy for the founding of the party. He taught in detail at every stage of the development of our revolution on the direction and the method for implementation of the policy for the founding of a chuche-type party, such as the task of carrying out the preparatory work of founding the party in close conjunction with the armed anti-Japanese struggle and with the united anti-Japanese national front. He instructed many communists and revolutionaries engaged in underground activities at home and abroad and plitical and military cadres of the Korean Revolutionary Army.

The idea on founding a chuche-type party developed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a great ideology illuminating the most correct course of founding a new revolutionary party of the working class based on profound analysis of the characteristics of the communist movement in our country and the requirements of the chuche era. With the delineation of a unique idea and theory on the founding of a revolutionary party, our working class and Korean communists were able to possess the most correct guideline for the founding of a true revolutionary party and for strengthening and developing it into a chuche-type party forever.

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is a great leader who has laid a firm cornerstone which we should inherit and develop forever in founding, strengthening and developing a chuche-type party by brilliantly materializing the idea on the founding of the party developed in the flames of the anti-Japanese struggle.

The 20-year period of the anti-Japanese revolution was a victorious course during which we won victory in our struggle against the most outrageous, heinous Japanese imperialist aggressors, overcoming bitter trials to achieve liberation of the people and the class. This was a glorious course in which a firm foundation was laid for the founding of a chuche-type party.

The ideological and organizational foundation for building a party can display its invincible might when it is forged in the course of struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has consolidated a firm foundation for building our party through the bloody anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and not under smooth and easygoing circumstances.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, above all, devoted himself to culturing a new generation of fresh communist revolutionaries who will be the nucleus of the new party. When the communist cadres are cultured and when the situation ripens, then the party can be formed to properly meet the revolutionary demand. Once the party is founded it can thoroughly carry out and defend the revolutionary lines of the leader. Also, the party can strike its roots among the masses, expand its ranks and strengthen itself as a powerful revolutionary party and defend the impeccability of the revolutionary ranks only when the party has prepared revolutionary cadres.

Indeed, preparing revolutionary cadres is a very important task determining the fate of founding the party and it is also a very serious question whether or not the working class party can firmly maintain its revolutionary life. Therefore: the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, paying very keen attention to the question of preparing the cadre unit of the party, energetically continued to culture the chuche-type communist revolutionaries who would carry out the Korean revolution as the new party's power, breaking through a most arduous and unprecedented revolutionary storm.

Learning from the serious historical lesson of the earlier stage of the communist movement in our country, from the first step of the revolutionary road the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song devoted himself to finding and culturing fresh communist revolutionaries who were not imbued with old-fashioned ideologies.

Creating a revolution with those false revolutionaries heavily affected by established ideology and historical pollution, with those who make empty sounds and with factionalists who have nothing to do with the revolution was impossible and founding a new type of party was also impossible.

In the bitter course of struggle with those prominent nationalists and the toadyist politicians who were so-called theoreticians, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song established a new revolutionary outlook for the students and youths of a new generation, workers and farmers, and also infused into our hearts a firm revolutionary belief to carry out and to defend the chuche idea to the end. At the same time, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song

continued to prepare the new generation as the refined and tested communist revolutionaries while he was following the arduous course of breaking through the revolutionary sites, including (Hauzhen), Jilin, (Kaulin), (Goyuzhu) and (Lgazhua), covering vast territories.

In the course of anti-Japanese struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song never stopped to form the cadre unit for party founding. Closely linking the task of founding a party with armed struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented rearing of the revolutionary cadre unit in the flames of struggle as one of the most important revolutionary tasks.

Training and drilling communists and revolutionaries in the flames of armed struggle, pitting them directly in armed struggle against the million-strong forces of the Japanese army, was the most revolutionary and quickest way to rear the cadre unit for party founding.

The heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle was a most arduous, complicated and protracted struggle. Even under the difficult circumstances of leading the armed struggle while personally breaking through all sort of difficulties and trials strewn along the road of revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song trained and fostered the anti-Japanse guerrillas and communists to become firm revolutionary fighters.

The arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, including the heroic struggle to defend guerrilla bases, the advance to the frontier area, the march to the fatherland, the arduous long march, the operations to encircle large-scale enemy units and the decisive battle for the fatherland liberation, was a (?university) of revolution which trained and fostered workers, peasants, youths and students who did not even know the word revolution to become indomitable communist revolutionary fighters struggling to the end, devoting their lives to the fatherland's liberation and to completion of the chuche cause under all circumstances.

In the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the slogan "Study is the first duty of a person who is carrying out revolution" and organized regular study among the masses no matter how arduous the struggle and no matter how difficult and complicated the revolutionary duty. Thus, he provided all possible conditions for study.

Setting examples for others in study, the great leader led the anti-Japanese guerrillas and revolutionaries to study even in battle sites and during marches. Thus, he saw to it that they habitually conducted study at all times.

Even in the arduous days of struggle, going over the steep mountains of Paektu, the anti-Japanese guerrillas and revolutionaries conducted study without fail, through this study they took the revolutionary ideology of the great leader as their firm faith and principle, firmly armed themselves with the strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution and staged stern struggle against any ideology contradictory to the revolutionary ideology of the leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also accepted new generations of workers and peasants from the anti-Japanese guerrillas and party organizations and trained and fostered them to become genuine chuche-type communist revolutionaries.

The communists, who had been trained and fostered under the wise leadership and warm care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, were the genuine revolutionaries filled with chuche-type blood. Therefore, in the anti-Japanese struggle they trusted and followed the great leader. They never gave up their revolutionary principles as revolutionary fighters of the leader during their arduous revolutionary struggle even though they sacrificed their lives. Thus, they absolutely and unconditionally fulfilled the leader's order and directives to the end under all circumstances.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song organized the firm core elements of the party amid the flames of the anti-Japanese revolution, firmly established the ideological system of chuche within the ranks of revolution, and then carried out the historic cause of establishing the ideological cohesion and unity within the ranks of revolution. Thus the great leader established an ideological foundation in founding the chuche-type party.

The purity and ideological cohesion and unity of the ranks of communist revolution attained through the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle were more firmly deepened amid the flames of arduous and rugged revolution. Therefore, they have become as firm as rock which can never be smashed.

The fostering the core of communists amid the flames of anti-Japanese struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song embodied a unique policy of "one indoctrinates 10, 10 indoctrinate 100, 100 indoctrinate 1,000 and 1,000 indoctrinate 10,000." Thus the leader established a firm foundation among the masses for founding the chuche-type party.

In the work to deepen the foundation among the masses for the founding of the party, the formation of the fatherland restoration society and its strengthening and development had a very important significance.

Through the organizations of the fatherland restoration society, which extended from the Paektu Mountain, the sacred mountain of revolution, and the areas around the northern frontier to every corner of the country, masses from all walks of life, including workers, peasants, youths, students, intellectuals and religionists, were rallied around the great general, the legendary hero, with one mind and will, and actively supported the anti-Japanese armed struggle materially and spiritually.

In this sacred struggle aged throughout the country, the masses were firmly united as a combat force. This force was a firm foundation which made it possible for our party to be firmly strengthened and developed as a chuche-type party.

In establishing the organizational and ideological foundation for the founding of the party in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the model to be followed in party activities and work appropriate to the true character and mission of the chuche-type party was created. Included in it are the basic principles to be followed in party work, the method of leading the revolutionary struggle and other affluent contents and experiences which our party should adopt as a guideline in its activities.

Indeed, there has been no such an instance as the one showing that a firm foundation for the founding of a party was formed in our country amid a great struggle full of the most arduous and rigorous trials for more than 20 long years, not to speak of 1 or 2 years.

Indeed, the basic foundation for the founding of the party built by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the jungle of Paektu is a valuable revolutionary asset which our party should inherit and develop forever along the path of the revoltuionary cause of chuche.

Our party grew from this very historic root and inherited and developed it. As a result, today our party has been strengthened and developed into one which enjoys high prestige and dignity, and independent party which is never shaken under all circumstances and a militant party which leads revolution and construction along the road of victory.

Our party considers protecting, inheriting and developing the tradition of anti-Japanese struggle as the basic problem influencing the destiny of the party and the revolution. By firmly grasping this basic problem, our party has greeted a new great era.

Our party, which has adopted as its supreme mission to complete the revolutionary cause of chuche pioneered in the jungle of Paektu Mountain, has set forth the militant slogan of dyeing the entire party and society with the chuche idea and is vigorously pushing the general advance to realize this slogan.

Today the entire party and society are filled with the chuche idea. Numerous genuine chuche-type revolutionaries have grown up. Thus, the militant ranks of loyalty have been firmly organized. The pure and clean loyalty demonstrated by the anti-Japanese guerrillas in the jungle of Paektu have been inherited generation after generation. Thus, the hearts of all our people are seething with this loyalty.

The cohesion and unity of ideology and will among all party members and working people, who have been firmly rallied around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-Song and the glorious party as one mind and will, have reached a new high level.

The entire society has become the powerful, invincible ranks of revolution vigorously advancing along the road of victory with one ideology, goal and aspiration, following the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidance of the glorious party.

This is the greatest achievement which our party has attained. Thanks to the tested leadership of our party, today a great change has been effected in all fields of party work and revolutionary struggle. The entire party and society are filled with vigor and energetic zeal and are seething with the revolutionary spirit of speed battle. Thus, our people's future has a bright prospect.

The future of our people vigorously advancing along a single road of chuche, following the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the tested guidance of our glorious party, is indeed brilliant and is shining with greater victory and glory.

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O CHIN-U WRITES ON KWP'S GUIDING ROLE IN REVOLUTION

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['NODONG SINMUN' 2 Sep editorial article contributed by O Chin-u, KWP Political Committee member: "The Workers' Party of Korea Is the Great Guide Leading the Revolutionary Cause Along One Road of Victory Under the Banner of the Chuche Idea"]

[Text] The Korean revolution was pioneered under the great banner of the chuche idea and has traversed along the single road of victory. The chuche idea is the unique guidance idea of our party and is the brilliant lighthouse which illuminates the course of the times. Putting forth the slogan to imbue the entire society with the chuche idea, our party is wisely leading the struggle for achieving the task. In the course of this journey, the chuche idea is further embodied thoroughly in all sectors of the revolution and construction and its vitality and might are demonstrated as a whole. Our party, which is endlessly faithful to the revolutionary ideology of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the cause of the leader, has achieved immortal accomplishments along the road of leading the chuche revolutionary cause to victory with outstanding, tested leadership.

We greet the sixth congress of the party at the historic time when the party's leading role and authority are greater and mightier than at any other time. To greet the party congress with the firm conviction that the revolutionary cause can be carried out to the end when we follow the banner of the chuche idea under the wise leadership of the party is the greatest pleasure and pride of our KWP members and people.

1. The glorious KWP is a great guiding force which struggles and advances, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea.

A long period, over half a century, has elapsed since the Korean communist movement started its development along the road of independence under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader. The entire course of this journey marks a period of great changes in world history during which a new age, the age of chuche, was pioneered, and also marks a proud road which is brilliantly embroidered with the history of the KWP.

The history of our party began when the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song organized the down-with-imperialism-union as he started his revolution. Our party, which has traversed along the road of victory for the past 30 years since its founding, now enters an age of great changes shining with endless glory. This road of struggle of our party, which has weathered severe storms of modern history in the forefront of the struggle, is shining with a most glorious chronicle which could only be created by a great party armed with the invincible guiding unitary ideology. The greatness of the working class party is related to the guidance idea it cherishes in its struggle. Our party's greatness and its high dignity rest in the very fact that it cherishese the chuche idea as its guiding ideology.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: Our party's source of invincible might rests in the fact that our party cherishes as its guiding policy the chuche idea--created in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and proven just and vital through revolutionary practice--guaranteeing the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in our country.

The chuche idea, the revolutionary idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is a great revolutionary idea fully reflecting the requirements of our time, a new stage of the communist movement, and the desires and aspirations of the popular masses. By struggling under the banner of the chuche idea, the Korean communists and people were able to defend the fate of the nation in life and death situations and create today's age of prosperity.

The chuche idea is the mighty weapon for struggle and advance, which enabled us to advance through every difficulty and ordeal. It is an invariable truth demonstrated by our revolution that we are ever-victorious in revolution and construction only when we proceed along the road elucidated by the chuche idea. For our party and people, nothing is more sublime in the world than to cherish the great revolutionary idea as the guidance idea and to struggle to embody that idea.

The history of the KWP is a glorious and brilliant history of the founding, development and strengthening of our party on the basis of the great chuche idea and of its victorious guidance of the struggle for embodying the chuche idea. Our party has already a glorious party with a great guidance idea before heralding its founding to the world. This is the characteristic of our party's founding.

Based on the analysis of the historic lessons of the nationalism movement and the earlier stage of the communist movement in our country, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song originated the immortal chuche idea, consolidated the

organizational and ideological basis for founding the party, and established the brilliant revolutionary traditions while leading the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory under the banner of the chuche idea. In the course of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, correctness and vigor of the chuche idea were demonstrated and the ideological system of chuche was established within the communist movement in Korea. Thus, our party was established on the firm foundation of the great guidance idea and came to possess the ever-victorious and invincible might from its very first day.

The founding of our party by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a historic event heralding the birth of a new type of party which cherishes the chuche idea as its guidance idea. With the founding of the party, the ardent desire of the Korean communists and people to have a general staff of the revolution, which would responsibly lead our revolution, was brilliantly realized. Since then, the age of progress and prosperity, the age of the glorious KWP, unfolded to fully embody the chuche idea under the leadership of the party. Today the KWP is creditably discharging its lofty historic mission to lead the revolutionary cause to victory under the banner of the chuche idea.

Our party is the weapon of revolution struggling to embody the revolutionary chuche idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Our party, which has traversed along the single road elucidated by the chuche idea and has upheld the idea from the very first day of its founding, regards carrying out to the end the revolutionary cause of chuche which was pioneered in the forests of Mt Paektu as its most important mission, and is vigorously leading the struggle to accomplish that mission. All the party members and people, including the aged revolutionaries who have struggled advancing through every difficulty since the days of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, consider it their boundlessly proud duty to follow the leadership of the party--which is endlessly loyal to the leader's idea and cause--with conviction in the victory to be won by the might of the party, and are vigorously advancing toward the firm and clear prospects of the future.

The invincible might of our party, a revolutionary party which is advancing beneath the banner of the chuche idea, lies first of all in that it bases party construction and party activity thoroughly on the thought, theory and method of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. In order for the party of the working class to fulfill its historic mission, it should become the party of its founder and leader and it should be constructed, strengthened and developed thoroughly on the basis of the leader's revolutionary idea.

Such demands can be most brilliantly realized at the highest level only when the entire party is imbued with the leader's revolutionary idea. Today our party raises at the fundamental problem of party construction to model the whole party after the chuche idea.

The founding of the party by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was the beginning of imbuing our party with the chuche idea. Imbuing the party with the chuche idea is the noblest work in consolidating and developing our party into an everlasting chuche-type one. It is only in accordance with the requirement of the chuche idea that today our party can solve all the problems arising from the construction, consolidation and development of the party, ranging from the work to shape the party ranks organizationally and ideologically to the work to strengthen the party's leadership over the revolution and construction and to improve the working system and method of the party.

By imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea, the combat capability of our party has been further strengthened and its might has been incomparably enhanced. Today, our party is entirely dominated by the chuche idea. The organizational and ideological foundation of the party has been hardened more than ever. The method of a chuche-oriented leadership and the working method of the great leader have been introduced throughout the party. As a result, our party is growing and strengthening itself, while ceaselessly moving forward without stagnation and senility, as revolutionary one firmly protecting and defending the chuche idea.

Embodying the revolutionary idea, theory and leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party is undertaking all activities at the head of the ranks in accordance with the intention and wish of the great leader. Because of this great party, our revolution is vigorously advancing along the single road paved by the chuche Korea.

The invincible might of our party, which is moving forward under the revolutionary banner of chuche, also stems from its wise leadership exerted in the struggle to achieve the final victory of the chuche idea by embodying it in all fields of the revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: By fully embodying the chuche idea in the field of politics, economy, culture, military affairs and foreign relations, our party and people have been able to win a great victory in the revolution and construction.

The struggle to win the final victory of the chuche idea is a historic cause that should be carried out from generation to generation till the independence of the working people has been fully achieved. This sacred cause can be successfully achieved only when the entire society is imbued with the chuche idea.

Based on the account of the victory and historic experience of the Korean revolution, and on the unanimous aspirations of our people, our party has put forward the slogan to imbue the entire society with the chuche idea and is wisely leading the people to this end.

This militant slogan reflects our party's far-reaching plan and firm will to advance the revolution by taking the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche idea as its sole guiding principle and to achieve the communist cause in accordance with the chuche idea.

Our people's struggle to thoroughly embody the great chuche idea in all sectors--political, economic, cultural and military--and in their relations with foreign countries is organized and led, without exception, by our party and victory is being won in the struggle.

Thoroughly embodying the chuche idea and doing everything in our own way are firm principles that our party maintains in leading the struggle to fully embody the chuche idea. As experience shows, if we do not relyon our own efforts but on those of others, we cannot carry out the revolution and defend the nation, nor safeguard the nation's honor and prosperity. History shows us grave lessons about people who are fooled, about nations that fall, and revolutions that fail when people no longer depend on their own efforts but become the flunkeys of others.

In the past, flunkeyism and dogmatism did serious harm to the development of our revolution. In the time of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the Korean communists and revolutionaries, learning from the past's bitter experiences, made a firm resolution that under no circumstances will they become the flunkeys of others, rather, that they will embody the chuche idea.

By advancing along the road of chuche, the Korean revolution has been able to retain its life even in difficult circumstances. Our party always puts forth as the life of our revolution, a key problem in deciding the destiny of the nation, the establishment of chuche, and sees to it that all matters are solved on our own in the interests of our revolution and people in any storm, and the revolution and construction are advanced according to the principle of self-reliance. As a result, our party does not fall into deviation, no matter how difficult and complex the circumstances may be, and holds fast to consistency and principle in working out and exdcuting its lines and policies.

Thanks to the wise leadership of our party, national pride and honor have been greatly enhanced and the stand and viewpoint of being the masters responsible for the Korean revolution firmly established among our people, and the chuche idea, being fully embodied in all fields, has turned into a great material strength.

Apart from the wise leadership of the party, we cannot think it possible that the chuche idea, the guiding idea of our revolution, can be firmly defended and maintained, and that brilliant successes be registered in every sector.

It was not a smooth path on which our people have pioneered their destiny under the banner of the chuche idea, firmly holding on to their sovereignty. However, with the KWP standing in their van, our people have neither hesitated nor blundered even in storms and trials.

In the flames of the arduous struggle to pioneer the course of the Korean revolution and of the times, holding high the banner of the chuche idea, our

party grew to be a steel-like, invincible party. Our party has grown to be a great revolutionary party brilliantly implementing its historic mission to lead the revolutionary cause of chuche to ultimate victory. This is the greatest victory registered by the Korean communist movement. Thanks to this great party, the Korean revolution will forever advance only on the road of the revolution pioneered by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

2. The KWP is a glorious party whichhas accomplished great revolutionary exploits, which will shine for centuries, in the course of leading the revolutionary cause along the road of victory under the banner of the chuche idea.

Our party today enjoys the absolute support and trust of the people and it has authority and prestige. Trust and authority do not come from nothing. They are based on the great achievements of our party for the times, the revolution, the fatherland and for the people. Our invincible party, through great revolutionary theories and practices, has effected epochal miracles and innovations in all aspects of the revolution and construction in the period of its short history and raised the position of the fatherland and the people to the highest stage.

By winning the great victory in the struggle for embodying the chuche idea under the leadership of our party, an epochal turning point was provided in advancing and carrying out the revolutionary cause pioneered by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and, boundlessly brilliant prospect was unfolded before our people.

All the victories and successes being registered in all aspects of the revolution and construction shine as great historical exploits which can be achieved only by a revolutionary party endlessly faithful to the revolutionary ideology and cause of the leader.

A great exploit achieved by our party in the course of leading the revolutionary cause to victory under the banner of the chuche idea is, above all, that it provided a firm guarantee for making the chuche idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, shine through generations as the only guiding idea of our revolution.

The cause of socialism and communism can win ultimate victory only when it proceeds along the road elucidated by the leader's revolutionary idea by upholding as it sunique guiding ideology the revolutionary idea of the leader who pioneered the road of revolution for the first time. Therefore, to safeguard the leader's revolutionary idea, generation after generation, and to make it shine forever are basic questions relating to the fate of the revolution and to inheriting and carrying out the revolution. To firmly safeguard the purity of the leader's revolutionary idea is the important task, which cannot be neglected even for a moment, in order to safeguard the revolutionary cause and to carry it through to the end.

As the long history of the communist movement shows, revolution will experience deviations and will be left half done if the leader's revolutionary idea is not firmly safeguarded. Our revolution is winning victory without the slightest deviations, notwithstanding the fact that our country is divided into north and south and the imperialists are making vicious ideological and cultural attacks against us. This is because the purity of the chuche idea is firmly safeguarded by our party. Our party has actively waged an acute struggle against all descriptions of ideological tendencies running counter to his chuche idea, regarding it as a most important task to thoroughly defend and adhere to it. Today any reactionary and antirevolutionary ideological elements running counter to the chuche idea cannot penetrate us. The party and society overflow withthe chuche idea. This is the fruition of our party's such struggle.

While resolutely defending and adhering to his chuche idea, our party, on this basis, is also brilliantly resolving all the theoretical and practical questions arising from inheriting and developing our revolution. It is an imperishable feat here, in particular, that it formulated the revolutionary idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and clearly defined the historical position of the idea. Our party formulated his revolutionary idea as an integral system of ideology, theory and method of chuche and clarified that his revolutionary idea is a great revolutionary idea representing our times and the whole historical era of the future of communism. Thus, the great desire of our people to associate the guiding idea of our revolution with the great august name of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been realized, and his revolutionary idea was able to throw its rays as the great guiding idea of revolution not only at present but also forever in the future communist society. This is an epochal event of historical significance in inheriting and developing our revolutionary cause and in our people's political and ideological life.

Our party has also gained profound and rich ideological and theoretical wealth for the final victory of the chuche idea--such as the question of modelling the whole party and the whole society after the revolutionary idea of the leader, the law of succeeding his revolutionary cause, fighting tasks and strategic and tactical policies in chuche-based party building and in economic and cultural construction. Justness and truth in all these treasures were fully demonstrated in the course of carrying out our revolutionary cause. They are displaying greater vitality as the days pass. The great exploits of our party, which made the treasure house of the great chuche idea overflow and which provided the mighty ideological and theoretical weapons for the struggle to carry through our revolutionary cause to the end, will shine brilliantly together with the victorious advance of our revolution and prosperity in the age of chuche.

Another precious exploit performed by our party in the course of leading the revolutionary cause to victory under the banner of the chuche idea is that the political and ideological unity of the revolutionary ranks based on the chuche idea has been firmly defended and made unshakable.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: "In our country all people are firmly armed with the unitary ideology of the party. They are firmly united around the party. They move as one in accordance with the party's directive. There are no other great parties and peoples like ours in the world."

The fundamental question relating to the fate of the revolution is to solidify the cohesion and unity of the revolutionary ranks based on the leaders' revolutionary idea. This is the most important question throughout the entire historical course of carrying through the revolutionary cause.

Since revolution is arduous and requires a long period of time, the revolutionary cause can be carried through to the end only when the cohesion and unity of the ranks are defended generation after generation.

The cohesion and unity of our revolutionary ranks based on the chuche idea was achieved earlier in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the rank of the anti-Japanese revolution were the first key skeleton units of the chuche type communist revolutionaries.

This rank is overflowing with the noble revolutionary spirit to highly honor the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the only center of cohesion and to struggle to the end, uniting strongly under the banner of the chuche idea. This cohesion and unity, strongly united ideologically, volitionally, morally and humanly in the flame of the arduous armed struggle which had to overcome the enemy every step of the way, cannot be broken by any encircling of troops no matter how awesome they may be in number. It also cannot be broken by any kind of bayonets, persuasion and deception, no matter how strong the bayonets or how sweet the persuasion and deception.

The Korean communists and revolutionaries, when they were founding our party immediately after national liberation or when serious ordeals confronted the party, as happened throughout the ani-Japanese revolutionary struggle, have defended and protected the cohesion and unity of the revolutionary ranks based on the chuche idea as if they were the apple of their eye, even risking their lives.

It is a great honor and noble tradition of the Korean revolutionary movement that the cohesion and unity of the revolutionary ranks have been defended and maintained from generation to generation. The cohesion and unity of the revolutionary ranks based on the chuche idea have been purified and strengthened like steel at a new high stage by our party. It is the firm resolution and unflagging will of our party to imbue the party, society and the armed forces with the chuche idea so as to firmly guarantee the maintenance of the steel-like unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks and ideological impeccability.

Our party constantly deepens political and ideological education among party members and working people, regarding it as the basic line of party building to establish a monolithic ideological system within the party. Thanks to

our party's wise leadership and meticulous care, the party members, working people and the new generation are being modeled as strong chuche-type communist revolutionaries. They army has been strengthened as the army of the party and revolution with which the officers and men of the armed forces defend and maintain the party with armed forces and defend national security with an iron-like will. As long as invincible revolutionary ranks exist throughout the party, among the people and in the army, which think and move as one following the party center's intention and are based on the steel-like discipline of centralized power, there is nothing to be afraid of.

The ultimate victory of the revolutionary cause is firmly guaranteed by the great cohesion and unity which were forged as hard as steel by our party and which tightly bind all the people with a single ideology and will in vigorously leading them along the road of revolution.

Another exploit our party achieved in the course of leading the revolutionary cause to victory under the banner of the chuche idea is that it has restored our Korea. Led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, it has brought endless prosperity to the socialist fatherland of chuche.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: Our people have become the most dignified and proudest people because they have the socialist fatherland of chuche.

Our fatherland, which had been a backward, semifeudal, colonial country, has been transformed into a powerful socialist country, politically independent, economically self-reliant and self-sustaining in terms of national defense, under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The tragic past our people suffered--our country was erased off the world map, and our people were robbed of their sovereignty and pride--is long gone. Our fatherland, founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has devoted his life for it and the people and who has exerted all his efforts, is a socialist paradise devoid of extortion and oppression. The working masses become the masters of everything, and everything the people desire is fully achieved.

This great socialist fatherland of chuche has ushered in an unprecedented era of prosperity and flourishing under the leadership of our party.

All the struggles and activities of our party have been consistently oriented to making our Korea prosper from generation to generation as a powerful, independent, socialist state, self-sustaining and self-reliant in national defense and endlessly displaying its dignity and honor as the homeland where the chuche idea, the guiding idea of the times, was founded.

Our party sees to it that the requirements of the chuche idea are strictly met in all work for consolidating our revolutionary power and socialist system, in developing the economy, in strengthening and developing the revolutionary armed forces as each-a-match-for-a-hundred army, in building national culture, and that all the people treasure the fatherland of chuche more than their own lives and devotedly struggle for its prosperity.

As our party is advancing in the van under the uplifted banner of the chuche idea, today our people are displaying their honor as a most proud and powerful independent people and our republic is legitimately exercising full sovereignty in the international arena.

Nobody can violate our people's sovereignty nor can anyone insult nor damage the glory and dignity of chuche Korea because all the people are highly dignified and proud, because we have a powerful self-reliant economy and a steel-like defense power.

Never in the nearly 5000-years history of our nation has Korea prospered, flourished and displayed its magnificent appearance all over the world as it does today, advancing under the leadership of the KWP.

Nothing can equal the accomplishments of our party which has illuminated the road toward the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution, brought endless happiness to our people and fundamentally changed and reformed the position of our fatherland and people.

Our people and the officers and men of the people's army firmly believe, through their own experiences, that only the KWP can responsibly lead the destiny of the fatherland and the nation to victory and look, with conviction, to the boundlessly brilliant future through the might of the party. Invincible is the cause of the people who advance vigorously following the leaddership of such a great party.

3. The will of our people to carry out the revolution to the end under the leadership of the glorious KWP by upholding the banner of the chuche idea is as firm as a rock.

The great leader Cormade Kim Il-song taught: Today the working people of our country are all firmly armed with our party's revolutionary idea, the chuche idea, and they are firmly united around the party with one accord and one will. All the party members and working people are advancing vigorously along the road directed by the party with endless loyalty to the party. The chuche idea, our party's unique guiding ideology, is the great revolutionary banner leading the Korean revolution to its ultimate victory. Since its inception, Korean communists and the people have always safeguarded the chuche idea, devoting their lives to it, and have made it shine forever. The road, full of bloody struggles and indescribable ordeals, was a rewarding course of advance in which the guiding ideology of the times was firmly safeguarded and the greatness and correctness of the idea fully demonstrated.

The creation of this proud history is the highest glory which can be enjoyed only by the ranks of the Korean revolution and the people who are carrying out revolution in the chuche fatherland holding the founder of the chuche idea, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in high esteem. Forever cherishing this honor deep in our hearts, we will continue the vigorous advance by holding higher the banner of the chuche idea in the future, too.

In order to brilliantly embody the great chuche idea and to firmly defend it, we should strengthen our party, the tested general staff of the Korean revolution, and we should uphold the party's leadership.

In the past Korean revolutionaries had waged an arduous struggle under difficult circumstances. A long and difficult path lies ahead of us, too.

To always win victory on the road of revolution, which is full of ordeals, we should struggle with firm trust under the banner of the party. The glorious KPW is the great guide leading our people to communism by upholding the banner of the chuche idea. Advancing by upholding our party is the key to national glory, everlasting happiness, and to a firm guarantee for carrying out the revolutionary cause of chuche to the end, generation after generation.

To live and struggle along the road of immutable loyalty, by entrusting their fate to the party and the leader, is the life of Korean communists and of the people, and the expression of their traditional spirit of struggle. Because of this noble revolutionary spirit, the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters of the past safeguarded the general staff of the Korean revolution politically and ideologically by devoting their lives under adverse circumstances beyond imagination. Because of this spirit, all members of our party, all working people and all officers and men of the Korean People's Army are advancing today upholding the slogan "Let us safeguard with our lives the Central Committee of the party headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song."

The will to share their destiny with that of the party even at times of difficulties is the rock-firm conviction of the people. Thanks to the loyal combat ranks which, along with the party, have gone through the flames of arduous struggle, our party is strong, our republic powerful, and our revolution firmly safeguarded.

To thoroughly implement the task of imbuing the entire society with the chuche idea, the revolutionary idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is the grand strategic plan of our party which has as its goal the carrying out of the revolutionary cause of chuche to the end.

It is the noblest task of our people to thoroughly implement the party's plan. We should bring about continuous upsurges in revolution and construction with the spirit of adding the speed battle to chollima and by upholding the militant slogan to imbue the entire party and the entire society

with the chuche idea. We should more vigorously accelerate our historic advance toward the future of communism.

The Korean People's Army is an invincible combat rank, safeguarding and defending the party with arms. Faithfully following the party's leadership is a decisive factor in enabling our people's army to hold fast to their true nature and to display their ever-victorious might. By thoroughly implementing the slogan to imbue the entire army with the chuche idea, with burning loyalty to the party, all officers and men of the people's army should harden themselves politically, ideological, militarily and technically. By smashing all aggressive maneuvers of the enemy, they should safeguard the revolutionary gains and the socialist fatherland as an impregnable fortress.

The Korean communist movement, which was pioneered and has been victorious under the banner of the chuche idea, founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, marks an endlessly rewarding historical era. Standing at the van of today's new historic march toward the ultimate completion of the revolutionary cause pioneered in the forests of Mt Paektu is our glorious party. Our party, which sprouted from the deep and strong roots of the anti-Japanese revolution and which was tested and refined in the storms of arduous struggle, has grown to be steel-like, invincible party and a promising revolutionary party which triumphantly pioneers a bright future.

Carrying out the revolution by holding high the leadership of this great party is the utmost happiness for the Korean people, including aged revolutionaries and old-time party members who, since the days of the anti-Japanese struggle, have unyieldingly fought for the victory of the chuche idea, putting their faith only in the chuche idea.

Just as they did in the past, all our party members and workers, always firmly united around the glorious KWP and holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea, will vigorously struggle and advance.

CSO: 4108

'KCNA' CARRIES 'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIAL ON REVOLUTIONARY CAUSE

SK131550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 13 Sep 80

[NODONG SINMUN editorial: "Great Pride of Our People Vigorously Advancing Toward Final Victory of the Revolutionary Cause Under the Banner of the Party"]

[Text] Pyongyang September 13 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN September 11 carried an editorial article headlined "Great Pride of Our People Vigorously Advancing Toward Final Victory of the Revolutionary Cause Under the Banner of the Party."

Noting that the high pride and honour of our people who are making revolution under the guidance of the party are noble ideological sentiments which have been formed and deeply rooted in the historic course in which they have advanced, winning victories under the guidance of our party.

The article says: The history of our party is a glorious history in which it has been constantly strengthened and developed as a true party of chuche type brilliantly embodying the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his leadership and, at the same time, a proud history in which it has performed immortal feats for the fatherland and the nation, the era and the revolution. This history eloquently proves what a great change takes place in the revolution and construction and what a worthy life and great honour the people enjoy when they are led by a great party.

Our people have always fought their way through the storms of a grim struggle together with the party from its inception. By advancing under the guidance of the party, our people became a heroic people who have firmly defended the sovereignty and dignity of the nation from imperialist aggression and opened a new era of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and a revolutionary people who have built a powerful socialist state of independence, self-sustenance and self-reliance in defence in this land from debris in a short period and are now displaying their honour as a glorious people hewing in the van the path to the future of socialism and communism under the slogan of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea.

The article goes on: The great pride and honour of our people making revolution under the guidance of the party, first of all, lies in that they are brilliantly accomplishing the glorious revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song by upholding the leadership of the party.

The Workers Party of Korea is a powerful revolutionary party which is infinitely loyal to the revolutionary cause of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and is wisely leading his revolutionary cause to final victory.

The question of carrying the cause of the leader to accomplishment has been brilliantly solved by our party. As a result, our people have become a dignified and proud people who resolutely defend and add shine to the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his exploits and advance only along the road of chuche indicated by him.

The pride and honour of our people making revolution under the guidance of the party lies in that, under the wise leadership of the party, they are making a leap and bringing a turn of the century in the building of socialism and communism.

By more firmly establishing chuche and solving all problems in our way, as the revolution and construction attain a greater depth, our party leads the revolution to constant upsurge, without the slightest failure or deviation.

All the lines and policies of our party and its fighting slogans serve as a militant banner leading the revolution and construction along a road of victory and display ever greater vitality and attraction, as they always correctly reflect the urgent demand of revolutionary development and the desire of the people.

Under the wise leadership of the party, a great turn is taking place in all fields of economy, science, technology, education, literature and art of our country which is at the zenith of national prosperity previously unknown.

The great pride and honour of our people making revolution under the guidance of the party also lies in that, under the warm care of the party, everyone enjoys to his heart's content an independent and creative life with nothing more to desire, with noble political life.

Our party, the great protector of the political life of the people, rears the entire party members and working people as true communist revolutionaries and guides them with warm care to live and struggle fruitfully on the road of revolution.

Under the meticulous care of the party, in our country today, all people from the veteran revolutionaries who have broken through the trials of the revolutionary struggle to the rising generation, live and struggle with fortitude on the road of revolution, their hearts burning with one faith and one resolution to remain loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song generation after generation.

Noting that all the activities of our party are run through with care for the improvement of the well-being of the people and the solicitude of the party for the living of the people is getting warmer as time flows, the article says: Our party unfolded a far-reaching plan to decisively raise the material and cultural living standards of the people and bends all its efforts for its realisation.

Our glorious party enjoys undisputed authority and prestige which nothing can impair among the people for its boundless loyalty to the cause of the leader, devoted service for the people and outstanding leadership and immortal exploits and has become a great guiding star inseparable from the destiny of our people.

CSO: 4120

'NODONG SINMUN' MARKS INVASION BY JAPANESE WARSHIP 105 YEARS AGO

SK201640 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1550 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an article in connection with the lapse of 105 years since the Japanese imperialists sent the warship "Unyo-go" to our country for a military provocation. Under the title "Those Who Try To Repeat History of Disgrace Will Never Evade Stern Judgment By People," the signed article says:

The intrusion of the Japanese warship "Unyo-go" into the territorial waters of our country on September 20, 1875, and its military provocation were a criminal case deliberately committed by the imperialist brigands who had sought to invade Korea for a long time.

The Japanese militarists who had been burning with wild ambition for overseas aggression from long ago launched a full-scale aggression on our country after the intrusion of the warship "Unyo-go." The provocation of the "Unyo-go" incident and the ensuing fabrication of the unequal "Kangwado Treaty" were offsprings of the brigandish aggressive manoeuvres of the Japanese militarists and the treacheries of the feudal flunkeyists.

Though one-third of a century has passed since the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism ended, the history of national distress still continues in South Korea. South Korea, which was put under the military occupation of U.S. imperialism which took the place of Japanese imperialism after August 15 Liberation, has been reduced today to a dual colony of the United States and Japan, a common commodity market of the U.S. and Japanese monopolies and a site for the investment of their capital, with the dignity and sovereignty of the nation totally violated.

It is none other than the flunkeyist traitors who act as the guide in such manoeuvres of foreign aggressors in South Korea. The flunkeyist traitors of South Korea, as they did in the past, unhesitatingly leave the country and the nation under the jackboots of the imperialist aggressors as guides of the foreign aggression forces.

The military fascist clique of Chon Tu-hwan who took "power" some time ago, far from drawing a lesson from the end of the predecessors, is following their course of treacheries. The Chon Tu-hwan group which wrested power with a string of tricks and political plots after turning the whole land of South Korea into a land of horrifying repression and terror, is now running riot in fascist tyranny and "anti-communist" confrontation within and persistently resorting to the policy of dependence on foreign forces without.

Owing to the brutal fascist rule and row of anti-communist confrontation of the Chon Tu-hwan group and its despicable pro-American and pro-Japanese flunkeyist treacheries, the sovereignty of the nation is totally trampled upon and violated in South Korea, the situation of the country is getting strained and a new grave obstacle is being laid in the way of reunification.

The Japanese reactionaries should share responsibility with the U.S. imperialists for the reinforcement of the treacherous military fascist rule in South Korea and the creation of a new obstacle in the way of the solution of the question of the country's reunification today. To put an end to the aggression and interference of the foreign forces in South Korea is an urgent requirement for realising the democratization of South Korean society and the reunification of the country.

The article stresses: The U.S. imperialists should give up their criminal acts of patronizing the Chon Tu-hwan murderous gang forsaken by the people, instigating them to the suppression of people, obstructing the reunification of Korea and fixing the division of the country and withdraw from South Korea without delay.

The Japanese reactionaries should discard their foolish dream of restoring their old position of a colonial ruler in South Korea with the South Korean puppet as the guide, and renounce their scheme to stage a comeback to South Korea.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should immediately stop the treacherous acts of selling the country and the nation and suppressing and murdering fellow countrymen as tools of foreign aggressors and step down from power at an early date as unanimously demanded by the South Korean people.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

KANG YANG-UK AT EMERGENCY MEETING--Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA)--An emergency meeting of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Party was held in Pyongyang on September 20. It was attended by Kang Yang-uk, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Party, who is vice-president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, vice-chairmen Kim Sok-chun and Kim Song-yul and members of the Central Committee. The meeting discussed the situation created in South Korea due to the fascist outrage committed of late by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique. The meeting, first of all, heard a speech of Vice-Chairman Kim Sok-chun on the purport of the convocation of the emergency meeting of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Party and unanimously adopted a statement condemning traitor Chon Tu-hwan's fascist barbarity and demanding an unconditional and immediate release of Kim Tae-Chung and other democrats. [Text] [SK210915 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0842 GMT 21 Sep 80]

CHONDOIST CHONGU PARTY--Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)--The 4th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party was held in Pyongyang on September 22. The meeting was attended by Chong Sin-hyok, chairman, and Kim Choi-min, vice-chairman, of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, and other members of the Central Committee. Chairman Chong Sin-hyok spoke first on the situation created in South Korea owing to the fascist outrages committed by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique. The meeting unanimously adopted a statement denouncing the fascist atrocities of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and demanding an unconditional and immediate release of Kim Tae-chung and other democratic figures. [Text] [SK230354 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 23 Sep 80]

CSO: 4120

INFORMATION ON DPRK MILITARY UNITS

[The following information on units of the Korean People's Army (KPA), the People's Constabulary, and other military units has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. The following abbreviations are used in the sourcelines: NS--NODONG SINMUN, MC--MINJU CHOSON, NC--NODONG CH'ONGNYON.]

KPA Chŏn Mun-uk Unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Chŏn Mun-uk is attached was visited by Zambian President Kaunda on 7 April, while Kaunda was on a trip to South Hamgyong Province [NS 8 Apr 80 p 3]
KPA Kim Myŏng-sik Unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Myŏng-sik is attached is helping agricultural work at the Cooperative Farm where Comrade Pak Ch'un-paek Works [NS 22 Apr 80 p 4]
KPA Kim Pong-kil Unit	when a soldier of the KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Pong-kil is attached entered the hospital due to illness, a farmer from the Cooperative Farm where Comrade Pak Ch'un-paek Works took him chicken soup [NS 22 Apr 80 p 4]
Constabulary Yim Pyŏng-ho Unit	the Constabulary unit to which Comrade Yim Pyŏng-ho is attached is studying the great leader's revolutionary history [NC 22 Apr 80 p 2]
KPA Kim Chong-noi [roi] Unit	the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Kim Chong-noi [roi] is attached is studying the great leader's revolutionary history [NC 22 Apr 80 p 2]
KPA Kim Sŏng-il Unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Sŏng-il is attached is remembering the visit by the great leader on 25 August 1960 [NC 23 Apr 80 p 2]

KPA Yi Chu-o Unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Yi Chu-o is attached is conducting political training [NS 25 Apr 80 p 5]
KPA An Kyŏng-hŭp Unit	the KPA double red flag unit to which Comrade An Kyŏng-hŭp is attached is conducting political training under political guidance leader Comrade Yi Chu-mok [MC 25 Apr 80 p 5]
KPA Hong In-mun Unit	the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Hong In-mun is attached helped agricultural work on the Cooperative Farm where Comrade Kang Ŭi-tŏk Works [NC 25 Apr 80 p 3]
KPA Kim Ch'ang-han Unit	the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Kim Ch'ang-han is attached is conducting political study with political vice unit commander Yi Ch'ŏl-hŏ and SWYL chairman Comrade Im Hyŏng-sun [NC 25 Apr 80 p 3]
KPA Ha Yong-kyŏng Unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Ha Yong-kyŏng is attached was visited by the great leader on 25 July for the KPA founding anniversary (NS 26 Apr 80 p 1]
KPA Kim Yŏng-sil Unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Yŏng-sil is attached was visited by the great leader on 25 July for the KPA founding anniversary [NS 26 Apr 80 p 1]
KPA Yi Hyŏn-su Unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Yi Hyŏn-su is attached held meetings in connection with the 48th anniversary of the founding of the KPA [NS 26 Apr 80 p 4]
KPA Yi Sang-hwang Unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Yi Sang-hwang is attached held meetings concerning the KPA 48th founding anniversary [NS 26 Apr 80 p 4]
KPA Chang Ŭn-sang Unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Chang Ŭn-sang is attached held meetings in connection with the 48th KPA founding anniversary [NS 26 Apr 80 p 4]
Constabulary Sŏ Pok-nam Unit	the Constabulary unit to which Comrade Sŏ Pok-nam is attached held meetings concerning the 48th KPA founding anniversary [NS 26 Apr 80 p 4]

9122
CSO: 4108

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN ANNIVERSARY FILM SHOW--Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)--A film show was held on September 22 at the unit of the Korean Peoples Army to which Comrade Chon Mun-uk belongs on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian Peoples Army. Present at the film show were military attache Georgi Petrov and officials of the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang and soldiers of the unit. The attendants saw a Bulgarian feature film. [Text] [SK230825 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 23 Sep 80]

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

SHIP LAUNCHING--Wonsan September 22 (KCNA)--The Wonsan Shipyard on the east coast of Korea has built one more large ship and launched it on September 22. The ship named "Yongnamsan" is a 14,000-ton fish-salting mother ship. The workers and technicians of the shipyard have built the ship as a gift to the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea which will open on October 10. All the navigation and motor equipment of the ship and equipment for fish salting, processing and freezing is mechanised, automated and telemechanised. The launching ceremony was held on the spot Monday. [Text] [SK231039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 23 Sep 80] A 3-minute report by Pyongyang Domestic Service on the launching of the 14,000-ton fish-salting mothership "Yongnamsan" at the Wonsan Shipyard on 22 September mentioned that "the launching ceremony was attended by Comrade Kim Chol-man, Kim Ki-son and other functionaries concerned, the employees of the shipyard and the citizens of Wonsan." [Excerpts] [SK231138 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 22 Sep 80]

TELEVISION FACTORY OPENING CEREMONY--Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)--A television set factory built in Pyongyang has been put into operation. The factory called the Taedonggang Television Set Factory is a gift of the builders to the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea. With the appearance of the modern television set factory, large in scale in the capital, it has become possible to carry out more satisfactorily the work of covering the whole country with the telecasting networks and more fully meet the ever-growing cultural needs of the people. This factory is another creation built under the care and energetic guidance of our party which spares nothing for raising the material and cultural living standards of the people. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a message of thanks to the builders in Pyongyang and their helpers who participated in its construction. The inauguration ceremony was held on September 22, which was attended by comrades Yi Chong-mok, Kim Hwan, Kim Man-kum and Kong Chin-tae, and So Yun-sok, Chong Song-nam, An Sung-hak, Yi Yang-suk and other personages concerned, builders, helpers and the employees of the factory. Meanwhile a message of thanks and gifts of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were conveyed to Romanian technicians on the same day. [Text] [SK231048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 23 Sep 80]

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

KIM IL'S MEETING--Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il, vice-president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, on September 21 met Mr Choe Hong-hui, publisher of PAEDAL SINBO and chairman of the International Taekwondo Federation, who paid a courtesy call on him. Comrade Kim Il had a talk in an atmosphere overflowing with warm compatriotic feelings with Mr Choe Hong-hui to whom he sent a letter on January 15 proposing a direct meeting with personages of all circles abroad for an unreserved exchange of views to open the door of dialogue and reunification. Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ku, director of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland Ho Chong-suk, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland Hong Ki-mun, chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee Kim Yu-sun and other personages concerned. Comrade Kim Il arranged a dinner in honour of Mr Choe Hong-hui. [Text] [SK220350 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 22 Sep 80]

CSO: 4120

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES GREETINGS FROM ABROAD ON DPRK NATIONAL DAY

SK201101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from foreign party and state leaders on the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

The messages extended heartfelt congratulations to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and sincerely wished him good health and a long life.

Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and Peoples Republic and general secretary of the National Liberation Front of Algeria, in his message said that Algeria followed with sympathy the efforts bent by the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea to attain her national aim, especially, the independent and democratic, peaceful reunification of the country and expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations existing between our two countries would grow stronger and contribute to the establishment of international relations based on justice, peace and progress.

Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian Peoples Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali, in his message said: I express the boundless sympathy of the Malian people with the valiant Korean people who are waging just struggle against foreign interference with a firm determination to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Lt Colonel Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, in his message expressed the conviction that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries would favourably develop day by day, and

reaffirmed his support to the Korean peoples struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country without any outside interference.

Paulo Muwanga, chairman of the Military Commission of the Republic of Uganda, in his message reassured His Excellency Kim Il-song of his earnest desire for further development of the bonds of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries.

In his message Major General Habyarimana Juvenal, president of the Republic of Rwanda and chairman-founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, noted that the Rwandan government and people highly appraise the efforts His Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song has bent for the prosperity and unity of the great Korean people. He expressed the belief that the excellent relations of friendship and beneficial cooperation linking the two countries would further develop in conformity with our common desires and interests of the two peoples.

France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles, in his message pointed out that the revolutionary exploits performed and economic independence and stability achieved by the Korean people are a fruition of the effort they have made under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song. He said that the peoples of all peace-loving countries and progressive governments including Seychelles fully support the praiseworthy efforts of the DPRK for an early realisation of the peaceful reunification of Korea.

David Dacko, president of the Central African Republic, in his message expressed admiration once again for the wise policy of His Excellency Kim Il-song for achieving the peaceful reunification of the country without foreign interference in the Korean peninsula, getting over all difficulties.

Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi, in his message expressed the belief that the Korean people under the most precious leadership of His Excellency Kim Il-song would make greater progress in their future just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Mainza Mathias Chona, acting-president of the Republic of Zambia and general secretary of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, expressed in his message the conviction that the long-desired reunification of Korea would certainly be realised thanks to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, the efforts of the DPRK government and the struggle of the South Korean patriotic people who love peace.

Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the Peoples National Congress of Guyana and prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, in his message hailed the successes made by the Korean people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song and hoped that the bonds of friendship existing between the two peoples would grow stronger in the future.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Peoples Supreme Council of the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen and chairman of the council of ministers of the PDRY, in his message said that the Democratic Yemen fully supported the efforts of Comrade Kim Il-song and the Korean peoples just cause for the peaceful reunification of the country and vehemently denounced all the manoeuvres of the imperialists to perpetuate the division of the country.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, former head of state of Kampuchea, in his message said that His Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, has converted the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea into a country which has the most powerful and invincible armed forces and an economy rapidly developed and modernised in all fields.

[SK201132] With no crafty manoeuvres, he said, can the U.S. imperialists, their reactionary accomplices and their lackeys hold in check the struggle of the Korean people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the wisest guidance of His Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, who enjoys the highest authority in the world.

Steven Doronjski, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, in his message expressed firm belief that the friendly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Workers Party of Korea would strengthen the non-aligned movement and further develop in the interests of the two peoples, world peace and socialism.

National Chairman Henry Winston and General Secretary Gus Hall of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America, in their message said that they would put continued pressure upon the U.S. Government to withdraw from South Korea all its troops persistently threatening world peace and to stop all its support to South Korea and would inform the U.S. people of the important role played by the Workers Party of Korea to attain the vital purpose and would mobilise them to action.

Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, general secretary of the Mexican Communist Party, in his message expressed once again the support of the Mexican Communist Party to the Korean peoples just cause of national reunification.

Kazi Zafar Ahmed, chairman of the United Peoples Party of Bangladesh, said in his message that the reunification of Korea would surely be realised in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification set forth by His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader. He will, he said, always and invariably support the Korean peoples struggle for further accelerating the socialist construction and reunifying the country independently and peacefully.

In his message Eduard Hafner, general secretary of the Swiss Progressive Organisations, noted that the Workers Party of Korea and the Korean people under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song have built a developed socialist society which inspires all the anti-imperialist forces. He wished continued great successes to the Korean people in the next stage of the socialist construction and, especially, great success to the forthcoming Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea in its work.

Messages of greetings also came from Tuanku Haji Ahmad Shah al-Mustain Billah Ibni al-Marhum Sultan Abu [words indistinct]; Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan; Mobutu Sese Seko, chairman-founder of the People's Movement of Revolution and president of the Republic of Zaire; Khieu Samphan, president of the Presidium of the State of Democratic Kampuchea; Olav the Fifth, king of Norway; Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and head of state and government; Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal; Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq; Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Moises Hassan Morales, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Rafael Cordova Livas and Arturo Cruz, members of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua; Elias Sarkis, president of the Republic of Lebanon; Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde; al-Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Republic of Gabon; al-Hadj Aboubakar Sangoule Lamizana, president of the Republic of Upper Volta; Leopold Sedar Senghor, president of the Republic of Senegal; Seyni Jountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Niger and head of state; John Michael Geoffray Marningham Adams, prime minister of Barbados; P.A. Reid, general secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the Peoples National Congress of Guyana; Werner Karovio, general secretary of the Swiss Independent Socialist Party and member of the Federal Council of Switzerland; Bayardo Arce Castano, member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua and chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Nicaragua, on behalf of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua; and Chairman Gustavo Machado, General Secretary Jesus Faria and International Secretary Eduardo Gallegos Mansera of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Venezuela.

CSO: 4120

DPRK EMBASSIES IN SOCIALIST COUNTRIES ARRANGE BANQUETS

SK181019 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 18 (KCNA)--Banquets or cocktail parties were arranged at DPRK embassies in socialist countries on the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, according to reports.

A film reception and cocktail party were arranged at the DPRK Embassy in Bucharest on September 8. Present there on invitation were Iosif Banc, member of the executive political committee, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party; Ion Ionita, alternate member of the executive political committee of the C.C. of the RCP and vice-premier; Mira Burca, vice-chairman of the National Council of the Front of Socialist Democracy and Unity; Neculai Agachi, minister of metallurgical industry and chairman of the Romania-Korea Friendship Association; the minister of industrial construction and other personages concerned.

A photo exhibition and cocktail party were arranged at the DPRK Embassy in Belgrade on September 8. Invited there were Milojko Drulovic, executive secretary of the presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; a vice-president of the assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; the first deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dusan Ilijevic, member of the federal executive council; and other personages concerned.

The DPRK Embassy in Berlin arranged a banquet on September 8. Invited on the occasion were Erich Muckernberger, member of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany; Margarete Mueller, alternate member of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the party; Hans Reichelt, vice-chairman of the council of ministers; Oskar Fischer, foreign minister; and other leading personnel of the party and government bodies and public organisations and personages concerned.

A cocktail party was recently hosted at the DPRK Embassy in Prague. Among the guests invited there were Josef Korcak, member of the presidium

of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, vice-premier of the Czechoslovak government and prime minister of the Czech government; Rudolf Rohlicek, vice-premier of the Czechoslovak government; vice-presidents of the federal assembly and other personages concerned.

The DPRK Embassy in Havana arranged a banquet on September 9. Oswaldo Dorticos, member of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and vice-president of the council of ministers; director of the international department Jesus Montane and the director of the administrative and economic department of the party Central Committee who are members of the Central Committee of the party; and other personages concerned were invited to the banquet.

A cocktail party was arranged at the DPRK Embassy in Ulan Bator on September 8. Invited to the cocktail party were P. Damdin, secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Peoples Revolutionary Party; Suren, vice-chairman of the council of ministers; N. Luvsanchultem, president of the great peoples khural and chairman of the federation of peace and friendship organisations; vice-chairmen of the Mongolia-Korea Friendship Association and other personages concerned.

The DPRK Embassy in Warsaw hosted a cocktail party on September 8. Among the guests invited on the occasion were Henryk Kisiel, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Polish Peoples Republic; Roman Malinowski, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of food industry and purchases; vice-president of the state council and other personages concerned.

The attendants at the banquets and cocktail parties raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of leaders of the host countries.

CSO: 4120

NEPALESE PAPER REPORTS VISIT OF DPRK GOVERNMENT DELEGATION

Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 1 Sep 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] Kathmandu, Aug 31--A five-member government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) led by Vice-Premier Kim Gyong Ryon arrived here this morning for a four-day visit at the invitation of His Majesty's Government, reports RSS.

Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi was at the Tribhuvan International Airport to receive Mr Kim and the delegation members. DPRK Envoy, President Prem Bahadur Kansakar, members and office bearers of Nepal-DPRK Friendship Association and Pakistani Ambassador were among those present on the occasion.

In his arrival statement Mr Kim has said: "Our delegation has come here carrying with it the lofty aspiration to further expand and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples of Korea and Nepal."

Both Korea and Nepal, Mr Kim observed, are the countries in Asia with a long tradition of the national culture and talented and excellent people and are vigorously advancing today forming firm bonds of friendship as nonaligned countries.

He said "the friendship between the two peoples is greatly contributing to consolidating the friendship among the peoples of the new-emerging countries who are opposing all forms of domination and subjugation of the imperialist and dominationist forces and advocating for independence.

"We are very delighted to have a meeting with the friendly Nepalese people in person and to see the achievements being made in the work to liquidate poverty and backwardness and bring about the stability and independent development of the country under the correct leadership of esteemed His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev through our visit this time to Nepal," Mr Kim added.

The Korean people under the wise leadership of respected and beloved leader Comrade President Kim Il-song are now vigorously accelerating the socialist construction upholding the banner of the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural by thoroughly embodying the chuche idea in all fields of state activities and energetically struggling to find the way out for the nation through cooperation, unity and reunification, he noted.

The delegation during this visit will exchange the views with the Nepalese leading functionaries on some matters mutually concerned including that of the development of the friendly relations between the two countries, said the leader of the delegation.

"The visit of our delegation to Nepal this time will make contribution to expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean people and the Nepalese people in many fields and strengthening the unity and solidarity of the nonaligned movement," the visiting dignitary observed.

The DPRK delegation comprises Director Chang Yong-chun, section chief Mrs Yi Chun-ok and officials Mrs Yi Kum-ok and Mr Kim Chae-hon of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs

CSO: 4120

PYONGYANG MEETING WELCOMES CHUCHE INSTITUTE DIRECTOR

SK230437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)--A meeting welcoming Genaro Carnero Checa, director of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea, president of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Committee To Support the Reunification of Korea and general secretary of the Latin American Federation of Journalists, was held at the Central House of Workers on September 22 under the sponsorship of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union.

Placed on the platform was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The meeting was attended by chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Kim Kwan-sop, and Pak Chae-u and other personages concerned as well as working people in the city. Han Ik-su spoke first at the meeting.

Warmly welcoming Mr Genaro Carnero Checa in our country, he took the opportunity to extend warm greetings to the progressive journalists and peoples of Latin America who actively support the just cause of our people. He referred to the fact that Mr Checa boundlessly reveres the great leader and is carrying on energetic activities to widely disseminate the chuche idea.

Noting that Mr Checa highly estimates and actively propagates the achievements made by our people in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the great leader and extends unsparing support and encouragement to the just struggle of our people against the aggression of U.S. imperialism and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the speaker highly praised his just activities.

The Korean people, he said, will actively support as in the past, so in the future too, the just cause of the Latin American peoples against

dictators and for the national dignity and sovereignty. He wished greater success in the lofty work of Mr Checa who is devoting himself to the sacred cause of the Latin American and Korean peoples.

Speaking next, Genaro Carnero Checa said he had never thought that he was separated from beautiful Pyongyang and the modest Korean people. He said he felt highest pride in being a faithful soldier of Marshal Kim Il-song.

He continued: In the period of the Japanese imperialists' occupation, only sadness and sufferings were read on the faces of the people of this country, Korea, with her beautiful mountains and rivers, which should have to greet an eternal spring. This reality of darkness was brought to an end by the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

Referring to the successes gained by the Korean people in their revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the great leader, he went on: The Korean people rose in one body and have built a model country of socialism, holding aloft the banner of the chuche idea along the road indicated by Marshal Kim Il-song.

The great chuche idea which elucidates the universal truth of revolution and construction has become a worldwide trend beyond the boundary of Korea today. This is the trend of the time of independence, our age. The world will advance forever following the banner of the chuche idea.

The Korean people are firmly defending their national sovereignty and national dignity, holding fast to their revolutionary line, and vigorously marching forward for the final victory of the Korean revolution and the world revolution.

The only misfortune for the Korean people today is that the South Korean people, brothers and sisters, are undergoing sufferings and the country has not been reunified due to the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. The severed bloodveins will surely be rejoined and the Korean people will live in a reunified land.

Victory is sure to come to the Korean people who are fighting staunchly against the aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

Wholeheartedly wishing good health and a long life to Marshal Kim Il-song, he concluded his speech with loud shots "Long Live Marshal Kim Il-song!" and "Long Live Korea!"

CSO: 4120

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES REPLY MESSAGE FROM CEAUSESCU

SK221019 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the victory of the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist and socio-national liberation revolution, the auspicious national holiday of the Romanian people.

The reply message dated September 16 reads: I express most heartfelt thanks for the felicitations and greetings extended by you on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, the Korean people and yourself and for the high estimation of the successes achieved by the Romanian people in building a multilaterally developed socialist society in our country on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the victory of the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist and socio-national liberation revolution in Romania.

Expressing the belief that the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of our two countries will continue to develop favourably in the spirit of the talks and understanding between us, I sincerely wish you respected Comrade Kim Il-song and the friendly Korean people greater, new success in accomplishing the cause of socialist construction and of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

CSO: 4120

KWP DELEGATION LED BY YANG HYONG-SOP CALLS ON SENEGALESE PREMIER

SK170427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA)--The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Yang Hyong-sop member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Academy of Social Sciences, on a visit to Senegal called on Prime Minister Abdou Diouf, first deputy general secretary of the Senegalese Socialist Party, on September 8, according to a report.

The head of the delegation asked the prime minister to convey greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to President Leopold Sedar Senghor.

The prime minister warmly welcomed the delegations visit to Senegal and underscored the need to further develop the friendly relations between the two parties and peoples of Senegal and Korea.

He noted that the Senegalese people are striving to learn from the successes achieved and examples set by the Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the socialist construction and from the guiding idea of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and its method of the leadership of the masses, and expressed support to the Korean peoples cause of national reunification.

Pursuing the non-aligned policy, he said, Senegal will struggle jointly with Korea to defend the principle of non-alignment in the international arena and establish a new international economic order.

He asked the head of the delegation to convey heartfelt greetings of the Senegalese president, his own and the Senegalese government to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4120

SEYCHELLES EDUCATION DELEGATION VISITS DPRK

Delegation Arrives

SK191800 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1731 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA)--A Seychelles education delegation headed by M. T. Choppy, member of the parliament of the Republic of Seychelles and senior education officer at the Ministry for Education and Information, arrived in Pyongyang today by plane.

President of Seychelles' Speech

SK191730 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1656 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA)--His Excellency France Albert Rene, chairman of the Seychelles Peoples Progressive Front and president of the Republic of Seychelles, made a speech at a grand banquet arranged on the evening of September 19 by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

Follows the full text of his speech:

Respected and beloved leader Comrade President Kim Il-song, distinguished guests, comrades and friends,

May I, first of all, express my deep gratitude for the warm reception extended to me and to members of my delegation upon our arrival in Pyongyang. We were overwhelmed by the spontaneous display of friendship by the people of Korea who turned up in large numbers to welcome us.

I would like to extend our sincere thanks for this sincere expression of friendship, a friendship which is fully reciprocated by the people of Seychelles.

If I have chosen to visit the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea barely two years after my first visit in May, 1978, it is because I believe that the Seychellois people have a great deal to learn from the Korean experience. During my last visit I was impressed by the great strides which the Korean people have, under the wise and enlightened leadership of the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song, been able to make in all sectors of economic life.

I was particularly impressed that so much had been achieved in such a short space of time since the unprovoked imperialist aggression against your country which left destruction and ruin in its wake.

The achievements of the Korean people cannot be enumerated within the context of this brief address but they are there as an example of hard work and determination for the whole world to see.

The successes achieved in the development of industry and agriculture, the evolution of educational and health programmes and the emphasis on the full development of the child are unequalled examples of what determination and enlightened leadership can achieve within the framework of a socialist society.

I have mentioned that the Seychellois people have a great deal to learn from the Korean experience. This belief is what has motivated my second visit to the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea. Since my first visit the friendship between our two peoples has been translated into a meaningful programme of cooperation covering various fields. Our agricultural development has greatly benefited through the assistance provided by Korean agricultural specialists. Agricultural equipment generously donated by the Korean government has helped in our effort to mechanise agricultural production thereby considerably enhancing output.

Our construction programme has also received a much needed boost through the generous provision of cement by the Government of Korea. On behalf of the Seychellois people I would like to extend our sincere gratitude to you the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, and to the Korean people for these generous gifts which have had a significant impact on our efforts to provide a higher standard of living for our people and to develop economic self-reliance.

The Republic of Seychelles attained political independence in June 1976. In terms of nationhood, therefore, we are barely four years old. These four brief years, however, have been more significant in shaping the destiny of the Seychellois nation than the two centuries of its colonial history.

In the space of four years the Seychelles have been transformed from a mere appendage of a dwindling British empire to a country with a political will of its own. The colonial period in Seychelles left a legacy of institutions more adapted to the needs of colonial domination than to the fulfillment of the aspirations of the Seychellois people.

It was inevitable, therefore, that the first years of nationhood should be devoted to the task of evolving structures of government more suited to the development effort and to the need for self-expression by the Seychellois people. This task is by no means completed but it is an essential phase in our post-independence development. We believe that development can only be sustained if we proceed from a firm base and for this reason we are anxious that the structures which we set in place respond to the needs of the situation. Since the establishment of a socialist republic after the revolution of 5 June 1977, my government has actively pursued a programme of reforms aimed at ensuring greater social justice and equality of opportunities for all Seychellois.

The system of education was one of our primary targets in this respect. The elitist system of education evolved during the colonial era was, perhaps, the major factor contributing to the perpetuation of a social stratification system based on levels of affluence. A two-tier system catering separately for the rich and the poor was a firmly entrenched feature of education in the Seychelles. If a child came from a relatively affluent family he was enrolled, often before his birth, into a fee paying school which paved the way for a higher standard of education. [SK191750] A child from a poor family, on the other hand, attended a free government school in his village which provided a lower standard of education thus setting him immediately at a disadvantage. This system designed to ensure that social mobility was reduced to the minimum and that privileges acquired by the rich were perpetually safeguarded for future generations was by no means peculiar to the Seychelles. It is, in fact, a basic feature of any capitalist economy.

Consequently, we regarded the task of democratizing the educational process to be one of the key areas of action in our plan to progress towards a socialist society.

During the brief period since our revolution we have virtually accomplished the task of devising and introducing a single education system through which every child, irrespective of social background, must go.

This task was not an easy one to tackle. The cost of upgrading school buildings and of providing teaching personnel of a suitable calibre has severely stretched our limited resources. In retrospect, however, we are convinced that the investment was justified and that it will contribute towards the establishment of a more equitable society in the future. Our health services have also suffered from a deliberately

socially devisive policy. A dual system of medical care providing a free government service to the poor on one hand and commercialised private medical care for the relatively more affluent on the other served to draw a further wedge in the fabric of our society. Our national health plan introduced last year sought to rectify this situation by phasing out private medical practice and introducing a unitary system of health care providing an equal standard of service to every citizen irrespective of his level of affluence. The plan also sought to decentralise health services and to provide a uniform coverage throughout the republic in place of the highly centralised service which existed previously.

Another area which called for urgent attention was the need to correct decades of inactivity in the field of housing construction. The problem is massive and it is not one where we can hope to have an immediate impact. We have inherited a situation of substandard houses and unplanned estates and the size of the investment required to correct these and to keep pace with the needs of a growing population will inevitably require a plan of action phased over an extended period.

Politically, the Republic of Seychelles remains firmly committed to pursue an active policy of genuine non-alignment. The world cannot afford to be divided into power blocs.

Such a trend is bound to lead to increased polarisation between power blocs with the inevitability of an eventual confrontation on a global scale of proportions yet unknown during the history of mankind. In the Indian Ocean we are deeply concerned with the rapid escalation of foreign military forces in the region. An unprecedented growth in the foreign military presence in the region has taken place in recent years and our calls to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace in accordance with wishes of the peoples of the area and in conformity with the United Nations assembly resolutions on the subject have so far fallen on deaf ears. We cannot continue to live under the threat of a nuclear holocaust. Diplomatic activity must be intensified in order to ensure the speedy withdrawal of all foreign military presence from the Indian Ocean.

Only then will the countries of the region be able to devote their full attention to the urgent task of improving the standard of living of their own citizens without any threat to their security.

In order to achieve this objective, however, it is imperative that the non-aligned movement is developed into an effective organisation capable of concerting the actions of its members and of intervening in cases where peace is being threatened through the activities of the great powers. The salvation of mankind depends on a strong non-aligned movement and every effort must be made in order to ensure that the movement is developed into an organisation capable of responding to the challenge of a rapidly evolving situation.

The continuing stalemate in the efforts to achieve the peaceful reunification of Korea is another issue which continues to be a matter of grave concern to the Seychellois people. The initiative undertaken by the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea in this respect has the full and unequivocal support of the Seychellois people. Recent events which led to the establishment of a fascist military regime in South Korea have unfortunately cast a shadow on prospects for national reunification.

In Seychelles we have expressed our condemnation of the new bloodthirsty regime in Seoul which has already claimed the lives of thousands of innocent people protesting against its oppressive rule. Shortly after the infamous Kwangju genocidal operation in May the Government of Seychelles severed diplomatic ties with the "government" of Chon Tu-hwan. Oppression, however, can never last. Tyrants inevitably bow down in the face of popular rejection sooner or later as we witnessed on so many occasions in recent years. I am consequently optimistic that the fascist regime in Seoul will not last and that it may, hopefully, be replaced by a government which responds more readily to the aspirations of the people of South Korea. Only then can any meaningful progress be made towards the attainment of the ultimate objective of peaceful reunification of Korea. The people of Seychelles will, in the meantime, continue to support initiatives aimed at national reunification and condemn imperialist manoeuvres to drive a wedge between the Korean people in an attempt to perpetuate the myth of the "two Koreas."

Respected comrade president, it is a great pleasure for me to be in Pyongyang once again. I hope that during my brief stay in your great country it will be possible for me and members of my delegation to learn more about your beautiful country and of the achievements of the Korean people under your leadership. I hope that my visit will further consolidate the friendship which already exists between our two peoples and that we may be able to expand our cooperation to cover other areas to our mutual advantage.

May I now propose a toast to the health of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade President Kim Il-song, to the further growth of friendship between the peoples of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the Republic of Seychelles, to the peaceful reunification of Korea and to the health of everyone present here tonight.

Kim Il-song Receives Gift

SK200021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA)--His Excellency France Albert Rene, chairman of the Seychelles Peoples Progressive Front and president of the Republic of Seychelles, presented a gift to the great leader

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, on September 19 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall.

Present on the occasion were M. Servina, assistant secretary-general and member of the Central Committee of the Seychelles Peoples Progressive Front and minister for transport and tourism; James Michel, member of the Central Committee of the Seychelles Peoples Progressive Front, minister for education and information and chief of staff of the Seychelles Peoples Liberation Army; and other members of the entourage.

On hand were Vice-President Pak Song-chol, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Peoples Committee Kim Man-kum, Vice-Premiers Kang Song-san and Chong Chun-ki, chief of the general staff of the Korean Peoples Army O Kuk-yol, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and vice minister of foreign affairs Yi Chong-mok.

His Excellency President France Albert Rene explained the gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

After seeing round the gift on display, the great Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks.

Music, Dance Performance

SK201700 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1610 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA)--The music and dance tale "Song of Paradise" was performed on the evening of September 20 at the Mansudae Art Theatre in honour of His Excellency France Albert Rene, chairman of the Seychelles Peoples Progressive Front and president of the Republic on Seychelles, on an official goodwill visit to our country.

Invited to see the performance were His Excellency President France Albert Rene and his party.

The members of the Seychelles education delegation headed by M. T. Choppy, member of the parliament of the Republic of Seychelles and senior education officer at the Ministry for Education and Information, were also invited to the performance.

Vice-President Pak Song-chol, Vice-Premier Kang Song-san, chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army O Kuk-yol and personages concerned as well as working people in the city appreciated the performance together with the guests.

The performance was acclaimed by the guests.

At the end of the performance a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of His Excellency President France Albert Rene were projected on the backdrop of the stage and artists in national costumes of the two countries of Korea and Seychelles sang in chorus "Song of General Kim Il-song" and the Seychellois song "Seychelles Belongs to Us. We Have a Duty To Work for Her," dancing a dance of friendship.

His Excellency President France Albert Rene mounted the stage in company with Vice-President Pak Song-chol, presented a basket of flowers to the artists congratulating them on their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them.

Tours Liberation War Museum

SK201645 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1603 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA)--His Excellency France Albert Rene, chairman of the Seychelles Peoples Progressive Front and president of the Republic of Seychelles, and his party, on an official goodwill visit to our country, inspected the victorious fatherland Liberation War Museum on the afternoon of September 20.

The guests were accompanied by Vice-President Pak Song-chol and chairman of the Education Commission Kim Il-tae, Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chung-il.

When the guests arrived at the museum, soldiers of the Peoples Army warmly welcomed them with applause.

A woman staffer of the museum presented a bouquet of flowers to his excellency president.

The guests saw with keen interests the materials and exhibits of the museum.

In the morning some members of his excellency president's party visited Mangyongdae and inspected the Pyongyang metro.

Visits to Hamhung

SK220344 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)--His Excellency France Albert Rene, chairman of the Seychelles Peoples Progressive Front and president of the Republic of Seychelles, visited Hamhung on September 21 by special plane.

Set up at the airport to welcome the friendship envoy of the Seychellois people were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of His Excellency President France Albert Rene. Also standing there were streamers bearing the slogans "Long Live the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long Live His Excellency Mr France Albert Rene, President of the Republic of the Republic of Seychelles!"

The national flags of our country and Seychelles were flying on the flagpoles of the airport.

When the guests alighted from the plane, the large crowd of people warmly welcomed the friendship envoy of the Seychellois people with cheers.

The party of the president also arrived in Hamhung. The guests were accompanied by Vice-President Pak Sung-chul, Chairman of the Education Commission Kim Il-Tae and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chung-il.

Warmly meeting the guests at the airport were Yom Tae-chun, Kim Hyong-chong, Chang Sung-song, Kim Yong-chil, Yi Song-yong and other leading functionaries of the local party and power bodies and working peoples organisations.

They inspected the February 8 vinalon complex in the morning. They saw with keen interests the process of vinalon production of this enterprise firmly built as a chuche-based chemical fibre production base.

Then the guests called at the Yongsong machine plant. They went round various workshops which were accelerating production of large-sized machine tools and ordered equipment with the approach of the historical Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

In the afternoon they returned to Pyongyang by special plane.

Other Visits

SK221650 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1634 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)--His Excellency France Albert Rene, chairman of the Seychelles Peoples Progressive Front and president of the Republic of Seychelles, and his party visited various places of Pyongyang on September 22.

In the morning the guests visited the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School. They were accompanied by Vice-President Pak Song-chol, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and Chairman of the Education Commission Kim Il-tae. When the guests arrived at the school, the teachers and students warmly welcomed them, raising cheers.

A function was held at the school in welcome of His Excellency President France Albert Rene. After the national anthems of Seychelles and our country were played, His Excellency France Albert Rene, in company with Vice-President Pak Song-chol, reviewed a guard of honour of the school.

The guests inspected educational facilities and watched a shooting exercise of students. A farewell function was held at the school.

In the afternoon the guests visited the Kim Il-song University. The teachers and students warmly welcomed them, waving Korean and Seychellois flags and bunches of flowers. After being briefed on the history of the university, the guests went round to see educational facilities.

Today the guests also visited the Mangyongdae cooperative farm.

Banquet for Seychelles President

SK220407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)--The South Hamgyong Provincial Peoples Committee arranged a banquet yesterday in honour of His Excellency France Albert Rene, chairman of the Seychelles Peoples Progressive Front and president of the Republic of Seychelles, visiting the province.

His Excellency President France Albert Rene and his party were guests of honour at the banquet. Present there were Vice-President Pak Song-chol, Chairman of the Education Commission Kim Il-tae, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chung-il, and Yom Tae-chun, Kim Hyong-chong, Chang Sung-song, Kim Pyong-chil, Yi Song-yong and other leading personnel of the local party and power bodies, administrative and economic organs and working peoples organisations.

The banquet was addressed by Yom Tae-chun, chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial Peoples Committee.

Extending warm welcome to His Excellency President France Albert Rene and guests from Seychelles, he said: You highly appreciated the wisdom of guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and achievements made by our people in socialist construction through the embodiment of the chuche idea under his leadership, and actively supported our cause of national reunification.

On the initiative of your excellency respected president, the Seychellois government took a resolute step of severing diplomatic relations with the South Korean puppets some time ago. We warmly hailed it as an entirely just and courageous act.

Your excellency president is the outstanding leader of the Seychellois people devoting your all for your people, a prominent political figure

of Africa who is energetically striving for peace in the Indian Ocean and the complete liberation of Africa and a close friend of our people who has made a distinguished contribution to the development of friendly relations between Korea and Seychelles.

Our people are following the Seychellois people making a big stride towards socialism, holding fast to independence and surmounting all difficulties under the correct leadership of your excellency president, and wish them greater successes in advancing in high spirit towards a bright future.

We are convinced that friendship and solidarity between our two peoples will strengthen and develop more radically through your excellency president's visit to our country.

His Excellency President France Albert Rene spoke next.

The attendants drank toasts to friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Seychellois peoples, to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, and to the good health and long life of His Excellency President France Albert Rene, the outstanding leader of the Seychellois people.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

'KCNA' Carries Seychelles President's Speech

SK230350 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)--His Excellency France Albert Rene, chairman of the Seychelles Peoples Progressive Front and president of the Republic of Seychelles, spoke at a dinner arranged on September 22. He said: My delegation will shortly be leaving the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea following a most fruitful and enjoyable visit.

Before our departure I would like to convey our heartfelt gratitude to the great leader Comrade Kim Il'song, government and people of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea for their warm and generous hospitality and for all the efforts which they have made to make our visit a most memorable event.

I am confident that relations between the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the Republic of Seychelles will be further enhanced as a result of my visit.

Once again we have been shown that the Korean people, under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are conscious of the struggle of the peoples of Africa to achieve a higher standard of living.

Your willingness to share your achievements with us is a further sign of your friendship for us. We are indeed grateful for the economic assistance which you have gladly offered to us, particularly in such important fields as education and agriculture. The discussions which I have had the pleasure of holding with the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song and with other members of the Korean administration have confirmed my impression of the genuine desire which exists to expand cooperation between our two countries.

This desire is fully reciprocated by the people and Government of Seychelles and I feel certain that the strong ties of friendship between our two peoples will be further strengthened as a result.

During our stay in your great country, we have been given the opportunity to visit several institutions and we have been able to see for ourselves the achievements of your revolutionary people under the wise leadership and guidance of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song.

At the victorious fatherland Liberation War Memorial we were able to have an impressive insight into the history of your great revolutionary and heroic struggle for liberation.

Our visit to the industrial city of Hamhung yesterday has confirmed to us the will and determination of the Korean people to build a strong self-reliant socialist society in accordance with the chuche idea.

The cultural and artistic development of your people is indeed a source of inspiration to me and members of my delegation. My delegation and I have been impressed by our visits to the Mangyongdae Revolution School, one of the many institutions symbolising the determination of the Korean people to defend their fatherland against the imperialist aggressors.

The people of Seychelles share the aspirations of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of Korea by intensifying diplomatic action towards this end.

We have severed diplomatic relations with the bloodthirsty, despotic regime of Chon Tu-hwan and we have constantly called for the withdrawal of all foreign military presence in the south.

The struggle for reunification has been a long and arduous one but I am confident that the victory is in sight and that Koreans from north and south will soon be able to live together as brothers and sisters in a united family.

The Republic of Seychelles also has its own problems. At the present time we are particularly concerned at the continuing growth of foreign

military rivalry in the Indian Ocean. The proliferation of military bases and the convergence of warships into the area pose a serious threat to peace and stability in the region. The calls by the Indian Ocean states to restore the area into a zone of peace in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolutions continue to be disregarded by the foreign powers concerned as they compete for military superiority.

Unless the countries of the Indian Ocean can realise their legitimate aspirations to live in an area free from the threat of foreign military confrontation or intervention their efforts to raise the standards of living of their people will continue to be frustrated. The Indian Ocean, consequently, must be turned into a zone of peace without delay.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

PAPUA NEW GUINEAN INDEPENDENCE DAY--Pyongyang September 16 (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the 5th anniversary of the independence of Papua New Guinea. A signed article of NODONG SINMUN recalls that the Papua New Guinean people won the independence of the country on September 16, 1975, by their protracted struggle to shake off the imperialist colonial yoke. The article says: After independence, in order to develop the economy, Papua New Guinea has taken measures for restricting and controlling the activities of the foreign monopoly companies and gradually repealing various privileges of white officials. It proclaimed a 200-mile economic sea zone and protects its aquatic resources. The opening of diplomatic relations between our country and Papua New Guinea in June 1976 marked an important occasion in deepening understanding and developing friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries. The article points out, and declares: extending congratulations to the Papua New Guinean people on their independence day, the Korean people wish them new success in their future work for the prosperity of the country. MINJU CHOSON also carries an article hailing the independence day of Papua New Guinea. [Text] [SK161544 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 16 Sep 80]

'ASAHI SHIMBUN' DELEGATION--Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA)--A Japanese ASAHI SHIMBUN' delegation headed by its managing director Motoo Goto arrived in Pyongyang on September 16 by plane. [Text] [SK162300 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2225 GMT 16 Sep 80] The Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries arranged a party on September 17 at the peoples palace of culture for the Japanese ASAHI SHIMBUN delegation. Invited to the party were the members of the delegation headed by Motoo Koto, managing director of the Japanese ASAHI SHIMBUN. Kim Kwan-sop, Pak Chae-u and other personages concerned were present there. The party was addressed by Kim U-chong and Motoo Koto. [Text] [SK180450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 18 Sep 80]

HEAD OF FRANCE-KOREA FRIENDSHIP GROUP--Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA)--Louis Terrenoire, honorary member of the National Assembly of France and president of the France-Korea Friendship Association, left Pyongyang on

September 16 by plane. During his stay, the guest visited historic Mangyongdae, inspected a cooperative farm, educational and cultural institutions and toured Panmunjom and other places. After inspecting the Chongsan-ri Revolutionary Museum and the historic house at the Chongsan cooperative farm, where the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song guided the general membership meeting of the party organisation of Chongsan-ri, the guest said: President Kim Il-song is the only leader who always finds himself among the peasants. The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method created by him are a completely new method of guidance of the masses. [Text] [SK162251 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2221 GMT 16 Sep 80]

DPRK ENVOY TO GUINEA-BISSAU--Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA)--Luis Cabral, president of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, met DPRK ambassador to his country Sim Chae-tu on September 9, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the ambassador to convey his fraternal greetings to the great leader. He sincerely wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life. He warmly greeted the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and expressed satisfaction with the excellent development of the friendly relations between Guinea-Bissau and Korea. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK162219 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 16 Sep 80]

BURUNDI AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION--Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA)--The Burundi government agricultural delegation headed by Etienne Baradaudikanta, minister of agriculture and stockbreeding, left Pyongyang on September 16 by plane. It was seen off at the airport by Chang Kuk-chan and other personages concerned. During its stay, the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and inspected the Korean Revolution Museum, the Chongsan cooperative farm, the Mangyongdae chicken plant and various other places. After going round the Chongsan cooperative farm and irrigation setups, the head of the delegation said: Irrigation establishments of Korea are wonderful. Though the world is now undergoing a food crisis under the influence of the cold front, Korea reaped bumper crops year after year. Saying that enviable indeed are the Korean agricultural working people who are doing farming by a method perfect theoretically and practically, he stressed: It is entirely thanks to the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song and his warm love and solicitude for the people that the Korean people have achieved successes in agriculture. [Text] [SK162244 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 16 Sep 80]

GAMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL--Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA)--Omar Jallow, parliamentary secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs of the Republic of Gambia, and his companion arrived in Pyongyang on September 16 by plane. The guests were met at the airport by Kim Hyong-u,

vice-minister of foreign affairs, and personages concerned. In the evening the Foreign Ministry arranged a banquet at the Ongnyugwan restaurant in honour of the guests. [Text] [SK162259 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2224 GMT 16 Sep 80]

HO TAM RECEIVES REPLIES--Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam received letters from his counterparts in various countries in reply to his letter to the foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries in connection with the South Korean situation. The foreign minister of the Republic of Zambia declares in his letter that the Zambian people express full support to the South Korean people in the struggle for the democratisation of society and to all efforts of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the peace-loving people of the world for the peaceful reunification of Korea. Denouncing the suppressive and dictatorial acts against the South Korean people, the letter stressed that the United States should unconditionally withdraw its troops from South Korea. The foreign minister of the Republic of Gambia in his letter says that the Government of the Republic of Gambia takes the stand of invariably supporting all the proposals which can promote peace in Korea. It stresses that the question of Korean reunification should be solved only by the Korean people themselves. The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Guinean Revolutionary Peoples Republic in his letter declares that the government and people of the Guinean Revolutionary Peoples Republic support the South Korean people in their just struggle against the separatist and suppressive force and express active solidarity with them. A reply to the letter of the DPRK foreign minister also came from the foreign minister of the Republic of Cyprus. [Text] [SK201615 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 20 Sep 80]

KWP DELEGATION TO CAMEROON--Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)--Ahmadou Ahidjo, president of Cameroon, on September 16 met the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Yang Hyong-sop, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Academy of Social Sciences, on a visit to his country, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed warm greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the warm greetings and asked the head of the delegation to convey his sincerest greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He warmly welcomed the visit of the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea to Cameroon and declared that the party and Government of Cameroon would make every effort possible for the peaceful reunification of Korea. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK212212 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 21 Sep 80]

AMBASSADOR TO ICELAND--Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)--Icelandic President Vigdis Finnbogadottir on September 16 met DPRK ambassador to his country Chon Ki-kap, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The

president expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the ambassador to convey friendly greetings of his own and the Icelandic people to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK212209 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 21 Sep 80]

DPRK ENVOY TO MALACASY--Antananarivo September 19 (KCNA)--Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka on September 15 met ambassador of our country to Madagascar So Chin-yong. The ambassador conveyed regards and a personal letter of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. Expressing deep thanks for the cordial regards and the personal letter, the president asked the ambassador to convey his wholehearted greetings to the respected and beloved leader. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK210858 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 21 Sep 80]

ENVOY TO MOZAMBIQUE--Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA)--Leabua Jonathan, president of the Central Committee of the Lesotho National Party and premier, on September 16 met Kang Su-myong, ambassador of our country to Mozambique, in Qauchas Nek, Lesotho, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the premier. The premier expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the ambassador to convey his wholehearted, friendly greetings to his Excellency President Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, a great party and the great leader of the Korean people. Expressing satisfaction over the favourable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Lesotho and Korea, the premier said that the relations would be further developed in the future. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Pres at the talk was V. M. Makhele, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lesotho National Party. [Text] [SK210940 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0856 GMT 21 Sep 80]

DPRK ENVOY TO ZIMBABWE--Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA)--Robert G. Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe, on September 16 met DPRK ambassador to Zimbabwe Yi Won-kuk, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards and a personal letter of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the prime minister. Expressing deep thanks for the cordial regards and personal letter, the prime minister asked the ambassador to convey his most heartfelt thanks and greetings to the great leader. The prime minister wholeheartedly wished good health and long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He declared that the Zimbabwean people would actively support the just struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country and that it is an invariable stand and will of the Zimbabwean people to support the reunification of Korea. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK210911 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 21 Sep 80]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR--Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA)--The movie delegation of our country headed by Kim Han-kyu returned home on September 20 by plane after attending the film week held in the Soviet Union in celebration of the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea. [Text] [SK210912 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 21 Sep 80]

DPRK ENVOY TO EQUATORIAL GUINEA--Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA)--Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, on September 10 met the ambassador of our country to Equatorial Guinea Yi Chong-chong, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the chairman. Expressing deep thanks for the cordial regards, the chairman asked the ambassador to convey wholehearted and warm greetings of himself and the Supreme Military Council of Equatorial Guinea and its people to the great leader. [Text] [SK210929 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0853 GMT 21 Sep 80]

GAMBIAN OFFICIAL--Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)--Vice-President Pak Song-chol on September 22 met and had a friendly talk with Omar Jallow, parliamentary secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs of the Republic of Gambia, and his companion. On hand was vice-minister of foreign affairs Kim Hyong-u. [Text] [SK222218 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 22 Sep 80]

NICARAGUAN LEADERS' MESSAGE TO KIM--Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a message from Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Moises Hassan Morales, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Rafael Cordova Livas and Arturo Cruz, members of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the independence day of Nicaragua. The reply message dated September 18 says: The Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua and the Nicaraguan people express thanks for the wholehearted felicitations extended by your excellency to us celebrating the holiday in revolutionary circumstances under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, our vanguard, on the occasion of our independence day. Our Sandinist peoples revolution is being further consolidated through the struggle of the Nicaraguan people in political, economic, cultural and social fields. We express sympathy for your excellency's plan to make closer the excellent friendly relations existing between the Republic of Nicaragua and the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea. [Text] [SK222215 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 22 Sep 80]

NEW EGYPTIAN ENVOY--Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)--Vice-minister of foreign affairs Yi Chong-mok on September 21 met and had a talk with Muhammad 'Abd al-Rahman 'Abd al-Alam, newly-appointed Egyptian ambassador

extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him. Present there were personages concerned and the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Egyptian Embassy. [Text] [SK220909 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 22 Sep 80]

O CHIN-U'S GREETING--Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)--General O Chin-u, minister of Peoples Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Army General Dobri Djourov, minister of National Defence of the Bulgarian Peoples Republic, on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian Peoples Army. The Bulgarian Peoples Army, the message said, has reliably defended its motherland by firmly building up the defence capabilities, smashing all manoeuvres of the enemies for 36 years in the past. Expressing the conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two armies will grow stronger and develop still further, the message sincerely wished the soldiers of the Bulgarian Peoples Army new success in their struggle for increasing the defence capabilities of the country. [Text] [SK230822 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 23 Sep 80]

SOHYO DELEGATION--Tokyo Sept 3 KYODO--A delegation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO), led by its chairman Motofumi Makieda, is to leave Tokyo Thursday for a visit to North Korea. The visit will be the second by a SOHYO delegation since a first group visited North Korea in 1975. The talks are expected to focus on recent developments in the Korean peninsula including the election of South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan and the military trial of dissident leader Kim Tae-chung. Makieda's group is also expected to sound out North Korea's basic views in connection with the Third World conference for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, due to begin in November in Algeria. [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 3 Sep 80 OW]

CSO: 4120

APPEARANCE LISTS FOR DPRK PERSONALITIES

[The following lists of DPRK government and KWP officials have been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. Order and titles of the original source have been preserved, but names have been presented in tabular form for ease of recognition.]

CONSTRUCTION LEAGUE MEETS--In addition to Kim Il-song, the following attended a conference of the Korean Construction League, which was held in Pyongyang:

Yi Chong-ok	comrade
Ch'oe Chae-u	"
Hong Si-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 1 Apr 80 p 2]

ART EXHIBITION DELEGATION--The following bid farewell to a government delegation, under Minister of Culture Yi Ch'ang-sŏn, leaving to participate in Korean cultural week in Tunisia:

Chang Ch'ŏl	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chae-suk	"
Hŏ Paek-san	"
Kim Sang-chun	"

[NODONG SINMUN 1 Apr 80 p 5]

PYONGYANG MEMORIAL MEETING--The following participated in a 1 April Pyongyang city memorial meeting on the 20th anniversary of the death of Comrade Pak Tal, held in the Moranbong Grand Theater:

Kim Man-kŭn	comrade
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Chŏng Tong-ch'ŏl	"

Chŏn Ch'ang-ch'ŏl	"

Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki gave a memorial address.

[NODONG SINMUN 2 Apr 80 p 3]

SPORTS CONTEST BEGINS--The Mangyongdae Price Athletic Meet began on 1 April with the following in attendance:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	comrade
Pak Su-tong	"
Chŏng Chun-ki	"

[NODONG SINMUN 2 Apr 80 p 5]

VIET CONDOLENCE CALL--The following personnel paid a condolence call at the Vietnamese embassy on 3 April on the occasion of the death of Comrade Ton Duc Thang:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	vice chairman
Kye Ŭng-t'ae	vice premier
Kim Il-tae	functionary of the sector concerned
Chŏng Song-nam	"
Kim Hyŏng-u	"

[NODONG SINMUN 4 Apr 80 p 5]

SYMPATHY TO BULGARIA--The following bid farewell to the National Symphony Orchestra, which left on the 3rd to visit Bulgaria:

Chang Ch'ŏl	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Sang-chun	"

[NODONG SINMUN 4 Apr 80 p 7]

PAKISTAN TROUP PERFORMS--The following attended a performance of the Pakistan Art Troup on 3 April in the Pyongyang Grand Theater:

Chang Ch'ŏl	functionary of the sector concerned
O'Mun-han	"

[NODONG SINMUN 4 Apr 80 p 7]

HUNGARIAN LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY--A banquet was held on the evening of 4 April on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of Hungarian liberation, with the following attending:

Yim Ch'un-ch'u	comrade
Chŏng Chun-ki	vice premier
Kim Ki-nam	functionary of the sector concerned
Cho Myŏng-sŏn	"
Chang Yun-p'il	"
Kim Si-hak	"
Kim Il-tae	"
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Chu Hwa-chong	"
Yi Hwa-son	"
Kim Chae-suk	"
Pang T'ae-yu[illegible] [ryul]	"
Yi Yong [Ryong]-un	"

[NODONG SINMUN 5 Apr 80 p 3]

KAUNDA ARRIVES--In addition to Kim Il-song the following personnel participated in the 5 April airport welcome for Zambia's President Kenneth David Kaunda:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	vice chairman
Kye Ŭng-t'ae	vice premier
Hŏ Tam	vice premier, foreign minister
Kong Chin-t'ae	vice premier

[NODONG SINMUN 6 Apr 80 p 1]

KAUNDA COURTESY CALL--The following were present when Zambia's President Kaunda paid a courtesy call on Kim Il-song on 5 April:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	vice chairman
Kye Ŭng-t'ae	vice premier
Hŏ Tam	vice premier, minister of foreign affairs
Kong Chin-t'ae	vice premier
Chŏng Song-nam	functionary of the sector concerned

Yun Ki-chŏng	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Hwa-sŏn	"
Kil Chae-kyŏng	"

[NODONG SINMUN 6 Apr 80 p 2]

SIHANOUK ARRIVES--The following greeted Norodom Sihanouk upon his arrival at Pyongyang on 6 April:

Kim Sŏng-ae	comrade
Hŏ Tam	vice premier, minister of foreign affairs

[NODONG SINMUN 7 Apr 80 p 2]

PAKISTAN TROUP ACTIVITIES--The following were present on 6 April when the Pakistan Art Troup paid a visit to Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl and at a performance at the Pyongyang Grand Theater:

Kim Man-kŭm	comrade
Kim Si-hak	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Sang-t'ae	"
O Mun-han	"
Ch'oe Yŏng-hwa	"

[NODONG SINMUN 7 Apr 80 p 2]

KAUNDA IN HAMHUNG--The following welcomed Zambia's President Kaunda upon his arrival in Hamhung on 7 April:

Yi Kil-song	regional functionary
Yŏm T'ae-chun	"
Kim Hyŏng-chŏng	"
Chang Sŭng-sŏng	"
Kim Pyŏng-ch'il	"
Yi Sŏng-yŏng	"

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Apr 80 p 2]

ARAB PARTY ANNIVERSARY--A banquet was held at the Iraqi embassy on the evening of the 7th on the occasion of the 33rd anniverary of the founding of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party, with the following attending:

Kim Il-tae	functionary of the sector concerned
Cho Yŏng'kuk	"

Kim Hyŏng-u	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Sŏk-chin	"
Kim Sang-chun	"
Hwang Ch'ŏl-san	"

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Apr 80 p 4]

RETURN FROM TUNISIA--The following welcomed the return from Tunisia of the DPRK delegation, under the leadership of Yi Ch'ang-sŏn, which returned from participating in cultural activities in Tunisia:

Chang Ch'ŏl	functionary of the sector concerned
Hŏ Paek-san	"
Kim T'ae-hŭi	"

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Apr 80 p 4]

TANZANIANS WELCOMED--The following participated in the 8 April airport welcome for the vice president of Tanzania:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	vice chairman
Kye Ŭng-t'ae	vice premier
Chŏng Song-nam	minister of external economic affairs
Chi Chae-yong [ryong]	chairman, KWYL
Kil Chae-kyŏng	vice foreign minister
Chŏn U-kyŏng	vice chairman, agriculture committee

[NODONG SINMUN 9 Apr 80 p 4]

BANQUET FOR MALAYSIANS--The following attended a banquet on the evening of the 8th at the People's Cultural Palace for the Malaysian Physical Cultural delegation:

Chŏng Chun-ki	vice premier
Yi Ch'ang-sŏn	minister of art and culture
Yi Sang-t'ae	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Tŭk-chun	"

[NODONG SINMUN 9 Apr 80 p 4]

BANQUET FOR COMMERCIAL DELEGATION--The following participated in a banquet on the evening of 9 April at the Ongnyugwan for the Korean residents of Japan commercial delegation, led by O Im-hwa, advisor to the Tokyo city commercial committee of Chongnyon:

Kong Chin-t'ae	vice premier

Hŏ Chŏng-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chu-yŏng	"

[NODONG SINMUN 10 Apr 80 p 4]

TANZANIANS IN HAMHUNG--The following greeted the 10 April arrival in Hamhung of the vice president of Tanzania:

Kim Hyŏng-chŏng	regional official
Yi Sŏng-yŏng	"

[NODONG SINMUN 11 Apr 80 p 3]

DELEGATION TO ZIMBABWE--The following participated in an airport farewell on 10 April for a DPRK party and government delegation, led by Chong Chun-ki, which departed for Zimbabwe:

Kim Man-kŭm	comrade
Yi Hwa-sŏn	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Sŏng-hi	"

[NODONG SINMUN 11 Apr 80 p 3]

DIPLOMATS GET TOUR--The following accompanied the foreign representatives in Pyongyang on an inspection of the Yongaksan Revolutionary Site and the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital on 10 April:

Hŏ Tam	vice premier, foreign minister
Kim Chae-suk	vice foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 11 Apr 80 p 3]

KIM MEETS TANZANIANS--The following were present when Kim Il-song met the Tanzanian government delegation visiting the DPRK on 11 July:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	vice chairman
Hŏ Tam	vice premier, foreign minister
Chŏng Song-nam	minister of external economic affairs

[NODONG SINMUN 12 Apr 80 p 1]

KIM AND MALAYSIANS--The following were present when Kim Il-song met the Malaysian Physical Culture Delegation on the 11th:

Hŏ Tam	vice premier, foreign minister
Yi Ch'ang-sŏn	minister of culture and art

[NODONG SINMUN 12 Apr 80 p 1]

ATHLETIC MEET OPENS--The following were present at the start of the third national athletic meet central decision rally in Pyongyang on the 10th:

Yim Ch'un-ch'u	comrade
O Paek-yong [ryong]	"
Pak Su-tong	"
Hwang Chang-yŏp	"

[NODONG SINMUN 12 Apr 80 p 4]

CHONGNYON DELEGATION FETED--The following attended a banquet on the evening of 13 July at the Ongnyugwan for the following Japanese delegations: Korean residents of Japan commercial functionaries delegation, led by Kang Hŭi-nam, dean of the Kanto Economics Institute; Korean residents of Japan credit cooperative functionaries delegation, led by Pak Chin-san, vice chairman of the credit cooperative; Chongnyon reporters' delegation, led by Yi Tong-ki, vice editor of CHOSON SINBO; and the Chongnyon model chapter functionaries delegation, led by Kang Un-chu, vice chairman of the Fukuoka headquarters:

Kong Chin-t'ae	vice premier
Hŏ Chŏng'suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chu-yong	"

[NODONG SINMUN 14 Apr 80 p 4]

BANQUET FOR YEMENIS--A banquet was held on the evening of the 14th at the People's Cultural Palace in honor of the Yemen government information and culture delegation, with the following present:

Kong Chin-t'ae	vice premier
Yi Ch'ang-sŏn	minister of culture and art
Chang Ch'ŏl	functionary of the sector concerned
Kil Chae-kyŏng	"

[NODONG SINMUN 15 Apr 80 p 5]

RETURN FROM TUNISIA--The following greeted the return of the Pyongyang Moranbong Cultural Troupe which participated in DPRK culture week in Tanzania and arrived back in Pyongyang on the 14th:

Chang Ch'ŏl	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Sang-chun	"

[NODONG SINMUN 15 Apr 80 p 6]

CHILDREN'S RALLY HELD--The following attended a children's corps national rally held at the Red Flag Mangyongdae School on 15 July:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	comrade
Yi Chong-ok	"
Sŏ Ch'ŏl	"
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	"
O Paek-yong [ryong]	"
Kim Chung-nin [rin]	"
Kim Man-kŭm	"
Pak Su-tong	"
Hwang Chang-yŏp	"

[NODONG SINMUN 16 Apr 80 p 3]

KIM TAKES IN A SHOW--The following were present when Kim Il-song attended a performance of the song-and-dance "On southwest Paektu-san," presented by the troupe to which Kwon Sŏng-nin [rin] is attached:

Kim Il	comrade
Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	"
Yi Chong-ok	"
O Chin-u	"
Yin Ch'un-ch'u	"
O Paek-yong [ryong]	"
Kim Chung-nin [rin]	"
Chŏn Mun-sŏp	"
Kim Ch'ŏl-man	"

[NODONG SINMUN 17 Apr 80 p 1]

ROK UPRISING REMEMBERED--The following attended a Pyongyang city report meeting on 18 July on the 20th anniversary of the South Korean April Uprising:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	vice chairman
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	secretary, central committee
Kim Man-kum	chairman, Pyongyang people's committee
Hwang Chang-yŏp	chairman, SPA standing committee
Chŏng Sin-hyŏk	Ch'ondokyo Young Friends Party central committee chairman

Hŏ Chŏng-suk	chief secretary, DFRF secretariat
Hong Ki-mun	vice chairman, CPRF
Chŏng Tu-hwan	chairman, DFRF central committee
Kim Sŏk-chun	vice chairman, Korean Democratic Party central committee
An sŭng-hak	chairman, Pyongyang city administrative committee

A commemorative report was delivered by Kim Man-kŭm.

[NODONG SINMUN 19 Apr 80 p 2]

SYRIAN INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY--The following participated in a banquet at the Ongnyugwan on the evening of 18 July on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of Syrian independence:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	vice chairman
Kye Ŭng-t'ae	vice premier
Chŏng Song-nam	functionary of the sector concerned
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Yun Ki-chŏng	"
Yi Hwa-sŏn	"
Kil Chae-kyŏng	"
Han Ki-hwan	"
Kim Sang-chun	"

[NODONG SINMUN 19 Apr 80 p 2]

LENIN'S 110TH BIRTHDAY--A commemorative report rally was held in Pyongyang at the 8 February Cultural Hall on the occasion of Lenin's 110th birthday, with the following participating:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	comrade
Kim Yŏng-nam	"
Kye Ŭng-t'ae	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the sector concerned
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	"
Chŏng Song-nam	"
An Sŭng-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 22 Apr 80 p 1]

ANGOLA DELEGATION BANQUETED--The following attended a 21 July evening banquet at the People's Cultural Palace for the visiting Angolan delegation:

Kim Yŏng-nam	member, KWP politburo; secretary, KWP central committee
Yi Hwa-sŏn	vice chairman, KWP central committee

A speech was delivered by Kim Yŏng-nam.

[NODONG SINMUN 22 Apr 80 p 3]

SOVIET FILM SHOW--The Soviet embassy held a film show on the 22nd in honor of the 110th birthday of Lenin, with the following in attendance:

Kye Ŭng-t'ae	comrade
Yi Chong-mok	functionary of the sector concerned
Chŏng Song-nam	"
Yi Hwa-sŏn	"
O Mun-han	"
Mun Pyŏng-nok [rok]	"
Yi Pong-hŭi	"

[NODONG SINMUN 23 Apr 80 p 3]

DELEGATION TO ROMANIA--The following bid farewell to a government delegation, led by Kong Chin-t'ae, which left on the 22nd for Romania to participate in the 9th session of the intergovernmental economic and scientific technical agreement committee:

Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	vice premier
Chŏng Song-nam	functionary of the sector concerned

[NODONG SINMUN 23 Apr 80 p 4]

DELEGATION TO BURMA--The following bid farewell on the 22nd to a government cultural delegation, led by Yi Ch'ang-sŏn, which left for Burma:

Chŏng Song-nam	functionary of the sector concerned
Chang Ch'ŏl	"
Kil Chae-kyŏng	"
Hŏ Paek-san	"
O Mun-han	"

[NODONG SINMUN 23 Apr 80 p 4]

WELCOME FOR BERLINGER--In addition to Kim Il-song, the following welcomed the 23 July arrival of Italian Communist Party secretary Berlinger:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	chairman, KWP politburo
Kim Yŏng-nam	member, KWP politburo; secretary KWP central committee
Kim Hwan	comrade
Kye Ŭng-t'ae	member, KWP politburo
Kim Man-kŭm	comrade
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	member, KWP central committee; responsible secretary, Pyongyang party committee
Kim Ki-nam	member, KWP central committee; responsible editor, NODONG SINMUN
Kim Yong-sun	candidate member, KWP central committee; vice chairman, KWP central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 24 Apr 80 p 1]

MALTA DELEGATION RETURNS--The DPRK delegation, led by Chi Ch'ang-ik, which participated in the European and Mediterranean seminar on chuche thought held on Malta, returned on the 23rd, with the following to welcome them:

Kim Chae-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Paek Chae-uk	"

[NODONG SINMUN 24 Apr 80 p 4]

KPA FOUNDING COMMEMORATED--The following attended a central report meeting at the 8 February Cultural Hall on 24 July on the 48th anniversary of the founding of the KPA:

Kim Il	comrade
Yi Chong-ok	"
O Chin-u	"
Sŏ Ch'ŏl	"
Yin Ch'un-ch'u	"
O Paek-yong [ryong]	"
Kim Chung-nin [rin]	"
Kim Hwan	"
Kye Ŭng-t'ae	"
Kim Man-kŭm	"
Hŏ Tam	"

Pak Su-tong	Comrade
Kang Sŏng-san	"
O Kŭk-yŏl [ryŏl]	"
Yun Ki-pok	"
Cho Se-ung	"
Ch'oe Chae-u	"
Hong Si-hak	"
Sŏ Kwan-hi	"
Hwang Chang-yŏp	"
Kim Tu-yŏng	"
Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	"
Chŏng Tong-ch'ŏl	"

The commemorative report was given by O Kŭk-yŏl.

[NODONG SINMUN 25 Apr 80 p 1]

MILITARY ANNIVERSARY CALLS--The following were present when the military attaches stationed in Pyongyang paid courtesy calls on the Minister of People's Army Forces:

Kim Kwang-chin	KPA officer
Pak Chung-kuk	"

[NODONG SINMUN 25 Apr 80 p 2]

KIM VISITS MILITARY--At 1320 on 25 April Kim Il-song arrived at the KPA Unit to which Comrade Ha Yong-kyŏng is attached and was greeted by the following:

O Chin-u	comrade
O Paek-yong [ryong]	"
O Kŭk-yŏl [ryŏl]	"

[NODONG SINMUN 26 Apr 80 p 1]

CONFERENCE WITH ANGOLANS--The following took part in discussions between the KWP and the Angolan People's Liberation Movement in Pyongyang on 22 and 26 April:

Kim Yŏng-nam	member, KPA politburo; secretary, KPA central committee
Yi Hwa-sŏn	vice chairman, KPA central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 27 Apr 80 p 2]

FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES--The following personnel welcomed the arrival on 28 April of a delegation representing French political parties, and participated in a banquet for them that evening at the People's Cultural Palace:

Kim Yŏng-nam	comrade
Kim Yong-sun	functionary of the sector concerned
An Sŭng-hak	"
Pak Yŏng-si	"

[NODONG SINMUN 29 Apr 80 p 3]

FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIANS' ACTIVITIES--The following welcomed the 28 July arrival of the French Assembly delegation and participated in a banquet for them that evening at the People's Cultural Palace:

Ch'ae Hŭi-chŏng	minister of labor administration
Kim T'ae-hŭi	vice chairman, Korean committee for overseas contact
Hong Il-ch'ŏn	vice minister of common education

[NODONG SINMUN 29 Apr 80 p 4]

SIHANOUK TOURS FACILITIES--The following accompanied Norodom Sihanouk on his tour of facilities at the Ch'angkwangwon on 29 April:

Kim Man-kŭm	chairman, Pyongyang people's committee
Kim Hyŏng-u	vice minister of foreign affairs

[NODONG SINMUN 30 Apr 80 p 2]

BANQUET FOR CHINESE--The following attended a banquet at the Chinese embassy on the evening of 29 April for the visiting Chinese people's committee for overseas contact:

Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the sector concerned
O Mun-han	"

[NODONG SINMUN 30 Apr 80 p 4]

9122
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END

JPRS 76566

7 October 1980

Korean Affairs Report

No. 104

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7 October 1980

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 104

CONTENTS

SOUTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'MINJU CHOSON' Scores Death Sentence on Kim Tae-Chung
(KCNA, 20 Sep 80) 1

Chondoist Chongu Party Demands Kim's Release
(KCNA, 23 Sep 80) 3

Commerce Ministry To Reorganize Business Groups
(HAPTONG, 22 Sep 80) 5

Briefs
Crackdown on Illegal Tutoring 6
Revamping of Science Bodies 6

ECONOMY

Chon Orders Highway, Housing Construction
(HAPTONG, 22 Sep 80) 7

Briefs
Increased ROK-Japan Trade Gap 8
Farm, Livestock Products Exports 8
Jan-Jul Gold Output 8
Export of Metal Products 9
Merger of State-Financed Firms 9
Oil Storage Funds 9
Economic Forecast 10
Loan for Inchon Port 10
International Competitiveness 10
Development of Kwangju 11

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Briefs

Victory Over Communist Chinese Team 12
Latin American Diplomatic Strategy 12
Judo Team to Poland 12

BIOGRAPHICS

Briefs

Police Reshuffle 13

NORTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Twelve Provincial Leaders Shuffled in 6 Months
(VANTAGE POINT, Aug 80) 14

'100-Day Battle' Urges Political Work Before Party Congress
(VANTAGE POINT, Aug 80) 16

KWP Message Congratulates Workers on New Mine
(Pyongyang Domestic Service, 22 Sep 80) 18

ECONOMY

Information on North Korean Industrial Facilities 20

Briefs

Northern Region Collieries 24
Anju Coal Production 24
Railroad Electrification Construction 24
Fishery Facilities Construction 24
Hydroelectric Station Operation 25
Provincial Production Increases 25
Hwanghae Shock Brigades 25
Pyongyang Hydroelectric Stations 25

CHRONOLOGY

Chronology of Events in July 1980
(VANTAGE POINT, Aug 80) 26

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'MINJU CHOSON' SCORES DEATH SENTENCE ON KIM TAE-CHUNG

SK201625 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1540 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang 20 September (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today carries an editorial entitled "Denounce Fascist Outrage to Destroy Democratic Forces" lashing at the barbarity of the Chon Tu-hwan clique in passing the death penalty on Kim Tae-chung and prison terms up to 20 years on other democrats.

The editorial says:

The murderous trials of Kim Tae-chung and other South Korean democrats are not mere acts of political reprisals for getting rid of a few political adversaries, but are premeditated political intrigues to totally suppress and remove the democratic forces of South Korea aspiring after democracy and peaceful reunification, perpetuate division and gratify the desire for long-term "office."

This is a downright fascist offensive against the South Korean democratic forces and an unpardonable challenge to the people calling for the democratization of South Korean society and the reunification of the country and to the public opinion at home and abroad demanding the immediate release of Kim Tae-chung.

We sternly condemn with furious national resentment the outrages of the Chon Tu-hwan clique in passing capital punishment and heavy penalties upon Kim Tae-chung and other democrats on faked-up charges.

The trial of Kim Tae-chung is part of the premeditated intrigues of the Chon Tu-hwan clique to seize "power" and their most hideous manifestation.

Noting that Kim Tae-chung was the most dangerous political adversary to the Chon Tu-hwan group seeking to seize power, the editorial declares: His military trial and the verdict of death penalty on him are illegal acts devoid of any legal ground. With no fabrication can the Chon Tu-hwan group justify its plot to penalise Kim Tae-chung or conceal its treacheries.

The editorial continues:

The heinous murderous trial of Kim Tae-chung was manipulated by the United States behind the scene.

While glibly expressing "regret" at the murderous trial of Kim Tae-chung, the United States has connived at and manipulated it behind the curtain. It can never escape the responsibility for this. The Japanese ruling quarters should also bear grave responsibility for the murderous trial of Kim Tae-chung. They, who are to blame for the "Kim Tae-chung kidnap case," are trying to cover up the criminal act of the puppets, resorting to a double-dealing tactics still today. But this can never be tolerated.

The United States should stop defending the Chon Tu-hwan clique and encouraging them to the suppression of the people and give up the aggressive scheme to block the reunification of Korea and freeze division and should get out of South Korea.

The Japanese reactionaries should not fan the suppression of the democratic forces in South Korea, siding with the South Korean fascist clique, but withdraw their hands of aggression from South Korea.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should immediately stop the trial of Kim Tae-chung and other democratic figures, release them and guarantee them lawful political activities.

The editorial expresses the belief that the peaceloving people and the political, public and press circles of the world which treasure justice and democracy will sternly denounce the repressive outrage of the Chon Tu-hwan clique against Kim Tae-chung, a South Korean democratic figure, and wage a powerful international movement for his release.

CSO: 4120

3. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CHONDOIST CHONGU PARTY DEMANDS KIM'S RELEASE

SK230400 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang 23 September (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party on 22 September made public a statement denouncing the fascist outrage of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique in imposing capital punishment upon Kim Tae-chung and heavy penalites upon other democratic figures and students.

The Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, together with our fellow countrymen who love justice and democracy and with human conscience, resolutely denounces the barbarous massacre and penalties by the Chon Tu-hwan clique, considering them to be a reckless butchery of those South Korean people who demand human rights and democracy and an open challenge to the entire Korean people who aspire after the peaceful reunification of the country, the statement says, and continues:

The verdict of death penalty upon Kim Tae-chung by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique on charges full of lies and fabrications is part of their premeditated plots to dampen the mass sentiments of the people who demand a new democratic policy and democratic order in South Korea, to block the road to democracy and set up the second "Yusin system," appearing on the scene as Pak Chong-hui the second.

This clearly proves that the very one who practically "plotted a rebellion" and "attempted a subversion" in South Korea is not Kim Tae-chung who demanded "peaceful change of power" and democratic policy but traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself who schemes to murder him.

In South Korea, the Chon-Tu-hwan clique must be overthrown and his fascist military rule liquidated.

Our Chondoist Chongu Party strongly demands that Kim Tae-chung and all other democratic figures illegally penalized by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique be set free unconditionally and immediately.

Considering that the U.S. and the Japanese authorities should bear responsibility as accomplices in backing and encouraging the Chon Tu-hwan cliques murderous trials of South Korean democratic figures, we demand that they stop acts obstructive to peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we express the conviction that all the political parties, organisations, democratic figures, Chondoists and people of all other strata in South Korea and progressive political parties and organisations of various countries the world over will wage more vigorous mass movements againstthe Chon Tu-hwan military fascist dictatorship and for the rescue of Kim Tae-chung.

CSO: 4120

COMMERCE MINISTRY TO REORGANIZE BUSINESS GROUPS

SK220147 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0122 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Seoul, 22 Sep (HAPTONG)--The Commerce-Industry Ministry has decided to reorganize 41 economic associations and bodies under its direct control by 20 October this year, ministry sources said today.

Under the decision, 28 bodies including four export-related associations will be disbanded, while 13 others will be turned over to local public entities, the sources said.

The Korea Knitted Goods Exporters Association and the Korea Sweater Exporters Association will be merged into the Korea Cotton-made Clothing Exporters Association, the sources said.

The Korea Shibori (spot-dyed silk fabrics) Exporters Association will be absorbed into the Korea Yarn and Textile Export Association, and the Korea Furniture Export Association into the Korea Furniture Industry Federation, respectively, the source said.

Besides, the Korea Electric Appliances Manufacturing Association will be merged into the Korea Electronic Industry Promotion Association, the Korea Soap Industry Association into the Korea Soap Industry Cooperative, the Korea Concrete Association into the Korea Cement Processing Industry Cooperative, the Korea PVC Pipe Association into the Korea Plastic Industry Cooperative, the Korea Measuring Equipment Association into the Korea Measuring Industry Cooperative, and the Korea Corrugated Fiberboard Packaging Association into the Korea Paper Makers Cooperative Union, the sources said.

The list of those to be disbanded includes the Korea Market Research Association, the Korea Exhibition Association, the Korea International Marketing Research Institute, the Korea Management Diagnosis Center, the Korea Industry Management Research Institute, and the Korea Industry-Economy Research Institute, the sources said.

With the reorganization, the number of economic-related bodies (excluding local small industry cooperatives) under the direct control of the ministry will decrease from 185 to 170, the sources added.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

CRACKDOWN ON ILLEGAL TUTORING--The Education Ministry announced yesterday that it had detected a total of 97 persons found to be engaged in illegal tutoring or receiving out-of-school lessons. They comprise 68 primary and middle school students, one incumbent teacher and 28 private tutors with no authorization. They were uncovered in a joint investigation conducted by the Education Ministry, the Home Affairs Ministry and the Office of National Tax Administration from Aug 16 to crack down on those giving or receiving out-of-school lessons, it said. The government decided to suspend the middle school students from school attendance for an indefinite period in accordance with school regulations while showing lenience of the primary students by only accepting a note from their parents, promising that they would never repeat such wrongdoings. The teacher was relieved of his school post and the private tutors were detained or booked on charges of violating the Private Institutes Control Law. The government will continue the joint investigation in the days ahead to end all forms of out-of-school tutoring thus bringing about a desirable educational climate, the ministry said. Saying that the on-going campaigning to root out extra lessons was having fruitful result, the ministry said that those found giving or receiving illegal tutoring would face severe punishment. In the meantime, the Education Ministry instructed all provincial boards of education to awaken parents, teachers and private institutions to the steadfast government intention to expell teachers and students found to be involved in illegal tutoring from now on. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Aug 80 p 8]

REVAMPING OF SCIENCE BODIES--President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday instructed the Ministry of Science and Technology to merge or disband research institutes, if necessary, to help yield more substantive outcomes. After being given an administrative briefing from Minister of Science and Technology Yi Chung-on in the afternoon, the president also said that efforts should be doubled to acquire advanced theory and technology in the field of fundamental and applied science by "actively" sending trainees abroad. He also instructed the ministry to study the measure for giving greater salaries to those in the research field rather than in the administrative area. If allowances are paid to those with outstanding results in their research work, idle researchers will automatically be combed out, he remarked. He also instructed the minister to supervise industrialists to elevate the quality of local products by appropriately controlling the import-free items. The president noted that some industrialists seem to have no desire in improving the quality of their products. [Text] [SK231009 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Sep 80 p 1]

CSO: 4120

CHON ORDERS HIGHWAY, HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

SK220843 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0825 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Seoul, 22 Sep (HAPTONG)--President Chon Tu-hwan today told the Construction Ministry to start building an expressway traversing the southern region of the nation in 1981 and to construct 300,000 to 700,000 houses a year with the aim of providing five million housing units during the next 10 years.

President Chon made the instruction after he was briefed by Construction Minister Kim Chu-nam on his ministry's overall policy measures at the blue house. Kim was the fifth cabinet official to report to the president since the latter began a series of meetings with each of the ministries on 17 September.

Construction of 300,000 to 700,000 houses a year is necessary during the coming decade in a bid to drastically counter a growing housing shortage with a goal of supplying five million units over the next 5 years, a quantity about equal to the existing dwellings, the president said.

Pointing out that without settling the housing scarcity it would be hard to achieve a social stability, the chief executive also asked to take measures to keep the price of land available for cultivation as housing lots from rising above current levels.

The government would have to supply to the salaried people and other end-users the government-developed housing lots at a stable price and at a long-term installment payment, he said.

To back up the housing project institutionally, he told ministries to revise pertinent laws and regulations at an early date.

Touching on the expressway project connecting Cholla provinces to Kyongsang provinces, which he came up with early this month, the president told Minister Kim first to start building one linking Kwangju, South Cholla Province, with Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, next year.

The construction of another highway connecting Chonju, North Cholla Province, to Taegu could be considered at a next stage, he added.

The president ordered that a fund of 20 billion won be earmarked in next years budget to enable the government to begin construction of the Kwangju-Taegu expressway.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

INCREASED ROK-JAPAN TRADE GAP--Seoul, 19 Sep (HAPTONG)--South Korea was suffering a widening deficit in trade with Japan despite its efforts to rectify the trade gap between the two countries, it was learned at the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) today. According to the latest KCCI survey report released today, South Korea's merchandise exports to Japan reached 1,691.8 million dollars during the first 7 months of this year, off 11.7 per cent from the figure reported during the like period a year earlier. During the seven-month period, South Korea's imports from Japan amounted to 3,545.7 million dollars, the report revealed. As a result, South Korea suffered a deficit of 1,853.9 million dollars in trade with Japan during the January-July period of this year, it said. This had brought the aggregate of Korea's trade deficits with Japan since 1966 to 18,074.9 million dollars, it said. [Excerpt] [SK190332 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0312 GMT 19 Sep 80]

FARM, LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS EXPORTS--Seoul, 22 Sep (HAPTONG)--South Korea's export sales of farm and livestock products reached 146,405,000 dollars in the first 8 months of this year, according to statistics given by the Agriculture-Fisheries Ministry today. The sum accounted for 53 per cent of this years export target of farm and livestock products set at 275 million dollars, ministry sources said. It also showed a considerable setback from the 160,825,000 dollars registered during the like period a year earlier, the sources said. By major item, the eight-month export total was made up of 18,317,000 dollars worth of meat and livestock products, 16,898,000 dollars worth of vegetables and fruits, 26,153,000 dollars worth of canned farm products including 22,369,000 dollars worth of canned mushroom, 11,863,000 dollars worth of seasoned food including 2,316,000 dollars worth of rice cracker, 49,693,000 dollars worth of raw silk and 23,479,000 dollars worth of other farm and livestock products, the sources revealed. [Text] [SK220842 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0821 GMT 22 Sep 80]

JAN-JUL GOLD OUTPUT--Seoul, 20 Sep (HAPTONG)--South Korea's gold output came to 866.5 kilograms in the first 7 months of this year, according to statistics given by the Energy-Resources Ministry today. The figure surpassed by 92 percent the 450 kilograms originally planned for the

seven-month period. The favorable production performance was ascribed mainly to the normal operation of the Onsan copper smelter since March this year, ministry sources explained. Of the July gold output of 146 kilograms, for instance, nearly 86 per cent was produced by the Onsan copper smelter, the sources pointed out. During the seven-month period, the nation's silver production reached 47,960 kilograms, also exceeding by 41 per cent the seven-month production goal, the sources added. [Text] [SK200400 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0302 GMT 20 Sep 80]

EXPORT OF METAL PRODUCTS--Seoul, 20 Sep (HAPTONG)--South Korea's foreign sales of metal products amounted to 161,330,000 dollars in the first 8 months of this year, according to the Korea Metal Industry Cooperative today. The eight-month export value reflected an increase of 13 percent over the sum reported during the like period a year earlier. During the period, a rise was noted in export shipments of wire rope, welding rods, flatware, barbed wire and wire rope, while export sales of steel pipes, steel plates, nails and tin-coated steel sheets remained sluggish, sources at the cooperative said. By major item, the eight-month export total was made up of 2,226,000 dollars worth of bolts, nuts and screws, up 6.4 percent from the same period a year before; 11,452,000 dollars worth of wire rope, up 13.6 percent; 1,225,000 dollars worth of machine tools, up 95.1 percent; 9,662,000 dollars worth of western-type flatware, up 44 percent; 2,129,000 dollars worth of welding rods, up 16.1 percent; 2,631,000 dollars worth of barbed wire, up 16.4 percent; 19,936,000 dollars worth of steel structures, up 534.7 percent; 27,531,000 dollars worth of nails, off 2.5 percent; 4,24,000 dollars worth of tin-coated steel plates, off 26.9 percent; 4,522,000 dollars worth of empty steel pipes and tubes, off 32.1 percent; 27,659,000 dollars worth of steel plates and sheets, off 20.2 percent; 32,313,000 dollars worth of steel pipes and tubes, off 48.9 percent; and 8,292,000 dollars worth on various wires, off 87.2 percent. [Text] [SK200834 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0829 GMT 20 Sep 80]

MERGER OF STATE-FINANCED FIRMS--Seoul, 22 Sep (HAPTONG)--The government will push ahead with its plan to merge or disband insolvent state-financed enterprises and bodies at instruction of President Chon Tu-whan, government sources said today. As an initial step, the government offices concerned will shortly conduct close inspections of management, financial standings and pay scale of some 200 state-financed firms and organizations, the sources said. The government's merger plan will be carried out on the basis of the inspection results, the sources added.

OIL STORAGE FUNDS--The government plans to raise 227 billion won in oil storage funds by the end of next year to expand facilities for oil stockpiles, government sources said yesterday. Of the total 131 billion won raised this year, the sources said, 46 billion won was spent on expanding storage facilities. The government will collect 125.6 billion won more next year to bring to 227 billion won the total amount of the oil storage fund by the end of next year, the sources said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Aug 80 p 7]

ECONOMIC FORECAST--Seoul Sept 8 HAPDONG-KYODO--The Korean economy, gradually recovering from the second worldwide oil shock during the latter half of next year, [as printed] is expected to achieve a relatively high economic growth rate of 8 percent in 1982 and thereafter, it was predicted by the Korea International Economic Research Institute (KIEI) Monday. The government-financed think tank, however, forecast that the growth rate of the gross national product (GNP) for this year would reach only about 3.2 percent, the lowest level since 1963. South Korea's GNP growth rate in 1979 was 7.3 percent. It said the nation was projected to attain an annual average expansion rate of 8 percent during the 1982-1986 period. South Korea's merchandise exports will reach dollar 17.7 billion this year, surpassing the year's export goal of dollar 17 billion, and also will rise to dollar 30 billion in 1983 and again to dollar 56 billion in 1986, it said. This means that South Korea's commodity exports will mark an average annual expansion rate of 18.1 percent during the 1980-1981 period and an average annual growth rate of 21.5 percent during the 1982-1986 period, it said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 8 Sep 80 OW]

LOAN FOR INCHON PORT--Seoul Sept 6 HAPDONG-KYODO--Taiwan Bulk Terminal Company of South Korea will shortly obtain a dollar seven million loan from the International Finance Corporation (IFC) to help finance the construction of bulk terminal facilities at the Inchon port on the west coast. The IFC has recently approved the proposed loan for the Korean firm, which will be reimbursed over 12 years including a grace period of three and a half years at an annual interest rate of 1 percent above the LIBO (London Inter-Bank-Offered) rate, Korean company officials said. In addition to the dollar seven million loan, the IFC will invest dollar 2.5 million in the terminal projects, they said. The Korean firm was established in February last year in a tripartite joint venture between Korea's Cheil Sugar Company, the IFC, and Pacific International Rice Mill Inc. of the United States, they said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 6 Sep 80 OW]

INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS--Economic circles said yesterday the oil price increase on Aug 24 might well weaken the international competitiveness of domestic businesses due to rises in the prices of oil-related items. They conceded that the raise was inevitable in light of the international oil price picture, however. The Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry said that the oil price raise would deal a substantial blow to the stability of prices during the second half of the year. The cost rise following the oil price increase should be borne jointly by businesses, consumers and the government, the KCCI said. The business sector, on its own part, will have to make efforts to increase its productivity in order to reduce possible rises in the prices of commodities due to the oil price increase, according to the KCCI. The government is called on to support businesses' investments in energy-related fields and to reduce the tariff imposed on primary materials to reduce the burden on businesses. The Federation of Korean Industries opined that the increase level of oil price should be considered on the level of industrial strategy. The Korean Traders Association viewed the oil price increase with serious concern about the probable weakening of domestic businesses' international competitiveness. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Aug 80 p 7]

DEVELOPMENT OF KWANGJU--The government will construct a new express highway crossing the southern provinces of the peninsula by the end of 1986. At the same time, it will extensively develop Kwangju City and its outlying areas as part of its current efforts to do away with disparities in regional socioeconomic development. These and other ambitious projects were unveiled yesterday by Vice Minister of Construction Yi Kyu-hyo when he attended the top manager education course at the Federation of Korea Industries (FKI) as a guest speaker. Among other projects unveiled by Vice Minister of Construction Yi are: three regions--Kwangju, Taejon and Yongnam--will be developed in such a way as to prevent population from being concentrated in major provincial cities; a large-scale housing complex will be constructed in Seoul, Pusan and other big cities to help ease the housing shortage in urban areas and more national parks and recreational facilities will be constructed in the provincial areas. [Excerpts] [SK180741 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Sep 80 p 3]

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

VICTORY OVER COMMUNIST CHINESE TEAM--Education Minister Yi Kyu-ho yesterday sent a telegram to the Korean women's basketball team congratulating them on their winning the 8th Asian Women's Basketball Championship in Hong Kong by beating the Communist Chinese team in a final match Sunday night. In the telegram, Yi praised them for upgrading national prestige by winning the championship twice consecutively. [Text] [SK230923 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Sep 80 p 8]

LATIN AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC STRATEGY--Seoul Sept 10 HAPDONG-KYODO--The government plans to refine its diplomatic strategies in Latin America to keep North Korea from making further diplomatic inroads there, a government source said Wednesday. The establishment of diplomatic ties between Mexico and North Korea Tuesday has made South Korea review its existing policies, the source said. The source said the diplomatic establishment was seen as being related to the increasing tendencies of Central and Southern America to keep an independent foreign policy line free of American influence, coupled with the influence of Cuba, North Korea's ally in the Western Hemisphere, in this region. There is a possibility that the ties between North Korea and Mexico may presage higher North Korean profile in Latin America in the future, but this does not mean a relative weakening of relations with South Korea, the sources said. Mexico has advised Seoul in advance of its intention to set up a resident embassy in Pyongyang through Korean ambassador to Mexico, it said. Of the 30 countries in Latin America, South Korea has formal relations with 27 nations while North Korea has diplomatic ties with 11 countries, including Mexico. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 10 Sep 80 OW]

JUDO TEAM TO POLAND--The 13-member Korean judo delegation left last night for Poland to take part in the sixth World University Students' judo championships there Sept. 24-28. The Korean collegiate judo delegation, consisting of six officials and seven athletes, left for Paris, where they will get visas and further travel to the East European country, at 9:30 p.m. via Korea Air Lines. The team officials are: team leader Kim Chip, manager Chang In-kwon, coach Yun Kong-hwa, secretary Pang Kwang-il, public affairs man Yi Yong-hun, international referee Nam Chong-son. The athletes are: Kang Ui-sok, Chong Hyon-taek, Hwang Chung-o, Cho Yong-chol, Yi U-man, Hong Song-chon, and Kim Hyong-ik. [Text] [SK180518 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Sep 80 p 7]

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

POLICE RESHUFFLE--Pak Chong-kwan, chief of the 3d division of the National Police Headquarter (NPH), was named director of the Seoul metropolitan police bureau yesterday. Pak Chae-sik, dean of the National Police College, was moved to fill the vacant post in the 3rd division of the NPH and Song Che-kun, director of the Pusan police bureau, was appointed dean of the Police College. Won Yong-ku, chief of the investigation section of the NPH, was promoted to succeed Song and Chong Kap-son, chief of the general affairs section of the NPH, was named principal of the police school, an institute producing police sergeants. [SK120753 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Sep 80 p 8]

TWELVE PROVINCIAL LEADERS SHUFFLED IN 6 MONTHS

Seoul VANTAGE POINT in English Vol 3 No 8, Aug 80 pp 17-18

[Text] During the first half of 1980, North Korea has reshuffled 12 provincial leaders affecting three responsible Party secretaries, three People's Committee chairmen and six Administrative Committee chairmen. (See Table 1.) All 13 North Korean provincial governments (four special cities and nine provinces) have their respective Party secretaries, People's Committee chairmen and Administrative Committee chairmen, thus bringing the number of top provincial leaders up to 39 altogether. (See Table 2.) The People's Committee is an organ responsible for guidance and inspection and the Administrative Committee, for execution of policies.

The change of 12 leaders in six months is the biggest of its kind; the Pyongyang regime reshuffled an average five such posts in previous years. North Korea watchers in Seoul attribute the increase in the scale of shuffle to two facts: The sixth Party congress to be held in October and the question of establishing Kim Il-song's heir. North Korean mass media have been all out with their agitation drive to emphasize the role of leading workers in "making a present of loyalty to the Party Congress with high political esteem and economic achievements." Four new faces are included in the shakeup.

Table 1. Changes in Leading Provincial Positions

Area	Position	New	Old
Nampo City	Party Secretary	Yi Kun-mo	Kim Pyong-ho
S. Pyongan Province	"	Yi Chae-yun	Yi Kun-mo
N. Hamgyong Province	"	Kang Hui-won	Unknown
Nampo City	People's C. Chairman	Yu Pyong-hyon	"
Chongjin City	"	Yi Yong-ik	"
Chagang Province	"	Han Yong-pong	Oh Chae-won
Pyongyang City	Administrative C. Chairman	An Sung-hak	Kang Chung-han
S. Hwanghae Province	"	Kang Chung-han	An Sung-hak
N. Pyongan Province	"	* Choe Kwang-ik	Yi Won-pom
N. Hwanghae Province	"	* Han Chang-man	Yi Yang-suk
Chagang Province	"	* Pak Sung-il	Kim Yi-chun
Nampo City	"	* Choe Chi-son	Unknown

Note: The abbreviations S, N and C stand for South, North and Committee, respectively.
Asterisks indicate new faces.

Table 2. Provincial Leaders (As of July 1980)

Area	Party	People's Committee	Administrative C.
Pyongyang City	So Yun-sok(172)	Kim Man-kum (15)	An Sung-hak(113)
Chongjin City	Hyon Mu-kwang(12)	Yi Yong-ik (95)	Kim Hyong-sam
Nampo City	Lee Kun-mo (54)	Ryu Pyong-hyon	Choe Chi-son
Kaesong City	Chang In-sok	Kim Yong-chun	Tak Yong-pin
N. Hamgyong Province	Kang Hui-won(72)	Pak Yong-sop	Kim Taek-yong
S. Hamgyong Province	Lee Kil-song (94)	Ryom Tae-chun(105)	Kim Hyong-chong
Yanggang Province	Lim Su-man (96)	Kim Un-suk	Kim Hui-pong
Changang Province	Lee Tong-chun(97)	Hwang Yong-pong	Pak Sung-il
N. Pyongan Province	Kim Pyong-yul(93)	Choe Man-kuk	Choe Kwang-ik
S. Pyongan Province	Lee Chae-yun	Kang Hyon-su (52)	Song Kwan-jo
Kangwon Province	Kim Ki-son (161)	Tokko Mun-hung	Chong Myong-kap
N. Hwanghae Province	Choe Mun-son	Han Sang-kyu	Han Chang-man
S. Hwanghae Province	Paek Pom-su	Choe Kwang	Kang Chung-han

Note: The abbreviations C. N, S stand for Committee, North and South, respectively.
The numbers of parentheses indicate their order on the list of the Party Central Committee members elected at the fifth Party Congress held in November, 1970.

CSO: 4120

'100-DAY BATTLE' URGES POLITICAL WORK BEFORE PARTY CONGRESS

Seoul VANTAGE POINT in English Vol 3 No 8, Aug 80 pp 15-16

[Text] With less than four months to go until the sixth Congress of the North Korean Workers' (Communist) Party, North Korea on July 1 launched a "100-day battle" campaign in a move to greet the Party congress "with high political zeal and splendid labor achievements." The congress is expected to endorse the leadership of President Kim Il-song's son Chong'il who was reportedly designated as successor to his father in 1973. The campaign will end on October 8, one day before the expected opening of the Party congress.

For successful conduct of the "battle," the Party Central Committee on July 3 issued 194 slogans in 124 categories which mainly call for people's hard work and loyalty to the "great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Party." The 124 categories break down to: 56 for economic bracing up; 26 for loyalty to Kim Il-song and the Party; 16 for anti-U.S. and anti-South Korean instigation; 10 for welfare; five for strengthening of the military posture; and two for Korean residents in foreign countries, especially those in Japan.

The 56 categories for economic bracing up comprise 90 slogans: 11 for mining, eight for agriculture; seven each for general urging, transportation and economic management; five each for metal industry, machine industry, construction, and light industry; four each for power industry and chemical industry; three each for forestry, fisheries, land management, labor and technical development; two each for construction materials and communications, and one each for export, public service and city administration.

Noteworthy is the one which reads: "Let us carry out the national economic plan for this year one month ahead of schedule through the vigorous '100-day battle' with enthusiasm of loyalty." The slogan indicates that North Korea dropped its original plan to fulfill this year's economic program before the Party congress is held in October. The plan was announced by President Kim Il-song in his new year message. An editorial carried on NODONG SINMUN on July 7, titled "Let Us Conduct the 100-Day Battle With the General Mobilization of the Whole Party and Whole Nation,"

said that the target of the 100-day battle is to complete this year's central economic task and to make decisive progress in our struggle to advance the implementation of this year's economic plan by one month. The editorial indicated the central task concerns mining, power generation and transportation.

The issuance of the slogans was followed by public rallies held throughout the country. Assignments for the North Korean workers to carry out during the campaign period are tremendous. The rates of daily production increase for the period over the first half of this year, as urged or resolved at the rallies, are 20 per cent for all sectors in Pyongyang City; 20 per cent for mining in South Hwanghae Province; 40 per cent for all sectors in Kangwon Province; 64 per cent for railway freight cars in Kangwon Province; 40 per cent for all sectors in Chongjin City; 26.3 per cent for pig iron, 30.4 per cent for steel and 34.4 per cent for rolled steel materials at Kim Chaek Steel Company; 20-30 per cent for all products at Hwanghae Steel Company; and 40 percent for logs in Yanggang Province.

CSO: 4120

KWP MESSAGE CONGRATULATES WORKERS OF NEW MINE

SK230853 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The Central Committee of the KWP and the government of the republic have sent a congratulatory message to the workers, technicians, officials, members of the three revolution workteam and supporters of the 5 March Youth Mine who have successfully completed the opening of a new mine.

The message extends warm congratulations to the workers, technicians, officials, members of the three revolution workteam and supporters of the 5 March Youth Mine who have successfully completed the opening of a new mine which will contribute to increasing the production of ore and strengthening the nation's economic power.

The message highly appreciates the fact that the miners and supporters of the 5 March Youth Mine, who turned out to open a new mine, upholding the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, are making a gift of loyalty to the historic sixth congress of our party by erecting a great ore production base through a struggle which they have carried out devotedly, with boundless loyalty to the party and the leader.

The message expresses the belief that the workers, technicians, officials and members of the three revolution workteam of the 5 March Youth Mine will make active contributions to implementing the second 7-year plan ahead of schedule by effecting continuous innovations and making continuous advances under the banner of the three revolutions held aloft.

A ceremony marking the operation of the mine was held on 22 September at the mine. The ceremony was attended by Vice Premier Cho Se-ung, functionaries concerned Yi Tong-chun, Cho Chang-tok and Han Yong-pong, workers of the mine, members of the three revolution workteam and supporters.

At the ceremony, the congratulatory message from the party Central Committee and the government of the republic was conveyed amid the

stormy applause of the attendants. This was followed by the delivery of gifts and the awarding of the order of national flag.

A report was made at the ceremony. The reporters extended the greatest honor and appreciation to the great leader and the glorious party center, noting that the mine workers are very joyous over the fact that they have successfully completed the opening of the mine at a time when the final assault is being waged in the 100-day battle to greet the historic sixth congress of the party with brilliant labor exploits.

A letter of pledge was adopted at the ceremony.

CSO: 4108

INFORMATION ON NORTH KOREAN INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

[The following information on North Korean factories, mines, and other industrial facilities has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. The following abbreviations are used in the sourcelines: NS = NODONG SINMUN; MC = MINJU CHOSON; NC = NODONG CH'ONGNYON.]

Yongsong Machinery Factory	work teams responsible for large equipment production, including large gas compressors, large cooling compressors, and large extraction equipment, are setting new records; 3,000-ton press work site exceeding plans in crankshaft production [MC 2 Apr 80 p 3]
4 July Rolling Stock Factory	press shop is modernizing pipe-making work with a 5,000-ton press and large semi-automatic horizontal shaft forges; this is to conserve materials and normalize high levels of freight car production [NS 4 Apr 80 p 5]
Hyesan Metal Fittings Factory	raised labor productivity 136%, compared with December; created semi-automatic machinery; using materials at less than the national standard [NS 7 Apr 80 p 4]
T'aet'an Mine	making use of new concentrate yard to enable more efficient use of iron ore; construction work carried out with the assistance of researchers of the Ferrous Metals Research Station and the mine's 19 May Technical Innovation Shock Brigade [NS 9 Apr 80 p 3]

Puryong Power Station	exceeded first quarter plan by making efficient use of water; reorganized turbines to raise efficiency 2.5-3%; sought out and fixed unsatisfactory points in generators; getting a firm grasp of equipment conditions for watercourses and intake headraces; working to increase water amounts from melting snow [NS 9 Apr 80 p 2]
Sinp'o Shipyard	boat builders and technicians working to modernize fishing operations and give fishing boats all-season capabilities; hull shop adopted new welding methods, while reorganizing press and metal cutters to improve hull rib assembly and outside plating; finishing shop is ahead of plans in pipe fitting work and fuel tank installation [NS 9 Apr 80 p 4]
26 February Factory	doing well in cooperative production goods work, including work on fuel pumps to be sent to tractor factories; already made 170 technical innovations; the 19 May Technical Innovation Shock Brigade reorganized the casting method and rearranged the roller-extender process [MC 10 Apr 80 p 3]
Sungni [Victory] Consolidated Vehicle Plant	producing 40-ton Kumsusan-ho cargo truck; workers and technicians of production processes reorganized work methods and more than doubled parts manufacturing and assembling speed; the No 6 large vehicle shop, after technical study, adopted new welding methods, and are exceeding combat quotas [MC 13 Apr 80 p 1]
Unhong Mining Machinery Factory	workers responsible for the rolling shop have built walls and finished roofing in a short time; inside, workers are preparing foundations for emplacing equipment and making wire rollers [NS 14 Apr 80 p 1]
8 February Vinalon Complex	workers and three revolutions team members reorganized the No 1, 2, and 4 furnaces of the No 1 carbide shop into closed-vessel furnaces [MC 14 Apr 80 p 1]

28 September Factory	casting shop quadrupled production of water pump frame materials; manufacturing sector adopted production of single-purpose equipment, including single-purpose pump boring machinery [MC 16 Apr 80 p 1]
Nagwon Machinery Factory	getting many workers to participate in the technical innovations movement; in making large cranes and excavators, workers in the hydraulic tool shop adopted advanced work methods and finished the year's plans in a short time; technicians and melters of the cast steel shop are making new electrodes, conserving electricity and electrodes [NS 18 Apr 80 p 2]
Pyongyang Power Station	received letter of thanks from the great leader for exceeding plan indices January-March; heat production shop innovated to produce more power from less fuel; engineering shop created new equipment to reduce generator maintenance time; electricity shop adopted technical innovations, allowing an increase of the boiler utilization rate to the maximum [NS 18 Apr 80 p 2]
5 December Factory	workers and three revolutions team members made a speed processing automated line as a gift for the 6th party congress; a 19 May Technical Innovation Shock Brigade drew up the plans in a short time, and the factory shops made the parts, including frame, installation tools, and interior tools [MC 18 Apr 80 p 3]
Komdok Mine	raised results in ore production 1.2 times over the same time last year; pits raising excavation results by installing compressors in pits and reorganizing blasting methods; raising the utilization rate for the long-distance conveyer belt [MC 18 Apr 80 p 3]
8 August Factory	workers and three revolutions team members made 100 artificial welders and reduction gears in honor of the 6th party congress [NS 20 Apr 80 p 1]

Choyang Coal Mine	made new air-type universal elevators and adopted them to pit work; doing well in pit hardening and concretization [NS 20 Apr 80 p 1]
Samsin Coal Mine	doing well in tunnelling and increasing blast efficiency; adopted better excavation methods [MC 20 Apr 80 p 3]
Namp'o Glass Factory	adopted rational furnace fabrication methods in plate glass shop, increasing production; No 1 plate-making work team increased elevator's elevation 1.2 times and made 100,000 square meters of plate glass over plans; chemical glass shop recently converted to new furnaces using ventilators and produced more glass goods [MC 23 Apr 80 p 1]
8 May Forestry Machinery Factory	exceeded plans every month while lowering prime cost 5-7%; running equipment fully through good inspections [NS 28 Apr 80 p 4]
Kangson Steel Mill	automation shop and 19 May Technical Innovation Shock Brigade aided in making two ingot pourers; steel combatants and three revolutions team members finished foundation construction for continuous ingot pourers, an injection area, and a withdrawal system, and have done well in equipment assembly [NS 30 Apr 80 p 1]
30 October Factory	workers, technicians, and three revolutions team members arranged for a special large-type bearing shop as a gift for the 6th party congress [NS 30 Apr 80 p 1]

9122
CSO: 4108

BRIEFS

NORTHERN REGION COLLIERIES--Coal production at the Northern Region Coal Mines has greatly increased. The Sanghwa Coal Mine is doing well in mechanization, while drillers are progressing in disadvantageous conditions with continuous drilling and blasting. One pit is exceeding its coal plan 1.2-1.3 times by use of trackless trams. Drillers at the Sinyuson Mine are exceeding plans in both preparatory and basic tunnelling. The Yongbuk, Hagp'o, Chuwon, and Myonggan coal mines are achieving continuously high production results. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 2 Apr 80 p 3] 9122

ANJU COAL PRODUCTION--All units at the Anju Region Coal Mining Complex have experienced an upsurge in production. The coal mining companies at the Yongnim pit of the Yongnim Coal Mine exceeded their first quarter plan even though cutting face conditions were greatly disadvantageous. The vertical pit personnel at the Samch'onp'o Coal Mine, also in disadvantageous conditions, adopted new separation bits and raised tunnelling speed. Tunnellers at the T'aehyang Coal Mine are doubling monthly plans. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 5 Apr 80 p 4] 9122

RAILROAD ELECTRIFICATION CONSTRUCTION--Railroad construction workers, who opened the electrified Kowon-Wonsan railroad to traffic, are picking up speed on railroad electrification between Kowon and Pongsan. Workers are digging holes for utility poles, while others are tripling plans on stringing wires. Speed is increasing also on expansion of station internal spurs, transformer building construction, and equipment assembly. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 5 Apr 80 p 3] 9122

FISHERY FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION--Cooling plants and cold storage areas are going up in marine production areas and consumption areas in South Hamgyong Province. Such facilities are being completed in Sinp'o, Yanghwa, Hungwon, T'woejo, Iwon, and Tanch'on. Construction workers subordinate to the Ministry of Railroads are aiding in foundation excavation at Sinp'o, while construction workers of the Hamhung and Ch'ongjin railroad bureaus are doubling or tripling plans every day in building construction. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 1[illegible] Apr 80 p 1] 9122

HYDROELECTRIC STATION OPERATION--Hydroelectric power stations are producing more power for socialist construction. The Changjingang Power Station is using generator equipment to the maximum, through good maintenance and observation of standard operating procedure; the hydroelectric structure water shop is in combat to maintain and strengthen the water course. The Kanggye Power Station is struggling to increase power production per ton of water, so is analyzing the efficiency of generators and allocating water according to their special characteristics; they are also controlling loads rationally. The Hoch'ongang Power Station adopted new turbine buckets, raising turbine efficiency 1 percent. The Pujongang Power Station is running and managing equipment scientifically. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 20 Apr 80 p 1] 9122

PROVINCIAL PRODUCTION INCREASES--Enterprises in North P'yongan Province have been increasing production using on-hand materials, with the help of 19 May technical innovation shock brigades. The 8 August Factory made facilities important to materials production and widely adopted new technology to manufacturing processes. The 19 May Brigade at the Nagwon Machinery Factory aided in getting new machinery for excavator parts manufacturing and in unravelling technical problems in large-size oxygen separators. The Yongdung Coal Mine has made new loaders and block loaders, raising coaling speed. The Sinuiju Textile Mill adopted new technology to increase the capability of carding machines and glossing machinery. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 22 Apr 80 p 1] 9122

HWANGHAE SHOCK BRIGADES--19 May technical innovation shock brigades at enterprises in South Hwanghae Province realized 600 technical innovations in a recent 2-month period, particularly in modernizing equipment and diversifying transport in the extraction sector. The Ullyul Mine, with a shock brigade, made large 40-ton mine cars and reorganized the structure of large dump cars, enabling a great increase in transport capability. The Chaeryong Mine shock brigade reorganized large skips and made a skip system, guaranteeing diversification of iron ore transport. The Haeju Trailing Farm Machinery Factory shock brigade, with three revolutions team members, automated the materials production system's rolling and extending processes. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 22 Apr 80 p 3] 9122

PYONGYANG HYDROELECTRIC STATIONS--Party personnel and workers had innovative success in constructing two small-medium hydroelectric power stations in Pyongyang's Sadong-kuyok [district]. They were constructed to use the fall of irrigation water and utilized a simple machinery structure which may be made easily anywhere. City factories and enterprises, including the Kim Chong-t'ae Electric Locomotive Factory, Pyongyang Elevator Factory, and East Pyongyang Machinery Factory, made equipment and parts, while construction work was done by workers from the city's youth shock brigades, the Taedonggang Construction Station, and the Pyongyang 7th Cargo Truck Station. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 27 Apr 80 p 1] 9122

CSO: 4108

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS IN JULY 1980

Seoul VANTAGE POINT in English Vol 3 No 8, Aug 80 pp 21-32

[Text]

1 President Kim Il-sung sends a congratulatory message to the Hungarian president over the latter's reelection as president.

1 Radio Pyongyang reports a decree issued on June 26 awarding 14 local industrial factories with the Order of National Flag First Class.

1 The (north) Korean Central Broadcasting station (KCBS) reports north Korea and Ghana signed an agreement on culture exchange on June 20 in the country's capital, Accra.

1 President Kim meets with the visiting Chinese radio and TV mission.

1 President Kim meets with the outgoing Egyptian ambassador to Pyongyang.

1 President Kim sends a letter of appreciation to laborers, technicians and desk-bound workers at the 4.3 Plant for their devotion to the production of high-quality machinery.

1 Technician An Sung-taek of Mangyongdae Veterans' Plant is awarded the hero's title for his devotion to the production of light industry goods.

1 A New Zealand parliamentarian and his mission arrive in Pyongyang for an eight day visit to north Korea.

1 A Party mission returns home from a visit to China.

1 A Czech Communist Party organ mission led by its deputy editor leaves Pyongyang winding up its 16-day visit to north Korea.

1 A Bulgarian Communist Party paper mission leaves Pyongyang winding up a nine-day visit.

2 Kim Chung-nam (김 충 남) is appointed ambassador to Angola and Lee Jun-ok (리 준 옥) to St. Lucia.

2 Radio Pyongyang reports north Korea and Yugoslavia concluded an agreement on cultural exchange for 1980-1981 in Belgrade on June 27.

2 President Kim dedicates Mirim Dam, a multi-purpose dam in the midstream of the Taedong River, in Pyongyang.

2 A Party mission returns home from a visit to Romania and Yugoslavia.

2 A Party mission returns home from a visit to East Germany.

2 North Korea and Egypt sign an agreement on cultural exchange for 1980-1981 in Cairo.

3 KCBS reports the north Korean and the Congolese Workers' Parties held talks on July 1 and 2.

3 A Polish youth soccer team arrives in Pyongyang to take part in an international goodwill match among Socialist countries.

4 Ambassador Kwon Hi-gyong (권 희 경) in Moscow holds a press conference commemorating the 19th anniversary of the signing of the mutual alliance treaty between north Korea and the Soviet Union on July 6.

4 KCBS reports slogans of the Party Central Committee that are made for the coming sixth Party Congress. The slogans number 194.

4 KCBS reports a Soviet Party mission from the Far East Soviet visited North Hamgyong Province from June 28 to July 3.

4 Radio Peking reports Chinese Deputy Premier Ji Pengfei met with a North Hamgyong Provincial Committee mission of the north Korean Workers' Party on July 3.

4 A Party mission led by Kim Hyong-bom (김 형 범), deputy chief of the First Economic Department of the Party Central Committee, leaves Moscow for home winding up an 11-day visit to the Soviet Union. The mission's visit is part of the exchange program between the two Communist parties.

4 A Pyongyang city rally is held at Kim Il-sung Plaza to spur the ongoing 100-day battle. The start of the battle was hinted for the first time in slogans by the Party Central Committee issued on July 3.

4 A Japanese stevedorers' union mission arrives in Pyongyang for a 12-day visit to north Korea.

5 Vice President Kang Ryang-uk (강 량 욱) meets with the Indian ambassador to Pyongyang.

5 A skydiving team returns home from East Germany after competing in an international match there.

5 A people's mission led by Education Commission Chairman Kim Il-dae (김 일 대) leaves for North Yemen.

5 A woman mission led by Hong Il-chon leaves for Demark to attend a world conference there.

5 A Mongolia-North Korea Friendship Association mission arrives in Pyongyang for a 12-day visit.

5 A Boy Scouts team leaves for East Germany to participate in a summer camp there.

5 "Home-visiting groups" from Chongnyon, the (pro-Pyongyang) General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, leave Pyongyang winding up their visit.

6 President Kim meets with a visiting Congolese Labor Party mission.

6 The Central Committee of the Workers' Party sends a congratulatory letter to workers at Kumdok Mine and the 5.10 Plant who have completed the second-phase project of the construction of the belt-conveyor system at Kumdok Mine.

6 A Soviet youth soccer team arrives in Pyongyang to take part in an international match for Socialist countries.

6 The Pyongyang Student's Art Troupe led by Chang Chol (장 철), deputy culture-art minister, leaves for Thailand.

6 The July-August Sea Swimming Month begins and schools in cities and counties hold ceremonies for the occasion.

7 KCBS reports Ambassador Lee Sok-yong (리 석 용) to Jordan met with King Hussein on June 30.

7 Radio Moscow reports north Korea will send 57 athletes in eight events to the Moscow Olympics.

7 A Yemen Socialist Party mission arrives in Pyongyang for a four-day visit to north Korea.

7 East German and Czechoslovak youth soccer teams arrive in Pyongyang to take part in a goodwill international match among Socialist countries.

7 The (north) Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) and a Soviet news agency sign an agreement on mutual cooperation in Pyongyang.

7 The north Korea-China Friendship Association hosts a film showing at Chollima Culture Center in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the signing of the mutual alliance treaty between north Korea and China, July 11.

8 KCBS reports public rallies are being held throughout the country to speed up the ongoing "100-Day Battle."

8 Radio Moscow reports an exhibition being held in Yalta displays the achievements of the north Korean people and their struggle for the unification of the fatherland.

8 A Romanian newspaper mission arrives in Pyongyang for a 15-day visit.

8 Youth soccer teams of Cuba, Romania, Hungary and Bulgaria arrive in Pyongyang for an international match.

8 A Japanese table tennis team arrives in Pyongyang for a nine-day visit to

north Korea.

8 The north Korea-Romania Friendship Association and the Romania-north Korea Friendship Association sign agreements on cooperation for 1980-1981 in Pyongyang.

8 Premier Lee Jong-ok (리 종 옥) meets with the Indian ambassador to Pyongyang.

8 The outgoing Palestine mission chief leaves Pyongyang.

8 A Congo Labor Party mission leaves Pyongyang winding up a nine-day visit to north Korea.

8 A Soviet news agency mission leaves Pyongyang winding up its nine-day visit to north Korea.

8 A Chinese radio and TV mission leaves Pyongyang winding up its 12-day visit to north Korea.

8 A Romanian soccer team leaves Pyongyang.

8 An Iraqi news agency mission leaves Pyongyang winding up its nine-day visit to north Korea.

8 A Japanese Ashikaga Bank mission led by its chairman leaves Pyongyang winding up its 12-day visit.

8 A Hungarian military soccer team leaves Pyongyang winding up its 16-day visit to north Korea.

8 A Cuban youth swimming team leaves Pyongyang winding up its 16-day visit to north Korea.

8 Ambassador Kwon Hi-gyong to Moscow meets with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

9 KCBS reports Ambassador Lee Man-sok (리 만 석) to the Central African Republic met with the country's president on July 3.

9 A Party and government mission led by Lim Chun-chu (림 춘 추), member of the Party Political Committee and secretary general of the Central People's Committee, leaves for Iraq to attend the 12th anniversary functions of the July 17 Revolution Day. The mission returned on July 26.

9 President Kim cables a condolence message to King Hussein of Jordan over the death of the kingdom's premier.

9 A Supreme People's Assembly mission led by Labor Administration Minister Chae Hi-jong (채 희 정) leaves on atour of Hungary, East Germany and Poland. The mission returned on July 29.

9 Foreign Minister Ho Dam (허 담) cables a message to his Angolan

counterpart in support of the Angolan people's struggle against the South African invasion.

9 An international goodwill youth soccer game among Socialist countries opens in Pyongyang and Nampo stadiums with the participation of 10 teams from nine countries.

10 KCBS reports a Central People's Committee decree issued on July 4 awarded Chu Gi-hyong the meritorious scientist's title for his devotion to the making of economic forestry.

10 KCBS reports north Korean Workers' Party and the Yemen Socialist Party held talks on July 8 and 9 in Pyongyang.

10 Rodong Shinmun, organ of the Workers' Party, publishes a commentary on the occasion of the 86th birthday of Kim Hyong-jik, the late father of Kim Il-sung.

10 Deputy Premier-Foreign Minister Ho Dam meets with the Indian ambassador to Pyongyang.

10 A (north) Korean Central Broadcasting Committee mission led by its chairman, Kim Si-hak (김 시 학), arrives in Tokyo.

11 A month of mutual support between Cuba and north Korea begins and is to last through August 10. The annual program was set to commemorate the July 26 Cuban revolution.

11 Various missions of Chongnyon arrive in Pyongyang.

11 Deputy Premier-Foreign Minister Ho Dam meets with the outgoing Egyptian ambassador.

11 A trade union mission led by Mun Byong-rok (문 병 록), deputy chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions, returns home from a visit to Mongolia.

12 KCBS reports a hatchery with natural protein feeding facilities was built in Malagasy with the technical assistance of north Korea on June 27.

12 Radio Moscow reports a north Korean TV broadcasting workers' group arrived in Moscow on July 11 to cover the 22nd Moscow Olympics.

12 Culture-Art Minister Lee Chang-son (리 창 선) leaves for Guinea as a envoy of President Kim Il-sung.

12 The north Korean contingent for the 22nd Olympic Games leaves for Moscow led by Chairman Kim Yu-sun (김 유 순) of the north Korean Olympic Committee.

12 A government mission led by Deputy Premier Kim Gyong-ryon (김 경 련) leaves for Nicaragua to attend the first anniversary functions of the country's revolution.

12 A Party mission returns from a visit to Latin American countries including Costa Rica, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama.

12 A journalist mission returns home from a visit to Romania.

12 A Socialist Working Youth League mission led by its deputy chairman, Kim Chang-ryong (김 창 룡), returns home from a visit to Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

13 KCBS reports north Koreans attended a nonaligned nations' food and agricultural coordinating conference held in Belgrade on July 7-9.

13 Deputy Premier-Foreign Minister Ho Dam leaves on a visit to Tanzania as a special envoy of President Kim Il-sung.

13 The seventh people's (elementary) school athletic meet for the 4.18 Cup closes in Pyongyang after six days of competition in table tennis, track and field, gymnastics and calisthenics.

14 Pyongyang Circus leaves for Malagasy.

14 A Soviet textile workers union mission arrives in Pyongyang for a nine-day visit to north Korea.

14 A Soviet architect mission arrives in Pyongyang for a 16-day visit.

14 KCBS reports a water pumping station was dedicated recently in Upper Volta with the "help of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung."

14 A 20,000-ton freighter, Changjasan Chongnyon-ho, is launched at Nampo dockyard.

14 Deputy Premier-Foreign Minister Ho Dam arrives in Dar-es-Salaam and meets with Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere.

15 The chairman of the Panama-(north) Korea Friendship Association and his wife arrive in Pyongyang for a 16-day visit to north Korea.

15 U.S. Rep. Stephen Solarz and his party arrive in Pyongyang for a five-day visit.

15 A Japanese Tokai area scholar mission arrives in Pyongyang for an eight-day visit to north Korea.

15 Vice President Kang Ryang-uk meets with the outgoing Egyptian ambassador to Pyongyang.

15 A Portugese newspaper mission arrives in Pyongyang for an 11-day visit.

15 An economic mission returns home from a visit to Malaysia.

15 A Chinese water polo team arrives in Pyongyang for a 12-day visit.

15 An Iraqi exhibition of photos and handicrafts opens at the People's Culture Palace on the occasion of the Mideast country's 12th revolution anniver-

sary, July 17.

16 KCBS reports Ambassador Kye Jang-hwan (계 장 환) to Malta met with the country's president on July 1.

16 Kim Yong-nam (김 영 남), chief of the Party international affairs department, holds talks with visiting U.S. Rep. Solarz.

16 A trade unions league mission and a Socialist Working Youth League mission leave for Moscow to attend the opening of the 22nd Olympic Games.

16 Culture-Art Minister Lee Chang-son, as a special envoy of President Kim, meets with Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure.

17 KCBS reports the 2.8 Feature Film Studio has produced a new feature titled, "The Prosecutor Speaks Out," recently.

17 A photo exhibition accompanied with a film showing is held at Chollima Culture Center in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the Cuban revolution, July 26.

17 North Korean and Chinese swimmers meet in a goodwill contest at Changgwangwon resort in Pyongyang.

18 KCBS reports visiting U.S. Rep. Stephen Solarz met with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former Cambodian head of state, at the latter's lodging.

18 KCBS reports a people's mission led by Chairman of the Education Commission Kim Il-dae visited North Yemen from July 8 to 14.

18 KCBS reports Ambassador Lee Jun-ok to Guyana met with the country's premier on July 9.

18 President Kim meets with visiting U.S. Rep. Stephen Solarz and his party and gives them a luncheon, which was also attended by Kim Yong-nam, chief of the Party international affairs department, and Pak Yong-si (박 영 시), deputy chairman of the Foreign Cultural Relations Association.

18 A Yugoslavia trade union mission arrives in Pyongyang for a five-day visit.

18 A government mission led by Deputy Foreign Minister Lee Song-hi (리 성 희) returns home from a visit to Seychelles and Mauritius.

18 A Spanish Communist Youth League mission led by its secretary general arrives in Pyongyang.

18 Deputy Premier-Foreign Minister Ho Dam arrives in Maputo after his visit to Tanzania as a special envoy of President Kim.

19 KCBS reports U.S. Rep. Solarz and his party toured Pyongyang and other cities on July 17 and 18. They visited Kim Il-sung University, Pyongyang Student Palace, Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, the subway system and the Taesongsan resort area in Pyongyang, and 2.8 Vinalon Enterprise and Sungni Cooperative Farm in Hamhung City, South Hamgyong Province.

19 KCBS reports Ambassador Son Chang-sung (손 창 숭) to Benin met with the country's president on July 11.

20 Radio Pyongyang reports President Seyni Kountche of Niger visited on July 5 an exhibition of north Korean photographs, books and handicrafts in Niamey.

20 A goodwill youth soccer game among socialist countries closes after 12-days of competition in north Korea.

20 Deputy Premier Kim Gyong-ryon, leader of a government mission to Nicaragua, meets with the country's home minister.

21 Radio Pyongyang reports Foreign Minister Ho Dam visited Tanzania as a special envoy of President Kim Il-sung on July 15-16.

21 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Polish Party and government leaders on the occasion of the country's 36th national reconstruction anniversary.

21 Chongnyon sends a loyalty-vowing letter to President Kim adopted at the fourth session of its 11th-term Central Committee held in Tokyo on July 9-10.

21 A Cuban news agency mission arrives in Pyongyang for a 10-day visit.

21 Premier Lee Jong-ok meets with the visiting secretary general of the Spanish Communist Youth League and his mission in Pyongyang.

21 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat on the occasion of the country's 28th revolution anniversary, July 23.

21 Radio Pyongyang reports foreign military attaches in Pyongyang make an inspection tour of revolutionary sites on the occasion of the Anti-U.S. Struggle Month, June 25-July 27.

21 Foreign Minister Ho Dam meets with the Zimbabwe's foreign minister in Salisbury.

21 Ambassador Kim Guk-tae (김 국 태) to Ethiopia pays a farewell call on Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Military Council and premier.

22 A WHO mission led by its secretary-general arrives in Pyongyang on a four day-visit.

22 KCBS reports Ambassador Chae Hwa-sop (채 화 섭) to Zambia met with President Kenneth Kaunda on July 14.

22 A Belgrade University mission led by its deputy president arrives in Pyongyang on a four-day visit.

22 A fish processing mission of Chongnyon arrives in Pyongyang.

22 KCBS reports Deputy Premier Kim Gyong-ryon leading a government mission arrived in Managua on July 18 to participate in functions for the first Nicaraguan revolution anniversary. The mission dropped in Moscow, East Berlin and Havana on its way to Managua.

22 Radio Peking reports Chinese Deputy Premier Ji Pengfei met with a north Korean tourist mission led by Mun Gi-ryong (문 기 룡), deputy chief of the north Korean International Tourism Bureau.

22 Chairman Hwang Jang-yop (황 장 엽) of the Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee leaves for India leading a Party delegation.

22 KCBS reports Ambassador Kim Yong-yon (김 룡 련) to Upper Volta met with the country's president on June 11.

22 Workers in Hamhung City hold a rally to pledge their implementation of the instructions President Kim gave during his stay in South Hamgyong Province from July 3 to 19.

22 Kim Il-dae meets with Burundi President Jean Baptiste Bagaza in Bujumbura.

23 A film showing is held for the foreign press corps in Pyongyang commemorating the Anti-U.S. Struggle Month.

23 Foreign Minister Ho Dam meets with Zimbabwe Premier Robert G. Mugabe.

24 Radio Pyongyang reports Ambassador Yu Man-bok (유 만 복) to Gambia met with the country's president on July 16.

24 Radio Pyongyang reports Culture-Art Minister Lee Chang-son met with ranking Guinean government officials on July 16.

24 Radio Moscow reports a group of north Korean embassy officials in Moscow made an inspection tour of the "Children and Youth Movie Studio."

24 President and Mrs. Kim Il-sung meet with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former Cambodian head of state, and his wife for "friendly talks."

24 Premier Lee Jong-ok meets with the WHO mission.

24 North Korea signs the Health Development Charter of the WHO Southeast Asia Region in Pyongyang. Premier Lee Jong-ok and Health Minister Pak Myong-bin signed on behalf of north Korea.

24 Kim Yong-nam, chief of the International Department of the Party Central Committee, meets with the visiting vice president of a Portugal newspaper company.

24 A ceremony is held at Chollima Cultural Center in Pyongyang to mark the 27th anniversary of the Cuban Revolution.

24 The Committee for Foreign Cultural Relations hosts a movie showing at the Rakwon Theater on the occasion of the 36th Polish Reconstruction Anniversary.

24 North Korean and Chinese swimming teams hold a goodwill game at Changwangwon pool.

25 Radio Pyongyang reports north Korea participated in an annual international architecture and modern life exibition held recently in Malaysia.

25 Radio Pyongyang reports a joint communique between north Korea and Lesotho was issued on July 19 declaring the setup of diplomatic relations between the two countries in the Mozambique capital of Maputo.

25 Foreign Minister Ho Dam meets with the Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda in Lusaka.

25 Culture-Art Minister Lee Chang-son meets with the Togo President Gnassingbe Eyadema in Lome.

26 KCBS reports Ambassador Sim Jae-du (심 재 두) to Guinea-Bissau met with the country's President Luis de Almeida Cabral on July 18.

26 President Kim meets with the visiting Panamanian presidential advisor and his mission.

26 A mission of the General Federation of Trade Unions returns home from a visit to Hungary to participate in the sixth meeting of the International Commercial Workers' Union.

26 A (north) Korea-Romania Friendship Association mission to Romania returns home.

26 A film mission returns home from its visit to Czechoslovakia to participate in the 22nd international movie festival.

27 Radio Pyongyang reports a mission of the Supreme People's Assembly led by Labor Administration Minister Chae Hi-jong made a seven-day visit to Poland from July 19 to 25.

27 President Kim meets with a mission for expansion of economic and cultural ties between France and north Korea organized under the Chamber of Deputies.

27 The Administration Council hosts a banquet for the eighth Chongnyon Educational Workers' mission in the People's Cultural Palace.

27 A nationwide three-day contest for art agitation ends in Sinpo.

27 A north Korean calisthenics team visiting Tanzania meets with the country's President Julius K. Nyerere.

27 Foreign sailors whose vessels are anchoring at Hungnam and Chongjin ports

hold rallies on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the Fatherland Liberation War (Korean War). They were from Liberia, Panama, Japan, Greece, and Cuba.

28 KCBS reports a West African regional forum over Juche (Independence) ideology and education was held from June 21 to 22 in Lagos with 30 delegations and 93 scholars from 26 countries participating.

28 A Soviet military journalist mission led by the chief of the Publication Department of the Soviet Army and Navy General Political Bureau, Propaganda and Agitation Department, arrives in Pyongyang.

28 A mission of East Germany's Trade Union of construction and lumber industry workers arrives in Pyongyang.

29 Radio Pyongyang reports the 15th Chongnyon home visitors arrived in Wonsan on July 26.

29 A People's Army unit Commanded by Chon Mun-uk holds a meeting on the occasion of the 53rd founding anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

29 A Party mission led by Hwang Jang-yop meets with Premier Indira Gandhi in New Delhi.

29 Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Athletic Guidance Committee, sends a letter to Choe Hong-hi, president of the International Taekwondo League in Canada, proposing its members' visit to north Korea.

29 President Kim sends a congratulatory message to the laborers and tequenicians of Songjin steel mill and Yongsong machine plant and the members of the three-revolution squads.

29 A French Chamber of Deputies mission leaves Pyongyang.

29 KCBS reports Chongnyon has launched a three-month movement for preparing the 12th Chongnyon General Meeting slated for this coming November.

29 Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former Cambodian head of state, leaves Pyongyang for Peking with his family.

29 A railroad mission of China arrives in Pyongyang.

29 The planning and controlling bureau chief, WHO Southeast Asia region, arrives in Pyongyang.

29 A mission of the Japanese teacher's society for Juche idea study arrives in Pyongyang.

29 The outgoing Egyptian ambassador leaves Pyongyang.

29 A group of Korean residents in North and South America led by Kim

Gwang-un, professor at Coppin State College in Maryland, U.S.A., arrives in Pyongyang.

30 Ambassador Pak I-chun (박 이 춘) to Algeria presents his credentials to the Algerian president.

30 The Workers' Party Central Committee cables a congratulatory message to the British Communist Party Central Committee on the occasion of its 60th founding anniversary.

30 Deputy Foreign Minister Lee Jong-mok (리 종 목) meets with the Benin ambassador to Pyongyang.

31 KCBS reports President Kim made an 11-day on-the-spot guidance tour of various economic units in Chongjin City and North Hamgyong Province including Kimchaek Steel Company, beginning July 19.

31 Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam arrives in Kigali, capital of Rwanda.

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END

JPRS 76622
15 October 1980

Korean Affairs Report

No. 105

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 76622

15 October 1980

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 105

CONTENTS

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

Various DPRK Groups Hold Meetings To Protest Kim's Sentence
(KCNA, 24-28 Sep 80) 1

Chondoist Central Guidance Committee Meets
Mass Meetings in Sariwon and Sinuiju
Korean Buddhists Federation's Meeting
Statement Denounces Chon Clique
Provincial Mass Meetings
DPRK Christians Hold Meeting
DPRK Christians Issue Statement

Briefs
ROK-DPRK Soccer Game 7

SOUTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'LE MONDE' Reports on Trial of Kim Tae-Chung
(Philippe Pons; LE MONDE, 28 Aug 80) 8

ROK Pastor Missing on Return Home From Japan
(KYODO, 30 Sep 80) 10

ROK Trade Unions Complete 'Purification' of Leadership
(THE KOREA HERALD, 28 Sep 80) 12

Briefs
Human Rights Campaigner 13
Tax Evaders 13

ECONOMY

Government Announces Economic Package To Combat Recession
(KYODO, 16 Sep 80) 14

Measures To Strengthen, Reform Businesses Announced
(HAPTONG, 27 Sep 80) 16

Korea Oil Corporation To Core Under Private Management
(THE KOREA TIMES, 2 Oct 80) 18

Briefs
Korea-Tunisia Economic Committee 19
Declining Housing Supply 19
Housing Construction Plan 19
Trade Mission to Latin America 20
Major Grain Prices Increased 20

MEDIA AND THE ARTS

Briefs
Economic Daily 21

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Japan's Fukuda Discusses Kim Tae-Chung Case, Departs Seoul
(HAPTONG, 26 Sep 80) 22

BIOGRAPHICS

Briefs
New Traders Association Head 23
Commerce, Industry Chamber Head 23
New Administration Ministry Official 23
Diplomats Reshuffle 23

NORTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' Editorials for March 1980
(Editorial Report) 25

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Japanese Women Married to Koreans Talk to Visiting Japanese Reporters
(KYODO, 12 Sep 80) 32

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VARIOUS DPRK GROUPS HOLD MEETINGS TO PROTEST KIM'S SENTENCE

Chondoist Central Guidance Committee Meets

SK270410 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA)--The Central Guidance Committee of the Korean Chondoist Association met in Pyongyang on September 26.

The meeting was attended by Chong Sin-hyok, chairman, and Kim Chol-min, vice-chairman, of the Central Guidance Committee of the Korean Chondoist Association, its secretary Kim Chong-ho and members of the Central Guidance Committee.

The meeting heard a speech from Chairman Chong Sin-hyok on the situation obtaining in South Korea and adopted a statement denouncing the plot of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique to penalise and murder Kim Tae-chung and demanding an immediate release of him and other religionists and democratic figures.

A statement on September 26 denounced the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique for passing the death sentence on Kim Tae-chung and heavy penalties on other 20 odd religionists and students and demands that the illegal sentences imposed upon them be immediately revoked.

The statement says:

The plot of the Chon Tu-hwan group to murder Kim Tae-chung and other personages of various circles is evidently a challenge to the conscientious South Korean religionists and people who desire democracy and peaceful reunification and, furthermore, a clear proof that they have no intention to have a dialogue and achieve reunification.

If one is absorbed behind the scene in ferreting out those who call for peaceful reunification, while chanting "dialogue" and "peaceful reunification" in the foreground, this means in all respects a sham dialogue and a sham reunification and a sabotage of the dialogue.

The responsibility for the grave deadlock to the contact of the working-level delegates for a north-south premiers contact rests with the South Korean rulers themselves who committed such subversive act against the dialogue and also with the United States and Japan which encouraged the nation-splitting acts and human butchery of the Chon Tu-hwan group.

Expressing irrepressible fury at the manoeuvres of fascism, confrontation and division committed by the Chon Tu-hwan group in collusion with the United States and Japan, the Central Guidance of the Korean Chondoist Association demands that the illegal sentences on Kim Tae-chung and other democrats and students be immediately revoked and they be released with out delay.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we express the conviction that the religious organisations and believers of all countries of the world will wage a more energetic international movement for the rescue of Kim Tae-chung and other South Korean democrats at the moment when their lives are hanging by a thread.

Mass Meetings in Sariwon and Sinuiju

SK251609 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1535 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA)--Mass meetings were held in Sariwon and Sinuiju on September 24 to vehemently denounce the plot of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique to execute Kim Tae-chung.

Speeches were made at the neetings by the chairmen of the Provincial Peoples Committees and representatives of all strata.

The speakers pointed out that it is another wholesale fascist offensive South Korean democratic forces and an open challenge democratic forces and an open challenge to the whole nation who long for democracy and reunification that the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique imposed severe penalties upon Kim Tae-chung and other democrats and students.

Referring to the fact that Kim Tae-chung is a democratic figure who has carried on lawful political activities for democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country and an opposition politician who waged an open election campaign, they emphasized that it is an undeniable right for a politician to conduct a lawful election campaign and carry on political activities. In no case can it be "a plot for rebellion" or "attempt to subvert the government" or be an object of punishment, they declare.

Laying bare the course of the far-fetched "trial" staged by the Chon Tu-hwan clique, they said that all the facts eloquently prove the military trial of South Korean democratic figures including Kim Tae-chung to be an unjust and illegal one faked up in a premeditated way for a flithy political aim.

The U.S. imperialists once again betrayed their gangster-like ambition to keep hold on South Korea indefinitely as their colony and military base by seating such a military rogue as Chon Tu-hwan in power and instigating him to get rid of democratic forces including Kim Tae-chung, they said.

They pointed out that the Japanese ruling quarters are also to blame for the present trial of Kim Tae-chung and said that the cause of the critical situation in which Kim Tae-chung has been placed today lies in that the Japanese ruling quarters unjustly disposed of the Kim Tae-chung kidnap case through a "political settlement."

The speakers said that in South Korea those who value democracy and reunification should vigorously turn out in the sacred struggle of national salvation for the overthrow of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist dictatorship and more valiantly stage the movement for rescuing Kim Tae-chung and other democratic figures, closely united under the banner of anti-fascism and democracy.

Korean Buddhists Federation's Meeting

SK281006 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0847 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA)--A meeting of the Central Committee of the Korean Buddhists Federation was held on September 27 at the meeting hall of the federation.

It was attended by members of the Central Committee of the Korean Buddhists Federation and local workers of the federation, chief priests and priests of major temples.

Pak Tae-ho, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Buddhists Federation, made a report on the situation prevailing in South Korea and speeches were made at the meeting.

The meeting adopted a statement calling upon the Buddhist organisations and Buddhists of the world to lift up their voices of solidarity for the release of Kim Tae-chung and other democratic figures, students and Buddhists of South Korea who are under detention, sentenced to capital punishment or heavy penalties.

The meeting decided to have Buddhist masses and meetings denouncing the South Korean military fascist cliques murderous trial and demanding the immediate release of the detained democratic figures and believers at all temples in the northern half of the republic.

Statement Denounces Chon Clique

SK281010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0851 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] The statement on 27 September said:

History knows no hooligans in any age and any country so brutal as the Chun Tu-hwan gangsters who brought before a military court justice-minded people and Buddhist priests for making a declaration of conscience for democracy and peaceful reunification desired by the nation and resisting injustice and passed penalties upon them on groundless charges.

It is inevitable and quite natural that the justice-upholding people, oppressed in an area where democracy is trampled underfoot and even elementary freedom of religious activities is bound by the chains of the martial law, should call for democracy and resist the fascist dictatorship, clasping both their hands.

If anyone regards them as heretics and tries to rule and penalise them through an illegal trial, it is a dual treachery to freedom, democracy and justice. This is a brutal act of those who ceased to be human beings.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a barbarian and the U.S. and Japanese reactionary rulers encouraging him are also barbarians.

Such military hooligans as Chon Tu-hwan must be overthrown promptly and removed from within the nation and Kim Tae-chung and other democratic figures who are illegally cast into prison and condemned to penalties be unconditionally released.

We hope that the Buddhists and Buddhist organisations of all countries of the world will join in the struggle for the rescue of democratic figure Kim Tae-chung and the release of all other arrested and imprisoned political prisoners and further lift up their voices of solidarity.

Provincial Mass Meetings

SK261037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA)--Mass meetings were held on September 25 in Kaesong and Hamhung sternly denouncing the plot of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique to murder Kim Tae-chung.

Chairman of the provincial and city peoples committees and representatives of various strata spoke at the meetings.

The speakers said that the murderous trials of Kim Tae-chung and other democrats by the Chon Tu-hwan clique were dark trials run through with sheer fabrications and unreasonableness and most bastardly and despicable political trials.

They pointed out that the illegal verdict on Kim Tae-chung and other democrats was a product of the intrigues framed in a planned manner by the group of Chon Tu-hwan, a heinous political careerist and truculent political gangster, to get rid of his political adversaries.

They went on to say that with no fabrications could the Chon Tu-hwan fascist gang distort truth or ever justify their treacheries.

Pointing out that the murderous trials of Kim Tae-chung and other democrats were encouraged by the United States, they declared that the U.S. imperialists can never evade its responsibility as an accomplice in the murderous trials.

Noting that the Japanese reactionary ruling quarters are also largely responsible for the present dark trials which went the length of sentencing Kim Tae-chung to death, they said: Our people can never overlook such illegal acts of the United States and the Japanese reactionary ruling quarters.

As long as the Chon Tu-hwan fascist gang is left alone, they said, the South Korean people cannot escape misfortunes and distress nor have their elementary demands been met. They stressed that the South Korean people and students should decisively frustrate and thwart the criminal manoeuvres of the military fascist clique to penalize and murder Kim Tae-chung and other democrats and should hold higher the banner of anti-fascism and democracy.

The Chon Tu-hwan group must renounce its plot to penalize Kim Tae-chung and other democrats, immediately release them, stop fascist suppression of the people and step down from power without delay, the speakers stressed.

Declaring that, for the democratisation of society in South Korea, it is necessary to struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy, who are encouraging and backing traitor Chon Tu-hwan, they emphasized: the South Korean people should no more be deceived by the crafty double-faced tactics of the U.S. imperialists, but should wage a massive anti-U.S. struggle against their interference and aggressive manoeuvres and for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops.

They urged the entire working people to actively support the South Korean peoples struggle against fascism and for democracy by greeting the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea with brilliant achievements in labour and further increasing our economic potential.

DPRK Christians Hold Meeting

SK250251 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA)--A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation was held in Pyongyang on September 24.

The meeting was attended by Kang Yang-uk, chairman of the Central Committee of the federation, and members of the Central Committee.

The meeting heard a speech of Kim Song-yol, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation, on the situation obtaining in South Korea and unanimously adopted a statement opposing and denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan traitors fascist atrocities and demanding an immediate release of Kim Tae-chung and other democratic figures.

DPRK Christians Issue Statement

SK150447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0413 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation on September 24 published a statement denouncing the plot of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique to penalize Kim Tae-chung and other believers and democrats and demanding their immediate release.

Pointing to the fascist outrage of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique in imposing the death sentence upon Kim Tae-chung, a faithful Roman Catholic and a reputed democrat, and heavy penalties up to 20 years upon pastors Mun Ik-hwan and Yi Hae-tong and personages of various circles and students, the statement continues:

The Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation condemns the monstrous murderous atrocities of the Chon Tu-hwan group as an intolerable challenge to democracy and patriotism and unpardonable act strangling our religionists and resolutely denounces it with bitter national resentment.

The trials of democratic figures Kim Tae-chung and other believers and personages of various circles by the military fascists are murderous trials run through with intrigues and swindles and the foulest dark political trial ever known.

They are patriots who all opposed the "Yusin" fascist dictatorship and strove for democracy and the peaceful reunification of the company, they can never be "criminals."

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique must not run wild, but unconditionally and immediately release Kim Tae-chung and other believers and democrats and promptly step down from power as unanimously demanded by all people.

The reactionary authorities of the United States and Japan should no more encourage the Chon Tu-hwan group and atone for their crimes as accomplices.

The Korean Christians Federation expresses the belief that Christians and religionist organisations of all countries of the world, together with the entire Christians of Korea, will take bolder actions to save the lives of Kim Tae-chung and our fellow believers who have been illegally sentenced.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

ROK-DPRK SOCCER GAME--Seoul, Sep 29 (HAPTONG)--President Chon Tu-hwan today cabled a message of congratulations to the South Korean team for their victory over North Korea in the semi-finals of the 7th Asian Soccer Championship Tournament in Kuwait Sunday. Chon said he was extending, together with the entire Korean people, congratulations to the members of the contingent for their "thrilling" victory over North Korea and exhorted them to do their best in the coming finals. Seoul defeated North Korea 2-1 in the second clash in the international sports arena between the national teams of the divided countries. [Text] [SK290323 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0313 GMT 29 Sep 80]

CSO: 4120

'LE MONDE' REPORTS ON TRIAL OF KIM TAE-CHUNG

Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Aug 80 p 5

[Article by Philippe Pons: "The Trial of Kim Tae-chung"]

[Text] Washington is worried about the probable death penalty.

A man's life is in the hands of the new leader of South Korea. We saw this man, Kim Tae-chung, on Tuesday 26 August in the hearings room of the court martial tribunal handcuffed, held by two helmeted soldiers, thin, pale, and tired, fighting for his life before uniformed judges who were clearly hostile. His defenders had been appointed; supposedly chosen by the defendant, they were actually imposed on him, according to those close to him.

As a protest against this trial the families of the 7 codefendants on trial with Kim (a total of 23 people were accused with him) have decided to boycott the proceedings. Only 4 or 5 members of the families take turns attending in order to be aware of what is going on. Carefully searched, these people--Tuesday two women and three young boys--are forbidden to to take notes during the sessions; paper and pens are confiscated.

The general feeling among Koreans, both for and against Kim, is that he will be condemned to death (the primary count of indictment being the plot against the government). "Where is the proof?" asked the American lawyer, who was apparently surprised by the way the debates were going and who had been sent by the State Department to attend the hearings along with two observers from the American embassy. Once the verdict is handed down, Kim's fate will be in the hands of General Chon, who as chief of state can grant him a pardon.

In the minds of many Koreans Kim Tae-chung is still a symbol of the struggle for democracy; the opposition might rally around him. On the other hand as long as he is alive he can be used to bargain with the Americans. But General Chon ought to remember that former president Park twice tried to get rid of this pest, first in a car accident and again at the time of the abduction. The young colonels who surround the general and who feel charged with a mission of "national purification" are unlikely to recommend clemency.

Kim's only hope is international pressure. Because of present economic problems Korea cannot afford to let its image abroad slip. According to the New York TIMES in an editorial on 18 August, "Americans are not about to give free rein to a Korean general waging war on his people." American diplomats maintain, "The Korean authorities know quite well what our position is in regard to Kim."

In the complicated rhetoric for which it is famous Japan has also made it known that Kim's execution will endanger the relations between Seoul and Tokyo. Germany has expressed its concern but up to now France has been silent. France did not even send an observer to the trial as it has the right to do. At the moment Paris has one aim: to sell South Korea two nuclear plants, a project in which the leaders of this country have shown some interest. If the deal comes off, Francois-Poncet might come to Seoul, a gesture which would be appreciated by a regime which is at the least hoping to establish its legitimacy abroad.

8693
CSO: 4200

ROK PASTOR MISSING ON RETURN HOME FROM JAPAN

OW301359 Tokyo KYODO in English 1300 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Tokyo Sep 30 KYODO--A South Korean church pastor fighting for human rights has been missing for over 10 days since he was taken by public security authorities upon his return home in Seoul by air from Japan, it was learned Tuesday.

Quoting a report from a reliable Seoul Christian source, a Japanese Christian group concerned about the South Korean problem said Tuesday Pak Yong-kyu, 57, chief pastor of the Seoul First Presbyterian Church, was apprehended by public security officials upon arriving at Kimpo Airport in Seoul on September 19.

The pastor, who has been imprisoned three times under the reign of President Park Chong Hui, has been leader of a committee for promoting restoration of citizenship for released political prisoners since early this year.

The Japanese Christian group is worried about Pak's possible indictment in connection with the sedition case involving Kim Tae-chung and other dissident leaders.

Pak's Seoul home was also searched last Saturday. At that time, officials repeatedly questioned Pak's family about a lecture Pak delivered at a university in Kwangju in April, according to members of his family.

The pastor attended a world religious meeting, which was held in Melbourne, Australia, as a lecturer in May under the sponsorship of the World Council of Churches (WCC). He came to Japan after the Kwangju uprising and he had been in hospital in Tokyo for about three months since early June for examination and treatment because of symptoms of relapse of tuberculosis of the lungs.

When he left for home by air from New Tokyo International Airport in Narita on September 19, at least two men seemed to have shadowed him and boarded the same plane. Upon arrival at Kimpo Airport, he was taken after picking up his baggage and thus he failed to meet his wife and other relatives who were to meet him at the airport.

Pak's relatives suspect he is under investigation by the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA).

During his stay in Japan, Pak told a member of the Japanese Christian Group that he wanted to resume his work at the church after returning home, although hinting at possibilities that he may be questioned or taken by authorities.

CSO: 4120

ROK TRADE UNIONS COMPLETE 'PURIFICATION' OF LEADERSHIP

SK280240 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Sep 80 p 8

[Text] Some 200 executive members were purged and some 100 branch offices were disbanded as results of self-purification drive of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions (FKTU), it was learned yesterday.

The self-purification committee of the FKTU, headed by Chon Hyon-uk, secretary general of the federation, purged 208 executive members of its 17 industrial trade unions. The committee said that the purged members committed wrongdoings or stimulated labor disputes after the October 26 incident.

The committee also dissolved 107 union branches which misappropriated up to 80 percent of union funds and the committee forced executive members of some 50 branch unions to return what they diverted from union funds amounting to 230 million won to their unions.

The FKTU had 17 industrial unions under which were 573 regional union offices. The regional offices had 5,315 branches with 1,087,632 unionists.

Meanwhile, the FKTU instructed its executive members of 17 industrial unions to avoid to be engaged in more than one position in and out of the union.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGNER--Bonn Sept 17 KYODO--Korean-born human rights campaigner here Wednesday called the death sentence against South Korean dissident leader Kim Tae-chung by a court-martial in Seoul "a challenge to the international community." Yun I-sang, a noted music composer who was also sentenced to death for alleged spying for Communist North Korea in 1967, described the court decision as "an ignorant and emotional reprisal" of the government of retired General Chun Tu-hwan against Kim, a 1971 presidential candidate. Yun, a naturalized West German, was abducted from West Berlin to Seoul by South Korean intelligence agents in 1967. He was released two years later after the Bonn government pressed the Seoul government to set him free. He has since been campaigning for democracy in South Korea. He said he will call on other people to join him in his fight against "the dictatorial rule" in the country. "West Germany and other European countries have expressed grave concern over the situation in South Korea," Yun added. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 17 Sep 80]

TAX EVADERS--Seoul, Sep 25--The Office of National Tax Administration announced today that it has discovered a total of 114 cases of tax dodgers who were found leading lavish life by means of evading taxes on hidden wealth or unearned incomes. The unpaid taxes involved in the unearthed cases, the office said, amounted to 23,543 million won (roughly $39 million). The sum will be collected in confiscatory taxation, it said. By cases of tax-dodging, 62 cases of the total fell under the category of evading taxes on their unearned incomes from leased mansions or stores and the rest of the cases included illegal acts of dodging inheritance taxes or property levies by neglecting to report to tax offices their hidden wealth and idle lands which the land owners bought in speculative investments, according to the office. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0316 GMT 25 Sep 80 SK]

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES ECONOMIC PACKAGE TO COMBAT RECESSION

Tokyo KYODO in English 16 Sep 80

[Text] Seoul Sept 16 Hapdong-KYODO--The South Korean Government announced an economic stimulus package designed to combat the worst recession in 20 years.

Included in the package were reduction of bank interest rates and a reinforced provision of export financing.

Announcing the measures, Deputy Premier Sin Pyong-hyon said that the government has formulated the fiscal and monetary stimulation measures because "if the current trend (downward) continues, our economy is expected to suffer a 2 percent minus growth and a 5 to 6 percent unemployment rate this year."

The nation's Gross National Product (GNP) recorded a minus 1.9 percent growth in the first half of this year, the first half year decline in 16 years. The GNP in the second quarter of the year also dropped by 5.9 percent from a year before, the worst since 1960.

Sin, who is also economic planning minister, told a press conference interest rates will be lowered by 2 percentage points from the present 24 percent to 22 percent while the amount of export financing loan per dollar will be raised by an average of 15 won from the current 525 won to 540 won to stimulate the exports.

In the jobs area, an additional 10.3 billion won (about dollar 17 million) will be released from now until the end of the year for public works projects to provide jobs for an estimated 4,450,000 persons out of work.

The unemployment rate which had hovered at a 5.0 percent rate in the first half of this year was projected to grow to 5.5 to 6.0 percent by the end of the year, putting an estimated 750,000 to 800,000 persons out of work.

In order to provide a stimulus to the sagging housing industry, a total of 20 billion won (some dollar 33 million) in loans will be provided to private housing constructors and subscribers to the housing project for low income

earners will be given 100 billion won (about dollar 116 million) in house purchasing loans this year and 400 billion won (some dollar 333 million) next year, Sin said.

He also said agriculture and fisheries promotion funds will be vastly expanded from this year's 360 billion won (roughly dollar 600 million) to 650 billion won (about dollar 1,083 million) in the next year.

Sin told the press 630,000 tons of rice will be imported within this year to ensure a stable supply of foodstuffs and tariff rates on essential goods imports will be cut by 50 percent to stabilize the livelihood of ordinary people. Korea is expected to have a poor rice harvest this year because of bad weather.

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN, REFORM BUSINESSES ANNOUNCED

SK270139 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0116 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Seoul, Sept 27 (HAPTONG)--The South Korean Government has announced a sweeping set of measures designed to strengthen the financial structure of local enterprises and to fundamentally reform the climate of the nation's business community.

The measures, prepared by the government offices, was approved Friday by the chief executive for immediate implementation.

Under the measures, local enterprises will be encouraged to sell their non-productive real estate and asked to refrain from owning the non-operated real estate.

The government will investigate the real estate holdings of large corporations and enterpreneurs having large loans from the banks with a view to disposing of the property as a means of improving their financial status.

The government will request the corporations to report their real estate holdings voluntarily within the pre-determined period, and the real estate reported within the given period will be divided into two categories, for business use and for non-business use; for the latter case voluntary disposal will be encouraged and if necessary, the authorities concerned will buy the property at the appraised price in order to make the best use of it for the development of the national economy.

The corporations will be encouraged to use the money earned from selling their non-productive real assets to repay the bank loans, while the government will consider supporting the corporations who voluntarily report their real estate holdings through financing and the tax system such as installment payment of the transfer tax over a long period. Banking institutions will be encouraged to make their loans on a credit basis rather than taking non-productive real estate as collateral.

The measures call for the adjustment of affiliated companies of conglomerates. The conglomerates shall decide one of its affiliates as its main business company, with concentrated investment in their main line of business, and they will be asked to adjust the number of affiliated companies

according to their management ability. Each conglomerate should devise and accomplish a self-disposal plan independently under the government's subsidiary disposal regulations and standards.

Under the measures, the relief-financing is restricted in principle and if inevitable, should be applied under only the strictest criteria in terms of industrial policy or bank credit preservation. Advanced financing techniques will be developed promptly through improvement of credit analysis techniques and by establishing the professional loan officer system in the financial institutions.

The government will enact the special law for an auditing system for joint stock corporations in 1981 in order to introduce an external auditing system swiftly, for the protection of stockholders and creditors.

To save business expenditure of local enterprises, the government will examine the downward adjustment of the corporation tax rate and the realization of the dividend tax rate on paper, provided that enterprises respond positively to several kinds of government policies aimed at strengthening the financial structure of enterprises and that they endeavor to increase profits through the saving of expenses.

At the same time, an expansion of dividend tax deduction system will be executed, and the increased-capital income deduction system currently applied for the small and medium sized corporations and the open corporations only will be extended to non-open corporations combined with the prolongation of its legal deadline expiring in 1980, it was reported.

CSO: 4120

KOREA OIL CORPORATION TO COME UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT

SK020704 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Oct 80 p 7

[Text] The Korea Oil Corporation (KOCO), the largest industrial firm in the country, will come under private management, highly placed energy-resources ministry sources said yesterday.

Business circles have riveted sharp attention on the future operation of KOCO since last August when the Gulf Oil Corporation of the United States withdrew its capital investment from the nation's biggest oil refinery company.

The sources said the ministry had already won approval from President Chon Tu-hwan to hand over KOCO to private hands.

The government decision to make KOCO a private enterprise was to cope swiftly with the ever-changing oil situation in the world and to promote its sound management, the sources pointed out. To run the oil refinery, the sources said, would-be companies should supply enough oil to meet KOCO's demand and import more than 60 percent of the nation's total crude oil needs.

The future manager should have the ability to finance the KOCO plan to expand its facilities. The ability to attract foreign investment from oil producing countries is one of the requirements to be picked as the KOCO manager, the sources said.

The sources said the ministry was studying how to deal with KOCO's 50 percent share pulled out by Gulf. One scheme under consideration is to let the present shareholders increase their equity portions. The other plan is to have new shareholders take over half of the total shares, according to the sources.

The sources said the ministry once established a plan to put KOCO under government control in a bid to help it play a supplementary role in national oil policymaking. However, the plan was reversed after judgement that private enterprises could import as much crude oil as possible and manage KOCO on a sound footing with their creative operation methods, the sources said.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

KOREA-TUNISIA ECONOMIC COMMITTEE--Seoul, Sept 26--The Korea-Tunisia economic cooperation committee was established in a meeting held at the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) Thursday afternoon. The inaugural meeting was attended by KCCI President Chong Su-chang, Tunisian ambassador to Korea Habib Ben Yahia and some 50 Korean business leaders. At the meeting, President Pak Se-yong of Taewu Industrial Company was elected chairman of the Korean-side committee. The committee will promote mutual visits of business leaders between the two countries, exchange market information and expand economic cooperation in the fields of trade, capital and technology on a non-governmental level, KCCI sources added. [Text] [SK260722 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0243 GMT 26 Sep 80 SK]

DECLINING HOUSING SUPPLY--Seoul, Oct 1--The housing supply rate in Korea has slightly declined in the past twenty years because of sluggish housing construction and the soaring prices of housing sites, it was learned at the construction ministry today. According to the latest statistics of the ministry, the average annual income of a household recorded a rise of 25.9 percent during the 1965-1979 period, while prices of residential sites marked an increase of 40.1 percent and those of housing units registered an expansion of 30.1 percent during the cited period. As a result, the housing supply rate dipped by six percentage points from 82.5 percent in 1960 to 76.5 percent in 1979, ministry sources disclosed. At the end of last year, the number of households stood at 7,079,000, while the number of housing units throughout the country reached only 5,146,000, the sources said. As of the same date, the housing supply rate in major cities was lower than the national average--58 percent in Seoul, 60.3 percent in Pusan 50.3 percent in Taegu, the sources added. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0059 GMT 1 Oct 80 SK]

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION PLAN--Seoul, Oct 2--Construction minister Kim Chu-nam said today that his ministry is working on a long-term housing construction plan (1981-1991) calling for the construction of five million small-sized housing units during the plan period. Of the five million units envisaged in the plan, one million housing units will be erected by the government and public organizations during the 1981-1986 first-phase plan period and another one million during the 1987-1991 second-phase plan period, Minister Kim said. According to Minister Kim, one million housing units will be built by individuals and the private sector during the first-phase plan period and two

million more during the second-phase plan period. Minister Kim said that the fund requirements for the first-phase plan period were estimated at 22,540 billion won (about 37 million dollars), which would be met with various fund sources including the national investment fund and the national housing fund. To help facilitate housing construction, the government is considering readjusting capital gains tax on real estate by revising the pertinent law, he added. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0238 GMT 2 Oct 80 SK]

TRADE MISSION TO LATIN AMERICA--Seoul, Sept 25 (HAPTONG)--A 14-man Korean private trade mission, organized by the Korean Traders Association, will leave here Sunday on a 25-day tour of sales activities in Latin American countries. The Korean team, led by President Yu Sok-won of Sunkyong limited, will visit Mexico, Panama, Colombia and Venezuela to explore overseas markets there for Korean export items, sources at the Korean traders association said. In an effort to help boost the nations export sales, the association also plans to send shortly a five-man market survey team to Venezuela and a number of trade missions to the Middle East and Africa, the sources added. [Text] [SK250839 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0825 GMT 25 Sep 80]

MAJOR GRAIN PRICES INCREASED--The government raised its supply prices of major grains yesterday. The increases are 10.4 percent, 24.8 percent and 36 percent in the prices of rice, mixed rice and polished barley, respectively. In other words, they were thus raised to 39,200 won per 80-kilogram bag, 3,320 won per 10-kilogram bundle and 13,700 won per 76.5-kilogram bag, respectively. The drastic increases are the first application of the sliding price system in the government supply prices of grains, which was introduced on July 5 this year to decide the supply prices by linking them with consumer market prices. The consumer prices of the supplied grains, at the same time, rose to 41,600 won (rice), 3,700 won (mixed rice), and 15,150 won (polished barley) from 37,700 won, 2,970 won and 11,130 won, the ministry of agriculture and fisheries said. The raises in the prices were made to reduce the increasing red ink in the government grain management fund which is expected to reach more than 1,000 billion won at the end of this year. The increases are also expected to promote the drive for increased grain production among farmers and to discourage rice dealers' cheating consumers by selling government-supplied rice as ordinary rice, the ministry also said. With the increases, the per capita burden in the expenses for food a month increased 600 won to some 6,000 won, according to the ministry. [Excerpt] [SK301247 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Sep 80 p 7]

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC DAILY--Seoul, Oct 1 (HAPTONG)--The Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) will take over the economic daily HYONDAE KYONGJE ILBO at five billion won (about 8.3 million U.S. dollars) on November 30. At a press conference Tuesday afternoon, FKI President Chong Chu-Yong said that his federation had agreed with government authorities concerned to buy the economic daily at five billion won. At the same time, the federation had agreed to take over the HYONDAE's outstanding debts of 2.7 billion won (roughly 4.5 million dollars), he said. Under the agreement reached with the government authorities concerned, the federation will make an initial payment of three billion won on November 30 and complete its payment of the remaining two billion won on January 30 next year, he said. The money needed for the take-over will be raised through sales of HYONDAE's stock to some 450 member firms of the federation, he added. [Text] [SK010331 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0253 GMT 1 Oct 80]

CSO: 4120

JAPAN'S FUKUDA DISCUSSES KIM TAE-CHUNG CASE, DEPARTS SEOUL

SK260842 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0837 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Seoul, September 26 (HAPTONG)--Former Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda said here today the trial of Kim Tae-chung, now convicted of attempting to overthrow the incumbent South Korean government, was a matter solely for the South Korean judiciary.

Towards Kim's case, he told the press before ending his three-day visit here, foreign countries should adopt a posture of noncommittal onlooker only, hinting that any foreign comments on it amounted to interference in the internal affairs of another state.

Saying that the very proximity of Japan and South Korea could easily trigger many unforeseen problems, the former prime minister told the newsmen he believed that pending issues between the two neighbours could be solved satisfactorily through positive cooperation from both countries.

Commenting on a recent rush of Japanese groups to Pyongyang, the Japanese visitor said these visits, only few in number, could not undermine the basic solidarity of friendship between the two allies.

He went on to add that both South Korea and Japan had crucial roles to play in the maintenance of global peace and it was with this awareness, he added, the two countries should approach ways of solving the issues between them.

Fukuda who arrived here Wednesday left for Japan this afternoon.

During his three-day visit, the Japanese visitor met with President Chon Tu-hwan for a tete-a-tete Thursday to discuss in depth the South Korean situation and other issues of mutual concern between the two countries, he attended a formal banquet given in his honour by Presidnet Chon Thursday night.

He also conferred with Prime Minister Nam Tok-u and Foreign Minister No Sin-yong for further talks on issues concerning both countries as well as receiving a briefing on latest North Korean moves from the South-North Coordinating Committee.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

NEW TRADERS ASSOCIATION HEAD--Seoul, Sep 18--Former Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Kim Won-ku today was elected new president of the Korean Traders Association (KTA). The KTA is a private economic organization embracing all the registered traders in Korea. [Text] [SK242357 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0238 GMT 18 Sep 80 SK]

COMMERCE, INDUSTRY CHAMBER HEAD--Seoul, Sep 19--Chairman Chong Su-chang of the Dusan Business Group of Korea was elected new president of the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) at an extraordinary KCCI general meeting convened today. Chong succeeds Kim Yong-son who resigned. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0250 GMT 19 Sep 80 SK]

NEW ADMINISTRATION MINISTRY OFFICIAL--Seoul, Sep 25--Premier Nam Tok-u conferred a letter of appointment Wednesday on Mun Yong-ku, named to head the Government Administration Ministry's Appeals Reviewing Committee. Mun, 49, was the chief of the ministry's Office of Planning and Management before he was promoted to the chairman of the Appeals Committee. So Kwan-ho, director of the Administrative Management Bureau, succeeded Mun as the ministry's chief planner. [Text] [SK250758 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0125 GMT 25 Sep 80 SK]

DIPLOMATS RESHUFFLE--Seoul, Sep 25--Five counselors and two consuls in overseas missions have been shifted to the Foreign Ministry's Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security to serve as research officials. They are counselors Chong Kyu-ho of the embassy in Turkey, Chang Man-sun of the embassy in Japan, Yi Song-kon of the embassy in the U.S., Yi Tong-il of the embassy in Iran and Yi Tu-pok of the embassy in Argentina and consuls An Se-hun in Hong Kong and Yim Che-tae in Los Angeles, California. In a personal reshuffle affecting 12 foreign service personnel effective Wednesday, Kim U-sang, official in charge of the Western European Affairs of the European Affairs Bureau, was appointed to become official in charge of the security affairs of the American Affairs Bureau. Yi Chang-ho, official in charge of the North American Affairs of the American Affairs Bureau, was named to serve in the ministry without being given a specified position, and Yang Se-hun, official in charge of the security affairs of the American

Affairs Bureau, to be chief of the Information and Cultural Bureau's Public Information Section. Kim Hwan-kyong of the General Service Section was promoted to the official in charge of the Southeast Asian Affairs of the Asian Affairs Bureau, and Kwon Yong-min in the ministry without a specified job was made to be official in charge of the Western European Affairs of the European Affairs Bureau. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0244 GMT 25 Sep 80 SK]

CSO: 4120

'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIALS FOR MARCH 1980

[Editorial Report: The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NONDONG SINMUN in Korean during May 1980.]

1 May 80 p 1 upper half: "Invincible Is the Cause of Working Class and People": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 087, 2 May 80 pp D2-5: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial Hails May Day, Working Class"].

2 May 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Highly Display the Attitude as Masters in Accomplishing Revolutionary Tasks": States that creating an environment in which all party members and workers accomplish their revolutionary tasks in a masterful manner, thoroughly implement the party line and policy and create endless upswings in socialist construction is an important requirement for achieving success in all the revolutionary tasks assigned; calls for all functionaries and workers to man their posts responsibly, solve all problems with their own strength so as to accomplish the national economic plan prior to the Sixth Party Congress; urges that all latent reserves be mobilized to provide cooperative production, normalize production at a high level, develop the national economy at a rapid pace and raise up their consciousness as masters of the economy to accomplish their tasks day by day; urges party organs to combine indoctrination in the chuche ideology with revolutionary action, instill the principles of chuche in the masses; exhorts the functionaries to make a greater effort now more than ever before to find reserves everywhere to prepare excellent gifts of loyalty to present to the Sixth Party Congress; presents the anonymous heroes as examples to follow in their total dedication to their revolutionary tasks without regard to who might be looking on; calls the spirit of self-reliance a firm guarantee for fulfilling this year's plan before the Sixth Party Congress; calls upon the functionaries and workers not to compare their efforts with others but to find all materials, equipment and labor reserves to fulfill their quotas by day, month and quarter by item; calls for successive innovations in all spheres of the extracting, transportation and manufacturing industries to celebrate the Party Congress with shining labor successes.

3 May 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Further Intensify Technical Guidance": States that one of the important links in performing economic guidance and business management according to the Taean Work System is technical guidance

by the functionaries in order to supervise and manage machine equipment and the production process according to principles of scientific technology since all products procede from technological work processes; stresses scientific technology in organizing production and construction according to technical specifications and standardized manufacturing norms, decreasing labor and materials consumption, reforming antiquated bookkeeping; notes that scientists, technicians and workers are carrying out a mass technical innovation movement everywhere to achieve their battle targets and the functionaries are expediting "5.19 technical innovation shock brigades," (set forth by the 19th Plenum of the 5th Central Committee), to accomplish the plan of technological development ahead of schedule; calls upon responsible functionaries and technical functionaries to solve all difficulties encountered in conformity with economic tasking and changes in the production situation; calls for further definition and standardization of the work of technical offices; urges them to increase their familiarity with the technical forces available and to go among the technicians and production workers to ferret out and solve all problems as soon as they occur; urges all functionaries in administration headquarters to provide responsible technical guidance for production in their own units; calls for enhancement of the role of party organizations; exhorts party organs and three revolutions teams to establish strong requirments and provide regular guidance for all technicians to overcome all technical difficulties as they arise; emphasizes that the "5.19 technical innovation shock brigades" must give proper guidance and assistance to accomplish all their tasks and thus enable the national economic plan to be accomplished ahead of schedule.

5 May 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Raise Up the Role of Primary Level Functionaries in All Sectors of the National Economy": States that primary level functionaries including work team and plant chiefs as the lowest level in production and construction bear a heavy responsibility for their posts in the struggle for socialist construction; points out that primary level functionaries working in factories, enterprises and cooperative farms must be familiar with the mental state and skill level of the workers and peasants and the status of equipment in their posts; urges that the role of primary level functionaries be raised up to accomplish this year's plan prior to the party congress; stresses that the national economic plan is the command of the party and law of the state requiring an attitude of unconditionality and absoluteness toward party policy; points out that organization and direction of production are the important tasks of the primary level functionaries who are to make maximum utilization of the 480 minute work day, provide all necessary materials and working conditions so that the producing masses will be able to call upon their know-how and creativity to create innovations in their working processes and achieve their goals on schedule; exhorts primary level functionaries to regularize and standardize their business management practices according to the Taean Work System so that all those engaged in the production process render strict adherence to norms and regulations and so that the broad producing masses make a concerted effort to conserve materials; calls upon all primary level functionaries, especially work team chiefs, to take the lead in difficult work and seek breakthroughs, especially the functionaries in the farming sector during the most important tilling and harvesting season; urges the

administration guidance functionaries in factories, enterprises and cooperative farms to go down among the masses, ascertain their working conditions and perform proper production supervision and direction.

6 May 80 p 3 top with headline, "On the Occasion of the Death of Comrade Josip Broz Tito" bordered in black; "We Express Our Deep Grief Over the Death of Comrade Josip Broz Tito": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 089, 6 May 80 pp D5-7: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial"].

13 May 80 p 2 lower right: "Let Us Perform Good Quality Rice Transplanting In Season and Make This Meaningful Year Shine Forth With A Bumper Harvest": States that all workers and three revolutions teams are vigorously engaged in seedling transplanting in accordance with Kim Il-song's New Year Address and the decisions of the 19th Plenum of the Fifth Central Committee and are waging a mass movement to attain the goal of 9.5 million tons of grain prior to the Sixth Party Congress in October; stresses that rice seedling transplanting is a crucial operation in obtaining a breakthrough in agricultural production which necessitates the concerted effort of agricultural workers and helpers working at high speed; exhorts all cooperative farms to adhere strictly to technical procedures for planting sufficient seedlings in the seed beds, growing them according to strict regulations and providing the appropriate number of seedlings per chongbo to be planted; calls for all agricultural workers and helpers to emulate the anonymous heroes; urges all functionaries in the rural economic sector to calculate accurately the amount of seedling transplanting operations entailed, the number of farm machinery and manpower needed, perform scientific planning for work assignments for each work team and squad and according to size of fields so as to complete transplanting in a short time; emphasizes performing timely seasonal corn and tobacco seedling transplanting operations as well as rice seedlings; urges cooperative farms to widen the fields for mechanized transplanters, overhaul and repair farm machinery so they can be run at full capacity; exhort all units in every sector to mobilize a large amount of manpower for rural assistance on a party-wide, nationwide scale to achieve the goal of 9.5 million tons of grain and a bumper crop this year.

19 May 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Send Much More Chemical Fertilizer to the Countryside": States that as Kim Il-song has said, fertilizer is rice and rice is socialism, consequently more good quality chemical fertilizer and farm chemicals should be sent to the countryside in order to achieve a harvest of 9.5 million tons of grain to celebrate the Sixth Party Congress; stresses that the cold front still affects growing conditions so that ample fertilizer including nitrogenous fertilizer must be provided and inclement weather damage preventive measures must be established; emphasizes an increase in fertilizer production through procurement of latent production reserves and operation of machinery at full capacity; calls for all functionaries and workers in the chemical fertilizer production sector to normalize production without regard to the first or end of the month or quarter through proper maintenance and overhauling procedures for equipment and farm machinery and receiving an ample supply of raw materials from coal and ore mines; calls upon the mines to modernize, mechanize and enlarge

drilling and excavation operations to produce more coal and strippage, carry out the party line on performing diversified excavation, transportation and processing of raw materials; calls for the railroad transportation sector to ship the chemical fertilizer, raw and processed materials on time in sufficient quantities; urges guidance functionaries to organize and carry out fertilizer production campaigns, concretely ascertain the status of fertilizer factories, discover and settle all needs and problems and lead the masses through their own example; calls for furthering the technical revolution in the chemical fertilizer production sector, elimination of conservatism, passivity, technical mysticism and other obsolete ideas following the example of the anonymous heroes; calls upon functionaries, members of three revolutions teams and "5.19 technical innovation shock brigades" to create technical innovations to achieve their prospective goals and celebrate the Sixth Party Congress of victors.

20 May 80 p 1 upper half with border: "Let Us Raise the Youth as Strong Successors of the Revolution": Notes that the party line has consistently been to educate and indoctrinate the youth as successors of the revolution and that the members of the youth shock brigades, League of Socialist Working Youth (LSWY) and Young Pioneers are performing great exploits to celebrate the Sixth Party Congress as victors; states that the youth question is fundamentally the task of having the new generations now growing up inherit the party, continue to carry on the revolution and bring Kim Il-song's cause of revolution to completion; stresses that the youth posses unlimited reserves of power even to the extent of being able to cut down mountains and enclose the sea; exhorts the youth to follow the example of their predecessors who were completely loyal to Kim Il-song in the midst of all trials and suffering in the past; calls for all party organizations to raise the youth as chuche-type successors of the revolution in accordance with the heavy revolutionary responsibilities lying ahead for them; urges the youth to be infinitely loyal to Kim Il-song in imitation of Kim Il-song as a youth when he accomplished all his revolutionary responsibilities unstintingly; urges the youth to be well versed in the history of Kim Il-song's activities; states that the Korean Workers Party is the decisive leader which guides the destiny of the people and youth who should hate imperialism and reject lives of subjugation and exploitation which their parents were forced to live; calls upon the youth to engage in the "movement to present gifts of loyalty of the youth to the Sixth Party Congress of the KWP" which should be carried out in all units and all sectors; states that the youth shock brigades are presently engaged in railroad electrification and construction of medium and small electric power generating stations where they should use their creativity to the utmost; stresses the role of the "technical innovation shock brigades" in finding technical breakthroughs, the duty of the youth to study according to the slogan, "study first," and the movement to perform good works, such projects as tree and herb planting, rabbit raising, action of the "little ones," various honor guard activities, the movement to capture the red flag of the three revolutions; calls for the LSWY and Young Pioneers to raise the youth as trustworthy successors to the revolution who believe in and fight bravely for the party.

22 May 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us More Vigorously Expedite Railroad Electrification": Notes that the electric railroad construction workers are waging a struggle to accomplish the task set forth by Kim Il-song in his New Year Address to electrify the railroads and increase the rate of haulage by over 85 percent and thereby achieve a great transformation in the transporation sector, a most apt chuche oriented means for settling the transportation question while making use of the country's abundant electricity resources; states that this year's plan for railroad electrification is very high but is nevertheless capable of bringing about another great step forward; calls for all functionaries and construction workers in the electrified railroad construction sector to heighten their sense of responsibility as masters and raise the speed of construction to the maximum at the highest level of quality; urges the workers to keep their equipment in good condition and run them at full capacity; exhorts guidance functionaries to fulfill their role as command personnel with the attitude as masters of the revolution, go to the battle sites and settle problems, provide necessary materials with concentration on important facilities, making ample provision for present transportation facilities while increasing the speed of construction; emphasizes self-reliance and dogged perserverance for railroad electrification workers following the example of the anonymous heroes coupled with a determination to procure what is lacking, conserving to the utmost and using materials, equipment and manpower to the maximum; calls upon all functionaries and workers particularly in the machinery, mining and metals industries to provide a sufficient supply of copper, steel, electric materials for railroad electrification; calls for guidance personnel in local party and administration organizations in Kangwon and North Hwanghae Provinces where railroad electrification is underway to continue to set new records, new levels and new innovations in railroad electrification this year.

25 May 80 p 1 bottom half: "Road of Proud Struggle of Chongnyon Sining With Victory and Glory": [Summarized in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 105, 29 May 80, pp D11-12: "Chongnyon's 25th Anniversary Commemorated"].

29 May 80 p 1 upper half with border: "Historic Incident Recording a Shining Chapter In the History of the Anti-Fascist Democratic Struggle of the South Korean People": Notes that the student uprising in Kwangju is now causing large reverberations internally and externally and all anti-fascist democratic peoples value highly the brave feats of the Kwangju students who have attracted the attention of the whole world in their opposition to the "yusin" fascist dictatorship and the declaration of martial law on 17 May while shouting, "Lift the Emergency Martial Law," "Revoke the Yusin System," "Release Kim Tae-chung," "Chon Tu-hwan Step Down"; recounts how the masses rose up against the tanks of the martial law command and drove them out of Kwangju on 21 May and spread the uprising to 17 other cities forming "democratic struggle committees," armed "peoples militia," "special guard units," "do or die units"; notes that the uprisers defended Kwangju from the martial law forces for 10 days, 1,000 were killed, 10,000 injured and 2,000 students and citizens were arrested; mentions the history of uprisings in Cholla Province for democracy especially against the Japanese imperialists and Syngman Rhee and the present uprising all of

which earned the admiration of world peoples; notes that active opposition to the fascist yusin system has been going on for 19 years and democracy can only be won by waging struggle; claims that the uprising was met with numerous divisions of armed troops and mobile police units who shot and killed citizens young and old, ran over a teenager with an armored car, set a double and triple cordon around Kwangju, cut off water and electricity, attacking in full force on the 10th day; criticizes Chon Tu-hwan for his oppressive tactics learned from Pak Chong-hui, the U.S. authorities for duplicity in allowing troops under the control of the U.S. commander to be thrown into the city to quell the uprising; calls for South Korean authorities to repeal the yusin system, cancel the emergency martial law decree and for Chon Tu-hwan to resign; urges the U.S. to withdraw its hands from interfering in South Korean affairs; warns that the Kwangju uprising was crushed this time but will be followed by other Kwangju's.

30 May 80 p 1 upper half with border: "Let Us Raise Up the Role of the '5.19 Technical Innovation Shock Brigades' and Bring About a Greater Upswing in Socialist Construction": Notes that the "5.19 technical innovation shock brigades" have incorporated over 20,000 technical innovation proposals into the production process in only three months; states that these shock brigades were formed by technical functionaries, creative designers and inventors to accomplish the tasks of technical revolution set forth by Kim Il-song in this year's New Year Address and the 19th plenum of the 5th Central Committee; recalls that these shock brigades carry on the successes of the previous Six Year Plan and the party line on the technical revolution and is being carried on through the movement to emulate the anonymous heroes through the tremendous creative power and production force of the working class and intelligentsia under the principle of the "speed battle"; expresses gratification that the technical innovation shock brigades have expedited automation, semi-automation, raised the production rate of machinery and reduced consumption of raw materials and manpower thereby demonstrating loyalty to Kim Il-song and the party; calls for the shock brigades to continue their dedication to carrying out the party's ideology and will, actively participating in the mass movement of emulating the anonymous heroes who overcame all difficulties to create new breakthroughs; stresses that the spirit of the speed battle is expediting the construction of socialism and communism to the maximum extent by finding hidden reserves and creating innovations with the machinery, materials and manpower on hand; urges all economic guidance functionaries in the ministries and committees in the Administration Council, factories and enterprises to give guidance to the shock brigades who are now waging the struggle to realize the party line on the technical revolution and their goals for technical innovation and research ways to solve technical problems they encounter; exhorts economic guidance personnel to raise up the role of the shock brigades by holding sessions to exchange experiences and technical expertise; urges party organizations in the provinces, cities, counties, factories and enterprises to supervise the shock brigades, perform propaganda and agitation work to disseminate the achievements of the shock brigades, elicit the help of the three revolutions teams, scientists, technicians and workers to achieve many technical innovations so as to present gifts of loyalty to the Sixth Party Congress.

31 May 80 p 1 upper right: "May the Functionaries Enthusiastically Push Ahead With the Struggle To Accomplish This Year's Plan Ahead of Schedule": Calls upon all guidance personnel who are the key elements and the commanders to enthusiastically direct the work in all units in the national economy for the purpose of accomplishing this year's plan prior to the Sixth Party Congress and continue to work toward accomplishing the Second Seven-Year Plan; calls upon all party members and workers to display mass heroism on all fronts of socialist construction to celebrate the Sixth Party Congress as a grand festival of victors by stepping up their pace in normalizing production in all sectors; calls for priority in the extractive and processing industries and intensification of transportation, more effort in coal production under the slogan "everything for increase in coal production," including high temperature coal, more emphasis on strippage and drilling, permanentizing, and concretizing mine shafts, using large scale modern extraction equipment, expediting the comprehensive mechanization of shaft operations and thorough implementation of the party line on diversified extraction, transportation and processing; stresses the three major transportations programs, economic guidance and buisness methods according to the Taean System and strict regulations for accomplishing daily, ten-day and monthly quotas; urges the guidance personnel to develop the spirit of absolutism, unconditionality, self-reliance and dogged perserverance to complete all assignments with the manpower, equipment and materials on hand no matter how difficult this might be; exhorts economic administration functionaries to heighten their sense of responsibility and supervise economic administration work through party and political methodology with close cooperation with party organizations and party functionaries; urges the party functionaries to penetrate the producing masses, intensify political work, continue to carry out the movement to emulate the anonymous heroes the party functionaries to penetrate the producing masses, intensify political work, continue to carry out the movement to emulate the anonymous heroes and have the workers display their mass heroism by presenting labor gifts to the Sixth Party Congress; calls for all functionaries and workers to achieve new miracles and exploits in the struggle to fulfill this year's plan prior to the Sixth Party Congress.

8446
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JAPANESE WOMEN MARRIED TO KOREANS TALK TO VISITING JAPANESE REPORTERS

Tokyo KYODO in English 12 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang Sept 12 KYODO--A group of five Japanese women married to Koreans told visiting Japanese newsmen Friday that they want to visit their native country when the Tokyo government "switches its hostile policy toward (Communist) North Korea."

In a rare meeting with Japanese journalists, one of the women said, "Oh yes, we'd like to" when asked if they want to visit Japan. They quickly added, however, they have not requested the Pyongyang government to let them return to Japan. They said Koreans are "very nice" to them.

They included Mrs Choi Sun, 52, who is a Japanese language teacher here. One woman said she is an employee of an agricultural commune while another said she works at a wood plant.

The top concern of the North Korean government is reunification of North and South Korea, the women said. They called on the Japanese government to change its policy toward Pyongyang, noting that Japan has no diplomatic ties with North Korea.

The women, who came to North Korea together with their husbands between 1959 and 1960, have not made a visit to Japan.

Anticommunist organizations in Japan said the Japanese wives of Koreans have been denied visits to Japan.

The newsmen are currently visiting North Korea with a delegation of the Afro-Asian study group of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party.

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END

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No. 106

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16 October 1980

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 106

CONTENTS

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'Pyongyang Radio' Version of Kim Il Comment on Reunification (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 28 Sep 80)..... 1

NORTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Briefs
'Sonyon' Tractors as Gift 7

ECONOMY

Innovations Marked as Party Congress Opening Nears (KCNA, 27 Sep 80)..... 8

DPRK Countryside Made Rapid Progress (KCNA, 26 Sep 80)..... 9

'KCNA' Views DPRK Power Industry (KCNA, 25 Sep 80)..... 11

DPRK's Chunghwa County Increases Light Industry Output (KCNA, 1 Oct 80)..... 13

DPRK Leaders Attend Taean Heavy Machine Plant Commissioning (KCNA, 26 Sep 80)..... 15

'KCNA' Reports on DPRK Shipbuilding Industry (KCNA, 2 Oct 80)..... 16

DPRK Workers Complete Chongsan Reservoir Project
(KCNA, 30 Sep 80)..... 18

Briefs
Local Industry Development 19
Chagangsanggang—Unpong Line 19
Leaders Attending Ship Launching 19
Pyongsong Factory Commissioned 20

MEDIA AND THE ARTS

Kim Man-kum Attends Film Show Opening
(Pyongyang Domestic Service, 1 Oct 80)..... 21

KOREANS IN JAPAN

Briefs
Chongnyon Delegation 23
Chongnyon Delegations Depart 23
Chongnyon Troupe's Premiere 23
Tokyo Chongnyon Businessmen 23

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Kim Il-song Greets Foreign Leaders
(KCNA, 29, 30 Sep 80)..... 24

Guinean President
Botswanan President
Nigerian President

Kim Il-song Receives Messages From Foreign Party, State Leaders
(KCNA, 2 Oct 80)..... 26

Foreign Parties Greet KWP on DPRK Founding Anniversary
(KCNA, 27 Sep 80)..... 28

Japan To Blame for Kim Tae-chung Arrest
(KCNA, 1 Oct 80)..... 30

Taekwondo Group in U.S. Visits North Korea
(KCNA, various dates)..... 32

Chong Chun-ku Attends Exhibition
Kim Il Views Performance
Group Tours DPRK Sites
Pyongyang Mass Welcoming Meeting
Tours of Pyongyang, Local Sites
Speech by Taekwondo Group Head

Indonesian Legislators Visit North Korea
(KCNA, various dates)..... 41

Legislators Arrive
Meeting With SPA Leaders
Party for Legislators
Meeting With SPA Standing Committee
Tour of DPRK
Meeting With Pak Chong-Chol
Delegation Hosts Party

JSP Delegation Visits North Korea
(KCNA, 29, 30 Sep 80)..... 47

Meets With Kim Yong-nam
Delegation Hosts Party
Group Ends Visit

French Communist Party Head Meets KWP Delegation
(KCNA, 25 Sep 80)..... 49

Italian Communist Party Head Meets KWP Delegation
(KCNA, 25 Sep 80)..... 50

Briefs

Architects' Return From USSR	51
Kampuchea's Ambassador	51
Meeting Marking Hungarian Army Day	51
New Egyptian Envoy	51
Yugoslav Journalists Meet SPA Chairman	52
Soviet Film Show	52
GDR Envoy's Press Conference	52
Yugoslav Journalists Depart	52
KWP Delegation Returns	52
Message to Hungarian Defense Minister	52
Delegation Returns From USSR	53
Libyan Agricultural Delegation	53
SPA Delegation	53
Pakistan Trade Delegation	53
Hydrometeorological Delegation to Hungary	53
Envoy to Botswana	53
Envoy to St. Lucia	54
DPRK-Nicaragua Cultural Agreement	54
DPRK-Kuwait Cultural Agreement	54

FOREIGN TRADE

Malaysia Wants DPRK's Iron, Steel, Cement, Hydroelectirc Expertise
(BUSINESS TIMES, 27 Aug 80)..... 55

INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DPRK's Minju Choson Supports PDRY Anti-Imperialist Struggle
(KCNA, 28 Sep 80)..... 56

DPRK Papers Observe Guinea-Bissau National Day
(KCNA, 24 Sep 80)..... 58

Papers Observe Anniversary of Founding of Mozambique Army
(KCNA, 25 Sep 80)..... 60

Dailies Observe Anniversary of Nigerian Independence
(KCNA, 1 Oct 80)..... 62

DPRK Papers Mark Yemen Arab Republic National Day
(KCNA, 26 Sep 80)..... 63

'PYONGYANG RADIO' VERSION OF KIM IL COMMENT ON REUNIFICATION

SK291057 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Comrade Kim Il, member of the political committee of the Central Committee of the KWP, vice president of the DPRK and chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, exchanged opinions with Choe Hong-hui, former commander of the 6th Army Corps of the South Korean Army, first ambassador of South Korea to Malaysia, publisher of PAEDAL SINBO and chairman of the International Taekwondo Federation, in Pyongyang on 27 and 28 September.

Comrade Kim Il sent letters to Choe Hong-hui and other figures overseas on 15 January, proposing they meet him in person and exchange heart-to-heart opinions to open the door for dialog and reunification. This is how his meeting with Choe was arranged to exchange opinions, taking advantage of the latter's visit to the fatherland. On hand at the meeting were Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki; Ho Chong-suk, director of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; and Hong Ki-mun, vice chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland.

Comrade Kim Il and Choe Hong-hui exchanged candid opinions on the question of the country's reunification. Comrade Kim Il spoke first. Saying that putting an end to the tragic national division and achieving national reunification is the utmost national task which should not be put off any longer, he added: The historic cause of the fatherland's reunification is not achieved, any communist or any nationalist in Korea cannot say that he has executed his duties and responsibilites toward the country and the nation. The respected and beloved leader met a ranking South Korean official in 1972 and set forth the three principles for the fatherland's reunification: independence, peaceful reunification and national unity.

Expressing his conviction that if the reunification question is discussed based on the three principles for the fatherland's reunification, the country's reunification--the cherished desire of the entire nation--can be achieved, Comrade Kim Il said: There may be various ways to realize

national reunification. The most ideal way is to set up a united central government by holding general democratic elections in the north and the south after forcing all foreign troops out of the country. As the South Korean rulers oppose this, it is difficult to hold general elections right now. But we cannot merely wait till the establishment of a united central government.

We consider that under the conditions where there are differences in ideology and system, a most realistic and reasonable way to achieve initial reunification is by forming what we call a north-south confederation, while putting off the unification of systems for the time being.

The north-south confederation means forming a confederal body with representatives of the north and the south to deal with diplomatic and defense affairs in a uniform way and solving problems of common concern for the nation, while leaving the two systems as they are and maintaining independent activities of the north and the south.

Institution of the north-south confederation will make it possible to alleviate the sufferings of the nation caused by the division, achieve a uniform development of the country and, furthermore, open a favorable phase for the peaceful reunification of the country.

As to what system should be applied to the United Korea after our country is completely reunified, we feel that this can be solved by allowing the people to make a choice based on their experiences with the confederation.

Noting that no matter when and how the reunification of the country is realized, the entire nation should achieve unity if it is to successfully achieve the cause of reunification, he said: Under the conditions where there are differences in ideology and system, national unity should be achieved based only on the national idea. As for ourselves, we put the national idea and interests ahead of the communist idea on the road of realizing our ideal, treasuring the former more than the latter.

Our efforts for building communism boil down to making our Korea wealthy and prosperous and making all our Korean people rich.

We think we should not ask about the past doings of those who come out for reunification. No matter what road they took in the past, if they now set out on the road of patriotism, the road of reunification, we should join hands with them and advance with them in the same ranks. In this respect, we have had a good record of collaboration with democratic figures such as Kim Ku, Kim Kyu-sik and Yo Un-hyong soon after the nation's liberation.

Saying that anticommunism is the road to division and that association with communism [yongong] is the road to reunification, he stated that one who cares about the country and the nation and desires reunification should promote association with communism which is for reunification, not anticommunism which is for division.

He noted that if reunification of the country is successfully achieved, the will of the nation should be demonstrated on a wide scale and, for this, democracy should be guaranteed.

He said that as Choe Hong-hui knows well, a fascist rule which goes against reunification is being enforced in South Korea and that the Chon Tu-hwan group which seized power after the death of Pak Chong-hui has revived the Yusin system, has purged all groups of adversaries and is ruthlessly suppressing patriotic democratic forces.

He continued: the group has eliminated almost all of the personages to whom we sent letters in January proposing multilateral contacts with us. Kim Tae-chung has been sentenced to death by a military court. Yun Po-son and Ham Sok-hon received prison terms and even Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil have been booted out of political circles. This vividly shows that the fascist Chon Tu-hwan group has no intention to hold a dialog with us and work for reunification.

Under conditions in which the Chon Tu-hwan group suppresses democratic forces and those who call for reunification, a great hurdle blocks the road to reunification of the country.

Therefore, to achieve national unity and advance the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, compatriots at home and abroad who care about the future of the country and the nation should wage a widespread struggle to bring down the Chon Tu-hwan group and achieve democratization.

The very one wrecking the great unity of our nation and obstructing reunification of the country is none other than the United States.

As the United States keeps its troops in South Korea and interferes in the internal affairs of our country, neither democratization nor national unity have been achieved in South Korea.

The United States repeats the claim that it keeps its troops in South Korea to prevent an invasion from the north--a claim no one buys.

If we had intended to invade the south, we could have taken military actions against South Korea, taking advantage of the disorder that prevailed there last year after the death of Pak Chong-hui. However, at that time we proposed to hold a dialog with South Korea, did not take military action against it, and in fact held the dialog.

To justify the stationing of its troops in South Korea, the United States has in recent years devised the new excuse that we are reinforcing the army. As some 8.6 million students--more than half the population--are studying in schools at every level and we are engaged in peaceful construction on a massive scale in the northern half of our republic, we have to direct major efforts to this end. Therefore, how can we spare manpower to reinforce the army?

Speaking of arms buildup and military equilibrium, it is we who should discuss this. South Korea has 35 million people, more than double our population, and its regular army enjoys a numerical superiority over ours. In addition, there are 43,000 U.S. troops armed with even nuclear weapons stations there, confronting us. Nevertheless, the United States clamors about the threat of invasion from the north and the disruption of military equilibrium. This is merely an excuse to instigate the fascist military regime in South Korea and justify its occupation of South Korea.

If ever the United States thinks that it can rule the people by instigating the fascist military group, this is a gross miscalculation. Since the Kwangju incident, anti-U.S. sentiments are rapidly rising in South Korea. At this time we think that we should incite compatriots at home and abroad to promote the anti-U.S. patriotic movement to get U.S. troops pulled out of South Korea. If the U.S. troops are withdrawn from South Korea, we think our nation can achieve reunification of the country through united efforts.

In order to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, all patriotic figures and responsible politicians at home and abroad who take to heart the destinies of the country and the nation should gather at one place and hold negotiations on measures for national salvation.

It is a good starting point that Choe Hong-hui is visiting the fatherland and meeting with us. We think we should further expand the scope of such exchanges of opinions.

I support Choe Hong-hui's desire and activities to make contributions to the cause of the reunification of the country—to which the entire nation aspires--through Taekwondo, evaluating them as a noble manifestation of patriotism.

In conclusion, he said that the exchange of opinions with Choe Hong-hui was beneficial to deepening mutual understanding and trust, promoting national unity and achieving the cause of the reunification of the country. He also said that it is necessary to continuously maintain and multilaterally develop relations with Choe Hong-hui in the future, too.

Choe Hong-hui spoke next.

Noting that 35 years have passed since our country was artificially divided, he said: We have misgivings about the fact that the 35 years of national division, which came on the heels of 36 years of slavery to the Japanese, have caused our national spirit to go down the drain in the south.

We think that to achieve reunification of the fatherland, the utmost goal of the nation, we should first of all meet each other and carry out dialog. When we have dialog we can promote mutual understanding and solve problems.

I was very happy to be one of those living overseas to whom you extended an invitation in January. My visit to the fatherland and this meeting give me a sense of honor and a sense of heavy responsibility as well. I think that the aspirations of compatriots at home and abroad for the reunification of the fatherland should be materialized by continuing and expanding such contacts.

The problem on which we should lay the greatest emphasis in achieving reunification is to oust outside forces. Considering the rising voices of democratic figures abroad and in South Korea as well who demand the withdrawal of U.S. troops in the wake of the atrocities committed by Chon Tuhwan recently, I suspect this is a sign indicating the reunification of our country. National reunification is not an affair of any specific individual person but an undertaking of the whole nation. Therefore, I am willing to participate in a dialog with an open heart.

Back in 1975 I appealed to the United States. At that time I said that I would give advice to the United States if it says that its love for our country prompts it to extend us aid. I asked the United States to cut any form of aid to South Korea, pull its troops out of there if it loves our country and cares about South Korea. On many other occasions when I met Americans since then, I asked them to please get out of South Korea. I also used to ask my Taekwondo pupils something to the effect: Why do you put your hands into another country? Why do you occupy our country which did not lose a war? Why should our country remain divided and not Japan which was defeated in war? Is this not unjust?

Things of one's own doing last long while things done with the help of others are likely to be taken away by others. Foreigners will not help us. Nor will they reunify the country. Even if they do, I think this is a shame, not a thing to rejoice over. We think that reunification achieved through the unity of the people, by ourselves, without a war over differences of ideology and ideals is a true reunification.

As Vice President Kim Il has just said, if democratic general elections are held now and a majority vote for communism, then it is communism no matter how much we say we dislike it. If a majority is for something else, won't it be a system of another ideology? I think this cannot become a problem at all and this does not mean that one side eats away the other or is eaten by the other. In other words, as this is a family business, who is doing the eating?

There is a shade of pessimism in my mind that under the circumstances where the South Korean murderous group engages in war rackets, doing what it pleases to seize power, general elections will be hard to achieve for the time being.

I think at present it may be a way of opening a phase on the road to reunification for us to form a single state externally and deal with diplomatic,

military, political and other affairs, while leaving the two systems as they are for the time being, visiting each other and choosing what we think good.

In this sense, I fully approve the proposal on instituting a north-south confederation.

In connection with Choe Hong-hui's remarks, Comrade Kim Il once again expressed support to this effort for reunification, saying that he is pleased to find that he shares a common stand on reunification with us.

Comrade Kim Il said that as there is a common stand on reunification, what is important now is practice and called for paving a road to reunification with united efforts.

Mr Choe Hong-hui said that he was happy to see that the desire and stand of overseas personages for reunification are concordant with the stand of responsible politicians and figures in the homeland. He stated: Having been convinced through my visit to North Korea that anything can be done where there is a will, I will devote myself to the reunification of the country.

Sharing the view that meeting and talking with each other is conducive to promoting understanding and trust and is very beneficial to precipitating the cause of reunification, Comrade Kim Il and Mr Choe Hong-hui expressed the hope that more personages at home and abroad will meet and exchange opinions with one another.

The exchange of opinions proceeded, from start to end, in an atmosphere overflowing with warm fraternity.

After the exchange of opinions, Comrade Kim Il arranged a luncheon for Mr Choe Hong-hui.

CSO: 4108

BRIEFS

'SONYON' TRACTORS AS GIFT--Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)--The school children and youth throughout the country presented 1,000 tractors named "Sonyon." A gift of loyalty, to the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea. "Sonyon" tractors presented following the presentation of the 20,000-ton cargo ship "Changjasan Chongnyonho" some time ago as a gift to the party congress are a proud fruition of the ardent loyalty of our school children and youth to meet the sixth congress of the party most grandly. To prepare this gift, the school children and youth throughout the country vigorously waged the "do-good-things-movement" after school to raise funds needed to manufacture 1,000 tractors. The workers of the Kumsong Tractor Plant who undertook the production of the tractors set up a new record in the production of the "Sonyon" tractors, giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance so as to manufacture 1,000 tractors in a brief time. On September 27, a meeting was held at the Kumsong Tractor Plant to convey the thanks of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea to the workers of the plant and present the "Sonyon" tractors to the party congress. [Text] [SK011045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 1 Oct 80]

CSO: 4120

INNOVATIONS MARKED AS PARTY CONGRESS OPENING NEARS

SK271605 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1548 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA)—The "100-day battle" of the Korean working people to make the 6th Congress of the party a grand festival of victors rose in highest upsurge with the congress just at hand.

In the fierce flames of this battle the nations gross industrial output in July increased by 41 percent and in August by 43 percent above the same months of last year, the plan of gross industrial output in terms of value envisaged in the "100-day battle" was carried out at 103 percent in July and at 113 percent in August.

New records have been set in the production of major industrial goods such as power, iron ore, pig iron, rolled steel, cement, magnesia clinker, chemical fibre, spun yarn, fabrics and shoes.

Seven hundred twenty-six factories and enterprises fulfilled their assignments of the "100-day battle" by the end of August, taking the country as a whole, and their number is daily increasing in September.

This has opened up the possibility of carrying out the national economic plan for this year far ahead of schedule and successfully occupying the heights of the second seven-year plan.

Through this vigorous drive of the working people, the building of the modern Mirim sluice gate, the second-stage project of the Ponghwa Chemical Factory and the electrification project of the Kowon-Pongsan railway line 320 kilometres long linking the eastern and western regions of the country have been completed and the Taean Heavy Machine Combine was commissioned. They are all loyal gifts to the party congress.

A 20,000-ton cargo ship has been launched and a modern large electric locomotive and passenger car, a tractor of new type, modern machines and equipment of high efficiency, a new coal-cutter, high-speed drills and other mining equipment, a universal excavator, a special welder and other building equipment have been made as gifts to the party congress.

The agricultural working people have prepared an unusual bumper crop.

CSO: 4120

DPRK COUNTRYSIDE MADE RAPID PROGRESS

SK261539 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA)--Agriculture has made rapid development in the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

In the past decade since the Fifth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea Korea's agriculture has created a high tempo of growth ever known in the world history of agriculture.

A 2-3 percent increase of grain output a year is generally regarded as a big success. But, our country registered an annual growth of over 30 percent in the 1970s. As a result, the 7 million-ton target of grain production envisaged in the six-year plan put forward at the Fifth Congress of the party was hit in 1974, two years ahead of schedule.

Subsequently, our country attained the over 8 million-ton target of grain production in 1976 and the 8.5 million-ton target in 1977.

The catastrophic influence of the cold front sweeping all the continents and regions of the world reached our country, too, an unprecedented heat and cold waves threatened our agricultural production.

But last year Korea successfully hit the 9 million-ton target of grain by vigorously pushing ahead with the rural technical revolution whose content is irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalisation advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and placing farming on a scientific and technical basis as required by the chuche-based farming method.

This figure is over two million tons greater than the total grain output of the North and South of Korea at the time of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule before liberation.

Farming is very successful this year, too. Throughout the country, there is every indication that the 9.5 million-ton target of this year will be hit with flying colors.

A big stride forward has been made in carrying out the industrialisation and modernisation of agriculture.

Our country has already completed irrigation and electrification in the countryside and reached the level of developed countries in the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalisation of agriculture.

Our powerful industry satisfactorily ensures modern farm machines, chemical fertilizers and agricultural medicines needed for the comprehensive mechanisation and chemicalisation of agriculture.

The number of tractors per 100 hectares of arable land reached 6 in the plain area and 5 in in-between and mountain areas already in 1977. Since then a great number of tractors and other farm machines have been sent to the countryside.

Farming is done with ease on many cooperative farms including the Migok Cooperative Farm in Sariwon and on the Chongsan Cooperative Farm in Taean which have 8-10 tractors per 100 hectares of farmland and a large number of rice transplanting and harvesting machines and other modern farm machines.

The application of chemical fertilizers per hectare surpassed 1.5 tons in 1978, every year a large amount of agricultural chemicals and herbicides are supplied to the countryside.

Thus, an era of mechanised farming, chemicalised farming in which farming is done by machines and weeding by chemicals has been ushered in in our countryside.

The task of rapidly eliminating the difference between the workers and farmers in the living standards and between the urban and rural dwellers in the living conditions, put forward at the Fifth Congress of the party is being successfully carried out, with the result that a big change has taken place in the lives of the farmers.

Their living standards have surpassed by far those of the well-to-do middle peasants of the past.

There is no great difference between the rural and urban dwellers in the living conditions.

It was years ago that bus services opened in the Rural Rl and water was laid on in the rural villages and rural clinics turned into hospitals.

In all rural villages where handsome modern dwelling houses are standing in rows there are halls of culture, with the covering of the whole country with the television network, farmers even in the mountain villages in the northern tip of the country see on the TV screen what is happening in all parts of the country.

Our countryside once under the reign of poverty has today turned into a modern socialist countryside where the happiness of the people is in full bloom.

CSO: 4120

'KCNA' VIEWS DPRK POWER INDUSTRY

SK251034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA)--September 24 is the day of electricity in the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

The working people in the domain of power industry significantly marked their red-letter day by sending more electricity to various fields of the national economy where the vigorous "100-day battle" is going on with the approach of the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

The power workers who fulfilled the August production plan at 103.7 percent are sharply boosting production in September, too.

The power industry of our country has made dazzling successes under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Korea's power industry has developed into a reliable industry by proportionately combining hydro and thermal power.

Large hydraulic and thermal power stations and small and medium hydro and factory thermal power stations relying on the rich hydraulic resources and coal have been built in all parts of the country.

As a result, the daily growing demand of the national economy for power is fully met.

During the past Six-Year Plan period (1971-1976) alone, the Unggi and Chongchongang thermal power stations were newly commissioned and the Pukchang Thermal Power Station was expanded into a big power base.

The Sodusu Power Stations Nos. 1 and 2 and factory thermal power stations and small- and medium-sized hydro power stations were built on an extensive scale.

The power output of the country reached 28,000 million kwh already in 1975.

It continuously increased in the period of the second Seven-Year Plan, especially, it increased 10 percent in 1978 as against the previous year and again grew 14 percent in 1979 compared with 1978.

Already in 1970 our country reached the level of developed industrial countries in per capita power output.

Now thermal power accounts for more than a half of the total generating capacity of the country.

The medium and small power stations set up in various places of the country are used as the source of heat for rural villages and are making a positive contribution to the development of local industry.

The state annually increases investments in this domain for the development of power industry.

This year 2.3 times as much fund as last year was allocated to the domain.

The construction of dams and hydropower stations on the rivers is going in full swing in our country on a large scale in accordance with the policy put forward at the 19th plenary meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea held in December last year.

According to date compiled, 37 more projects than envisaged for this year were started throughout the country and 17 of them have already been finished to turn out electricity.

The working people in the field of power industry are making vigorous endeavours to hit the target of raising the annual power output to 56,000-60,000 million kwh envisaged in the second seven-year plan.

CSO: 4120

DPRK'S CHUNGHWA COUNTY INCREASES LIGHT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

SK012306 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)--Local industry has made a rapid development in Chunghwa county adjacent to Pyongyang, like in all other counties of the country.

All the local industrial factories of the county producing ironware and woodenware for daily use, foodstuffs, fabrics, clothes, building materials, medicines and so on have been firmly built up into modern bases for the production of mass consumption goods to fully meet the growing demand of the county's population for consumer goods.

Over the past ten years the county has been additionally supplied with more than 900 modern machines including machine-tools to markedly expand the production scale of its local industrial factories and raise their level of technical equipment.

In this period the county's gross value of local industrial output has grown more than 2.6 times, of which the production of clothes increased 3.6 times, foodstuffs 3 times and goods for daily use 2.8 times.

In particular, a modern cooking oil production base has been built, with the result that cooking oil is regularly supplied without interruption to the people in the county, while sending every year a large amount of oil to other areas.

The expansion project of a textile mill specialised in the production of lining cloth is now progressing at the final stage in the county, when completed, the mill will produce and send lining cloth to the clothing factories in Pyongyang.

The last decade has witnessed a radical change in the local industry of Korea.

Every county has reliable raw material bases and every province has local industrial factories specialized in producing such basic chemicals as sodium carbonate, caustic soda and hydrochloric acid.

The local industrial factories have built solid material production bases and are fully provided with conditions to secure raw materials.

In this period the number of the country's local industrial factories has more than doubled and they have further consolidated the material and technical foundations, supplied with more than 185,000 modern machines including machine-tools.

The assortment and quantity of products have also increased more than two times.

Along with the modernisation of the local industrial factories and the growth of their production capacity, the local industry has turned into a comprehensive base for the production of consumer goods with each county as a unit to satisfy the demand of its population for mass consumption goods.

CSO: 4120

DPRK LEADERS ATTEND TAEAN HEAVY MACHINE PLANT COMMISSIONING

SK261054 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA)--The Taean Heavy Machine Combine, built on the River Taedong-Gang as a grand monumental creation in the era of chuche, has been commissioned.

Built as a gift to the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea to open in October, the combine is a comprehensive production base of heavy machines, all of whose production processes from the production of materials to the finishing of products are mechanised and automated.

The combine which can boast of its scale and production capacity, modern level of the equipment and industrial sanitary conditions, is of weighty significance in realizing the chuche-orientation, modernisation and scientification of the national economy and fulfilling the second seven-year plan ahead of schedule.

It will produce large generating equipment, boiling, rolling and mining equipment and whole sets of large machines needed for chemical, building-materials and ship-building industries, etc.

The builders of the combine have completed the vast construction project in a brief period by creating the "Taean speed," a new chollima speed.

The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a congratulatory message to the builders and helpers who performed feats of labour in building the Taean Heavy Machine Combine.

A ceremony for commissioning the combine was held on September 25 on the spot.

Present at the ceremony were Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Yi Kun-mo, Choe Chae-u and Hong Si-hak, and personages concerned and functionaries of the local party and power bodies and the builders and employees of the Taean Heavy Machine Combine.

CSO: 4120

'KCNA' REPORTS ON DPRK SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

SK021023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA)--The Chongjin and Wonsan shipyards respectively built and launched the 14,000 ton cargo ship "Pegaebong" and processing base-ship "Yongnamsan."

All the navigation and power equipment and facilities for salting, processing and freezing fish of "Yongnamban" built at the Wonsan shipyard were mechanized, automated and telemechanized.

This shipyard which built its first iron-clad ship in 1949 has so far built thousands of big and small ships to make a big contribution to the development of the country's fishing industry and marine transport.

This year our shipyards have built 20,000 ton and 14,000 ton cargo ships, crane ships and many other ships.

Our shipbuilding industry which began independent development after liberation built 500 ton iron-clad and 850 ton steel-clad ships and many other ships and constructed shipway to build 1,000 iron and steel ships in 1949.

Many large-size ships up to 5,000 ton class were built during the seven-year plan period when socialist industrialization was realised.

As a result, the number of freighters doubled and the qualitative composition of fishing boats was improved.

The six-year plan period (1971-76) witnessed the rapid progress of our shipbuilding industry.

In this period the country's shipbuilding grew 4 times and the building of 15,000-20,000 ton ships and other large-size ships rapidly increased.

The fishery domain was replenished with 3,750 ton stern trawlers, 5,000 ton refrigerator-transports, over 10,000 ton processing base-ships and other big modern fishing boats to boost the horsepower per ship 1.5 times.

Our shipbuilding industry, making progress with our designing, technique, equipment and materials, will build 50,000 ton, 100,000 ton cargo ships, 20,000 ton processing base-ships and refrigerator-transports and self-propelled dredgers, large-size crane ships and various other technical ships in large number during the second seven-year plan period (1978-1984).

CSO: 4120

DPRK WORKERS COMPLETE CHONGSAN RESERVOIR PROJECT

SK302337 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1541 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)--The Chongsan Reservoir, another large-scale one, has taken shape in the Kiyang Irrigation District on the West Coast of our country.

With its construction many existing reservoirs of medium and small scale have become useless to offer tens of hectares of new land. Moreover, the problem of water has been completely solved in the vast area of the Kiyang Irrigation District and nearby tideland upturned into paddies.

The builders of the reservoir and their helpers, upholding the far-reaching plan of gigantic nature-remaking of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, completed the project one year and five months ahead of the original plan by undertaking the work in a big way.

The ceremony for the completion of the reservoir, which has been built as a loyal gift of labour to the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea, was held on September 28.

Our country with its developed irrigation system has about 1,500 reservoirs, big and small, including the Unpa, Yonpung and Manpung lakes, from which stretch far more than 40,000 kilometres of irrigation channels.

The reservoirs form a rotatory system, giving and taking water to and from each other and pumping it back to the reservoirs after its use.

With a vigorous drive waged to use the underground water in recent years, not only water on the ground but also underground water is used comprehensively in our country.

The Chongsan Reservoir just completed will greatly contribute to further consolidating the successes of irrigation and reaping a high and stable harvest every year, overcoming the influence of the cold front.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

LOCAL INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT--Pyongyang September 19--The local industrial workers and technicians in South Pyongan Province are effecting great innovations in the production of mass consumption goods through their energetic "100-day battle." In July and August, the first two months of the "100-day battle," the output of consumer goods rose 60 percent and their variety expanded 30 percent as against the results of the same period last year in the province. In this course, tens of local industrial factories hit their yearly targets. On the threshold of the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea, the local industrial factories in the province are turning out in large quantities manufactured goods of wide variety such as good-quality textiles, shoes, general merchandise, TV sets, clocks and high-grade furniture as well as highly nutritious processed food. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 16 Sep 80 SK]

CHAGANGSAMGANG--UNPONG LINE--Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA)--The construction of a railway line between Chagangsamgang and Unpong has been completed. Youth shock brigade members and builders achieved the proud success of completing in only 8 months this project, which had been regarded to take three years. The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a congratulatory message to the Youth Shock Brigade members and the entire builders who have successfully carried out the project. A ceremony for opening the new railway to traffic was held at Unpong Railway Station on September 25. Present at the ceremony were Vice-Premier Kang Song-san and personages concerned and the Youth Shock Brigade members and builders. [Text] [SK260812 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 26 Sep 80]

LEADERS ATTENDING SHIP LAUNCHING--Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)--The Chongjin shipyard on the east coast of our country has built a 14,000-ton cargo ship "Pegaebong" as a gift to the sixth congress of the party. The workers and technicians at the shipyard built it in a brief time of less than three months. The "Pegaebong" was launched with due ceremony on September 28. The shipyard, which has turned into a base of a chuche-oriented ship-building industry for large cargo ships, launched the 14,000-ton cargo ship "Wangjaesan" in 1974 and has since built cargo ships of the same class one after another. This year the shipyard built 14,000-ton cargo ships "Kwanmobong" and "Yombunjin." [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 0800 GMT on

29 September reported on the ship-launching ceremony, adding: "Comrades Kim Chol-man, a Hyong Mu-kwang and functionaries concerned including Yi Yong-ik and Kim Hyong-sam attended the ceremony, along with the workers of the shipyard and workers from the city." [Text] [SK291240 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 29 Sep 80]

PYONGSONG FACTORY COMMISSIONED--The modern equipped Pyongsong Synthetic Leather Factory built in the Central West Region of Korea was commissioned on October 1 with the Sixth Congress of the glorious Workers Party of Korea just at hand. The factory is of great significance in consolidating the independent light industry base of the country and better the peoples living. The builders of the factory, displaying mass heroism, carried out in five months the assembling of the modern automatic equipment which had been regarded to take several years. The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a congratulatory message to the workers, scientists, technicians and office employees who distinguished themselves in the building of the factory and the assembling of the equipment. A commissioning ceremony was held yesterday on the spot. It was attended by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, and Kang Hyon-su, Yi Yang-suk and other personages concerned and builders and employees of the factory. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 2 Oct 80]

CSO: 4120

KIM MAN-KUM ATTENDS FILM SHOW OPENING

SK020409 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Excerpts] A 10-day film show marking the anniversary of the founding of the KWP opened on 1 October. During this period, films showing the wise guidance of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song, his noble character and immortal revolutionary exploits, and films showing the iron-like unity and invincible might of our party based on the chuche idea, the brilliant road traversed by our party and the brilliant achievements attained by our people in revolution and construction will be shown at theaters and cultural halls in provinces, cities and counties throughout the country.

Among these films are many documentary and art features such as "Song of General Kim Il-song," "The Glorious 30 Years Under the Banner of the Party," "Mt. Paektu," "To the End of the World," "Untrodden Path," and "Nameless Heroes."

These films will serve to imbue party members and working people with the great dignity and honor of accelerating revolution and construction, holding the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song in esteem as the great leader and following the wise leadership of the glorious party center. At the same time, they will encourage party members and working people to more vigorously struggle for fulfillment of the revolutionary chuche cause.

On 1 October a ceremony opening the film show marking the anniversary of the founding of the KWP was held at the Nakwon Theater. It was attended by Comrade Kim Man-kum, personages concerned including Yi Chang-song, together with working people in the city.

Comrade Kim Man-kum spoke at the ceremony. He said that the 35 years since the founding of our party is a glorious history embroidered with the excellent leadership of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song in developing our party into a new-type revolutionary party and a chuche-type militant party.

Noting the brilliant development of our cinematic art under the energetic guidance of the glorious party center, Comrade Kim Man-kum stressed that all party members and working people should deeply understand the ideological contents of the films to be shown during this period and should prepare themselves to become chuche-type revolutionaries.

After the ceremony, the attendants saw a new film, "The 14th Winter." The film show period will last until 10 October.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

CHONGNYON DELEGATION--Vice-Premier Kye Ung-tae on September 23 met and had a talk with the delegation of Chongnyon chapter functionaries headed by Yun Tuk, section chief of the Myogo Prefectural headquarters of Chongyon, in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. On hand were Kim Chu-yong and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK232206 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 23 Sep 80]

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS DEPART--Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA)--The delegation of chapter functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), the delegation of Korean scientists in Japan and the 81st home-visiting group of compartiots in Japan which had been visiting the socialist homeland left Pyongyang by train. They were seen off at Pyongyang railway station by Ho Chong-suk, Kim Chu-yong and other personages concerned. The delegations and visiting group left Wonson on September 25 by the ship "Samjiyon." The members of the 18th short-term home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan left by the same ship. [Text] [SK260001 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 25 Sep 80]

CHONGNYON TROUPE'S PREMIERE--The song and dance troupe of Chongnyon visiting the socialist homeland gave the premiere of its music and dance performance at the Peoples Palace of Culture on the evening of September 25. The performance was appreciated by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, and Yi Chong-son, Kim Chu-yong, Chang Chol and other personages concerned, as well as a large number of working people and artists in the city. [Excerpt] [SK260456 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 26 Sep 80]

TOKYO CHONGNYON BUSINESSMEN--Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)--The delegation of Tokyo Metropolitan Traders and Industrialists under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Pak Yong-ki, chairman of the Kita Association of Traders and Industrialists, Tokyo, under Chongnyon, left Pyongyang on September 30 by air after visiting the socialist homeland. That day some members of the delegation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan left here by the same plane. They were seen off at the airport by Kim In-son and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK010012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 30 Sep 80]

KIM IL-SONG GREETS FOREIGN LEADERS

Guinean President

SK291634 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1610 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 29 sent a message of greetings to Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the Guinean Revolutionary Peoples Republic, on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the independence of Guinea and proclamation of the republic.

The message said:

On the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the independence of Guinea and the proclamation of the republic, an auspicious national day of the Guinean people, I extend warm felicitations to your excellency and the Guinean government and people, on behalf of the government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own behalf.

After the independence of the country, the Guinean people under your correct leadership have vigorously advanced towards socialism and registered many successes in their struggle for an independent, new life.

We sincerely wish you greater advance in your future struggle for the prosperity and development of the country and the building of a new society.

The Korean and Guinean peoples have established deep relations of friendship through a common struggle for sovereignty, independence and building of a new society and these relations have expanded and developed to a higher state following your visit to our country last year.

I express the belief that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two countries will grow stronger and develop day by day.

Botswanan President

SK291632 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1607 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 29 sent a message of greetings to Dr. Q. K. J. Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana, on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the independence of Botswana.

The message says:

On the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the independence of Botswana I warmly congratulate your excellency, the government and people of the Republic of Botswana on behalf of the government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own.

The Korean people wish you and your people greater successes in the struggle for building a new Botswana, independent and prosperous.

I express my belief on this occasion that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will further strengthen and develop.

Nigerian President

SK301642 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1619 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 29 sent a message of greetings to Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the independence of Nigeria.

The message says:

On the occasion of 20th anniversary of independence of Nigeria I warmly congratulate your excellency, the government and people of the Federal Republic of Nigeria on behalf of the government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own.

For the last 20 years the Nigerian people have advanced vigorously along the road of independence against imperialism even under the difficult circumstances and are today scoring many successes in their endeavours to build a new Nigeria, united and prosperous.

I take this opportunity to wish you greater progress in your cause for building a new society and express my expectation that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will further strengthen and develop.

CSO: 4120

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MESSAGES FROM FOREIGN PARTY, STATE LEADERS

SK021014 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from foreign party and state leaders on the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

In his message Col. Mu'ammar al-Quahdhafi, leader of the Great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, extended warmest greetings on his behalf and on behalf of the people of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to His Excellency Kim Il-song and the friendly Korean people on the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

He wished His Excellency Kim Il-song good health and a long life and the Korean people progress and prosperity.

Luis Herrera Campins, president of the Republic of Venezuela, in his message said: I deem it an honour to send greetings on behalf of the government and people of Venezuela and on his own to respected Your Excellency Kim Il-song on the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, a significant day. On this significant holiday I wish respected your excellency president happiness and the Korean people prosperity.

A message from Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, chairman of the Peoples Movement for the Liberation of Angola--Workers Party and president of the Peoples Republic of Angola, said:

I am happy to extent heartfelt congratulations on behalf of the Angolan people, the Peoples Movement for the Liberation of Angola--Workers Party, the Government of the Peoples Republic of Angola and on my own to Your Excellency Kim Il-song on the 32nd anniversary of the national day of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

On this auspicious day of the heroic Korean people, I express solidarity with patriots in the south of the military demarcation line in their struggle for the reunification of Korea and against U.S. imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

In conclusion, he extended congratulations once again to His Excellency Kim Il-song on the successes made by the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea in the socialist construction.

Samuel Kanyon Doe, head of state of the Republic of Liberia and chairman of the Council of Peoples Salvation, in his message extended warmest fraternal greetings and best wishes on behalf of the government of the Council of Peoples Salvation of the Republic of Liberia and the Liberian people and on his own to His Excellency Kim Il-song, the Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the courageous Korean people on the occasion of the national day of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

The Liberian people greeting this day together with the great and dignified, heroic people of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea are highly proud of and satisfied with the friendly relations existing between the two governments and two peoples, he noted. He expressed the hope of his own and of the Government of the Council of Peoples Salvation and the Liberian People that the friendship would develop into more powerful bonds of cooperation in the future.

CSO: 4120

FOREIGN PARTIES GREET KWP ON DPRK FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK270358 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea received messages of greetings from foreign parties and party leaders on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

Emil Morcha, general secretary of the Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi, says in his message: The Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea guided by the immortal chuche idea has become a dignified and prospering independent and self-supporting state today.

The Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi will as in the past, so in the future, too, support the struggle of the Korean people against imperialism and for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The message wishes the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song happiness and a long life in good health and the Korean people and the Workers Party of Korea prosperity.

The Central Committee of the Pan-Greece Socialist Movement says in its message: The Pan-Greece Socialist Movement which follows Korea's reunification question with deep concern will continue to invariably support the efforts of the Korean people for the reunification of the country.

The Central Committee of the Dominican Communist Party in its message expresses the conviction that a new success will be registered in the joint struggle against U.S. imperialism and the bonds of friendship between the two parties will grow deeper and develop.

The Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party says in its message:

The Lebanese Communist Party denounces all the machinations of the splittists within and without to perpetuate the division of Korea and demands that the U.S. imperialist aggression troops be withdrawn from South Korea at once and totally along with their aggression forces.

The Lebanese Communist Party hopes that relations between the two parties will further develop in the common struggle against the aggression of imperialism and reactionaries.

Jorge Del Prado, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party, says in his message:

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea always discharges its duty for the people with credit, the Peruvian communists wish the Korean people greater successes in their struggle to force the U.S. troops out of South Korea and achieve the reunification of the country and in their struggle for the development of the full sovereign and independent state.

CSO: 4120

JAPAN TO BLAME FOR KIM TAE-CHUNG ARREST

SK010640 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 1 Oct 80

["Japanese Ruling Circles Are Under Unavoidable Obligation in View of International Law to Practically Save Kim Tae-chung, says NODONG SINMUN"--KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)--The Japanese ruling circles are directly to blame for the fascist act of the Chon-Tu Hwan clique which passed a death sentence upon Kim Tae-chung.

As for the Japanese ruling circles, they are under unavoidable obligation and duty in view of international law to realise the reinstatement of Kim Tae-chung to his original status and practically save his life.

NODONG SINMUN October 1 stresses this in a commentary headlined "U.S. and Japanese ruling circles should lend ear to the indignant voice of the world."

The commentary says:

If the Japanese ruling circles had solved the past Kim Tae-chung kidnap case committed by traitor Pak Chong-hui in such a fair way as could be accepted by the peoples of Korea and Japan and world public and had not made an illegal "political settlement" with the South Korean puppets, the fate of Kim Tae-chung would not have been in the present state.

If the Japanese ruling circles admit that Kim Tae-chung kidnap case was a wanton infringement upon the sovereignty of Japan and it was their grave mistake that they have not solved this case satisfactorily. There can be no ground for them not to take a strong attitude and a proper step to re-examine the "political settlement" without hesitation.

Nevertheless, the Japanese ruling circles have not taken a proper step, merely saying in an ambiguous term that they are "deeply concerned" under the preposterous pretext of "non-interfernce in others internal affairs" in the whole course from the time when Kim Tae-chung was illegally arrested to his trial and the passing of a death sentence upon him.

Public opinion in Japan is now strongly criticizing the Japanese authorities and calling them to account for assuming an indifferent attitude toward the Kim Tae-chung question and overlooking the Chon Tu-hwan clique's fascist repression of Kim Tae-chung.

But, the Japanese authorities, far from lending an ear to this opinion, are dispatching one after another various missions to South Korea to openly give political, economic and military support to the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

When traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who dyed his hands and feet with the blood of people, took the seat of the puppet "president" by means of violence and fraudulence, it was none other than the Japanese authorities who "congratulated" him before anyone else and it is also the Japanese authorities who sent the former minister of defence and the former prime minister to South Korea to promise to give "aid" to Chon Tu-hwan the bandit, and strengthen the "South Korea-Japan fusion" with the military fascists.

The attitude of the Japanese ruling quarters to the Kim Tae-chung question shows that they are zealously backing the Chon Tu-hwan clique in an attempt to maintain South Korea permanently as a commodity market, an object of investment of capital and a supplier of cheap labour force.

CSO: 4120

TAEKWONDO GROUP IN U.S. VISITS NORTH KOREA

Chong Chun-ku Attends Exhibition

SK240457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 24 (KCNA)--The Taekwondo Exhibition Group led by Mr Choe Hong-hui gave its premier at the Pyongyang indoor stadium on September 23.

It was watched by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki; Ho Chong-suk, director of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Hong Ki-mun, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Kim Yu-son, chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee; Kim Tuk-chun, its vice-chairman; Wang Kyong-hak, Vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative Committee; and other personages concerned and a large number of working people in the city.

Mr Choe Hong-ui, publisher of "Paedal Singo" and chairman of the International Taekwondo Federation, saw the performance in company with them.

Kim Yu-son made a speech before the performance.

He said that Mr. Choe Hong-hui and the exhibition group were visiting the homeland in a significant period on the threshold of the historic sixth congress of the party which will record a new page in the proud annals of our fatherland. Whenever we sit together with compatriots from abroad, he said, we long for the brothers and sisters of the same blood in the south and feel our hearts burn fiercer with aspirations for national reunification.

National misfortunes must be dispelled in South Korea and our fatherland be reunified as early as possible, he stressed.

The visit of Mr Choe Hong-hui and the exhibition group to the homeland is a significant visit linked with the grand march of our nation towards the reunification of the country; he said.

Mr Choe Hong-hui spoke next.

Concluding his speech, he presented a hanging-roll bearing the words "Taekwondo" to the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee to commemorate the home-visit.

A member of the Taekwondo exhibition group Yi Ki-ha recited a poem written by members of the group with warm love for the fatherland and ardent aspirations for national reunification.

Then followed the exhibition performance.

The spectators sent warm applause each time the performers showed their good skill.

Kim Il Views Performance

SK290410 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 29 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)--The Taekwondo exhibition group led by Mr Choe Hong-hui gave its last performance at the Pyongyang indoor stadium on September 28.

Seeing the performance were Comrade Kim Il, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, vice-president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Ho Chong-suk, director of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Hong Ki-mun, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Kim Yu-sun, chairman, and Kim Tuk-chun, vice-chairman, of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee; Wang Kyong-hak, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative Committee; other personages concerned and a large number of working people in the city.

Mr Choe Hong-hui, publisher of "Paedal Sinbo" and chairman of the International Taekwondo Federation, also watched the performance.

Foreign diplomatic envoys and embassy officials of various countries in Pyongyang also saw it.

The performers well exhibited various movements and skills reflecting the national spirit and resourcefulness.

"Tongiltul" reflecting their desire to accelerate national reunification, the cherished desire of our nation, was warmly acclaimed by the spectators.

When the performers concluded "Tongiltul" and shouted "long live General Kim Il-song!" and "long live national reunification!" the entire spectators rose to their feet and clapped their hands.

At the beginning and end of the performance Yi Ki-ha, member of the Taekwondo exhibition group, recited "Land of My Fatherland" and "The Fatherland Is One," poems by the exhibition group.

The spectators enthusiastically acclaimed the performers each time they displayed excellent skill.

Group Tours DPRK Sites

SK291235 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)--Mr Choe Hong-hui, publisher of "Paedal Sinbo" and chairman of the International Taekwondo Federation, and the Taekwondo exhibition group led by him toured Wonsan and Mt Kumgang-san from September 23 to 25 and gave an exhibition performance at the gymnasium of the Wonsan Youth Hall.

Mr Choe Hong-hui and his party were invited to a party arranged by the Kangwon Provincial Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee. At the party Mr. Choe Hong-hui said: We clearly understood that the people in the homeland sincerely desire reunification. Our minds had been preoccupied so far with their thought about "southward invasion." But, while seeing what has been built and is being built by the people in the homeland this time, we could clearly confirm that they have no intention of "southward invasion."

We believe that the homeland owes all its amazing development to the far-sightedness and ardent patriotism of the Great President Kim Il-song. I propose a toast to the good health and long life of President Kim Il-song, the great leader. The members of the exhibition group raised glasses to the good health and long life of the Great Leader President Kim Il-song who afforded them an opportunity to visit the homeland and takes warm care of them, and sang in chorus "Song of General Kim Il-song" with the ardent feelings of reverence.

While visiting various places, they expressed reverence for the great leader. Choe son-tok, a member of the group, said: In the north all the people are firmly united around President Kim Il-song. We can see that the north has great strength , a clear goal and a bright vista for the future.

Member of the group Yim Won-sop said: Indeed, happy are the people in the homeland who attend the Great President Kim Il-song. It is the greatest pride and honour for us abroad to hold President Kim Il-song in high esteem.

Han Sam-su, a member of the group, said: What I felt most deeply here is that the entire people in the north are closely united as one man around President Kim Il-song. This is what the south fears most.

The people in the north are equally well-off, knowing no gap between the rich and the poor, they are proud and boastful of their own things, they are capable of making everything by their own efforts and are full of confidence.

Mr Choe Hong-hui and his party made up their mind to actively strive for national reunification, expressing full support to the policy of the DPRK government for national reunification.

Stating that what he felt most strongly during his visit is that they also have the fatherland, the most powerful fatherland with a bright future, Mr Choe Hong-hui said: Reunification must be realized and we think that we must see its realisation during our lifetime. Therefore, I am resolved to contribute to national reunification with Taekwondo.

A member of the group said: There is the "Unification Board" in the south. But its aim is not to reunify the fatherland. For it is not studying how to reunify the country but is engrossed in phrase-mongering about the existence of heterogeneity between the north and south, claiming that it should be done away with prior to reunification.

If so, it would take another 35 years to do away with this heterogeneity which came into being due to the 35 year-long division. This is nothing but opposing reunification. If they want reunification, they should apply a catalyst to remove the heterogeneity for speedy fusion, but they are reluctant to do so.

The assertion of the north with regard to reunification is a hundred times just, the south is not prepared for reunification. The hurdle is the present rulers of the south, the United State and Japan which manipulate them behind the scene like Hirobumi Ito are also an obstacle, so we must oppose the United States and Japan.

A member of the group said they say for themselves during the current visit that the north is not making preparations for a war though the south is stepping them up. The exhibition group visited the Pyongyang Fruit Farm on September 26. It also inspected the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital. The members of the group unanimously expressed admiration, saying that the building of the maternity hospital is ultra modern and its facilities are latest one.

Chong Hae-su, a member of the group, pointed out that all the facilities are up to the world's high standard, he said: They suffer nothing by comparison in the world, superior, indeed, is the public health system of the north. Here doctors call on sick persons, this system is worthy of emulation for anyone.

The fatherland is the best in the world also in that a complete free medical treatment system is in force. Member of the group Choe Son-tok said: During our current visit I clearly realized the economic might of the north, the economy of the south is one standing on the sand, but the economy of the north is one built on solid concrete.

Pyongyang Mass Welcoming Meeting

SK300414 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)--A Pyongyang mass meeting welcoming Mr Choe Hong-hui, publisher of "Paedal Sinbo" and chairman of the International Taegwondo Federation, and his party, on a visit to the homeland,

was held at the Peoples Palace of Culture on September 29. Placed on the platform was a portrait of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song. Present at the meeting were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ku and Ho Chong-suk, director of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Hongku-mun, vice-chairman of the committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Kim Yu-sun, chairman, and Kim Tuk-chu, vice-chairman, of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee; Wang Kyong-hak, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative Committee; and other personages concerned and working people in the city. Hong Ki-mun spoke first at the meeting. He said:

The current visit of Mr Choe Hong-hui to the homeland clearly showed that though we are living in different lands and there are differences between us in idea and ideology, if we love the country and the nation and want reunification, we can understand and unite with each other on the basis of one common idea, a national idea.

We highly appraise the determination and will of Mr Choe Hong-hui and the exhibition group members to contribute to national reunification through Taegwondo as an expression of the noble patriotism for the country and the nation.

Owing to the fascist, splittist and anti-communist confrontation manoeuvres perpetrated by the Chon Tu-hwan group under the manipulation of outside forces, today very grave obstacles have been laid on the road to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he noted, and said: We can never remain an onlooker at the danger of permanent split befalling the country and the nation and the tragic reality of South Korea where the people are failing again a victim to the fascist dictatorship.

Our meeting with Mr Choe Hong-hui this time showed that even though there may be differences in ideology and view and religious belief, people who are truly desirous of the reunification of the country and concerned for the future destiny of the nation, can unite their will and efforts on the basis of the idea of great national unity and do work beneficial to the reunification of the country.

He continued: We hold that in South Korea the "yusin system" should be abolished, the "martial law" be lifted and Kim Tae-chung and other democratic figures illegally condemned to penalties be released, demand the United States and Japan to stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea, discontinue encouraging the Chon Tu-hwan clique and demand the United States, in particular, to withdraw its troops from South Korea without delay.

Noting that the general situation at home and abroad is now developing in favour of the cause of the reunification of our fatherland, he stressed: The firm political and ideological unity of our people centering around the great leader and the successes made by our people through their creative labour constitute firm wherewithal for the reunification of the country.

Mr. Choe Hong-hui spoke next.

After the meeting the attendants saw a music and dance performance given by artists of Pyongyang.

Tours of Pyongyang, Local Sites

SK301036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)--Mr Choe Hong-hui, publisher of "Paedal Sinbo" and chairman of the International Taekwondo Federation and the Takewondo Exhibition Group led by him toured various places in Pyongyang and local areas.

The exhibition group visited the Kim Il-song University on September 27. A member of the exhibition group said: The Kim Il-song University is truly grand. Seeing this university alone, we can realise that the question of education has been fully solved in the homeland. The north where there was not a single university under the Japanese imperialist rule has today more than 160 universities and colleges. Wonderful, indeed. This shows that the future of the homeland is bright.

The exhibition group also visited the Chongsan Cooperative Farm. Chong Hae-su, member of the exhibition group, said: How can President Kim Il-song so correctly judge work in all fields and guide it; he is an extraordinary, great person whom no one can match. Saying that the countryside is highly developed, a member of the exhibition group stressed that the south is far behind the north in all aspects.

The members of the exhibition group gave their impressions of the visit to the homeland.

Yi Sok-hui, member of the exhibition group, said: I feel confidence at the thought that I have the homeland. I am convinced that the reunification of the country will certainly be realised as there is the great President Kim Il-song.

A member of the exhibition group said: In the north, I saw there are the great leader and a great people. I take great national pride in this, he stressed.

On the evening of September 27 Mr Choe Hong-hui and his party visited the Mansudae Art Theatre and appreciated the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise." After appreciating the performance, Mr Choe Hong-hui said: The "operas" of the West show killing and beating man, but the art of the homeland is one fostering noble patriotism and lofty spirit and morality in men. He continued: It is a great masterpiece, it is a masterpiece reflecting the reality where things have been created from nothing. I was so fascinated that I cannot find proper words. In the world there is no theatre which can stand comparison with this. Indeed, there is no theatre in the world so wonderful as this theatre.

Mr Choe Hong-hui and his party visited the Pyongyang Students and Childrens Palace and appreciated a performance of its art circle members on September 28. Mr Choe Hong-hui said: During my visit to the homeland this time, I saw a heaven on earth. Touring Pyongyang and local areas, I thought a heaven is not in other places but is here. I was truly struck with admiration. I clearly felt, seeing this place, how splendid the educational system established by the president is. Indeed, it is a superior educational system.

A member of the exhibition group said: The children in the homeland are learning fine skill and art without paying even a penny. The system of the north is truly wonderful.

Mr. Choe Hong-hui visited his native place.

Mr Choe Hong-hui and his party were also invited to see an acrobatic performance.

Speech by Taekwondo Group Head

SK300507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)--Mr Choe Hong Hui, publisher of "Paedal Sinbo" and chairman of the International Taekwondo Federation, made a speech at a Pyongyang mass meeting held on September 29 to welcome him and his party on a visit to the homeland.

He said: I extend deepest thanks to respected and beloved President Kim Il-song for personally receiving me, a man of no importance, and giving me precious words and arranging even a luncheon for me, busy as he was with state affairs with the historic sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea just at hand.

I visited Mangyongdae and realized for myself that the two house sites in Mangyongdae on the bank of River Taedong-gang are indeed a place where the leader of the whole world could be produced.

From olden times people had aspired after a society rich in food, clothing and housing. I clearly understood that such ideal society has become a splendid reality here in the north.

The south has become a garbage dump of outside forces. Rivers and mountains are being devastated and even the Japs are riding on the back of the nation. Contrary to this, rivers and mountains are indeed, beautiful and well afforested and adjusted in the north, so that clean water and magnificent buildings can be seen in all parts. Seeing these things, we cannot but have national pride.

When we heard all people, young and old, whom we met and call for the country's reunification, the cherished desire of the nation, we realise

that all the talk of the rulers in the south was a lie and we had done well to visit the homeland this time.

We deeply thought that the nation is the same and so is the land in the north and the south and then why such reality is impossible in the south and reached a conclusion that after all, there is no leader in the south.

You have lived a very happy life. Only under the guidance of the great leader General Kim Il-song who enforces an independent policy on the basis of the chuche idea could you give full play to your talent and could such reality of today be built. Should you alone have this honour. Can't the people in the south enjoy it and can't we hand this down to the whole land generation after generation? To answer this question is our common duty and common task, I think.

We have realised this time that we should make a new determination to destroy the artificial truce line at an early date. Of course, it is not that there is no one desirous of unification in the south. There are many. It is because a handful of a murderous gang is obstructing the unification and, behind it, a dark shadow is backing the Chon Tu-hwan group. That unification has not yet been realised, I think.

We know that we should reunify the country by our own efforts and no country will realize it in our stead and even if others realize it for us, they will do so only to divide our country again. Experience over the past 70 odd years gives us a living lesson on this matter.

I have many acquaintances in the United States. Upon returning there, I will make efforts, saying and appealing to them and convincing them that if they truly love the Korean nation as they say they love Korea and her people, they should make the U.S. troops withdraw from our territory at an early date to let the Korean people solve their problem by themselves. And I will also warn Japan, our old enemy who made our forefathers languish in the past and is watching for a chance to make us languish forever.

I will say: You were defeated in the past because you swallowed up what you should not do. If you attempt to swallow our territory and our nation again, you will die. No matter how hard foreign forces scheme to swallow up the southern half, the public opinion of the world will never allow it.

We will tighten our belts again and advance step by step to the approaching unification. Then we are convinced that the day of unification will surely come that much earlier, in a few years to come.

My party is leaving here after clearly seeing the world-startling reality in which grand buildings have mushroomed and tremendous changes have taken place in all domains as we see today here in the north and where everything was levelled to the ground by hails of shells and naval bombardment during the past war.

And I am leaving after clearly seeing here the noble fraternal love for constructing solid buildings under a far-reaching plan and handing them down to our posterity.

We are leaving here with satisfaction, thinking that we also have our homeland which is standing on a strong foundation and whose future is bright, he declared.

CSO: 4120

INDONESIAN LEGISLATORS VISIT NORTH KOREA

Legislators Arrive

SK280856 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0833 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA)--A delegation of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia headed by His Excellency Daryatmo, its speaker, arrived in Pyongyang on September 27 by plane for a goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

His Excellency speaker Daryatmo and his wife were accompanied by Sugiharto, chief of Golkar faction; Hardjantho Sumodisastro, chief of the Indonesian Democratic Party faction; Amir Datuk Palindih, chief of the Second Committee of the House of Representatives; and others.

Placed at the airport were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of His Excellency Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia.

At the airport a large number of people warmly welcomed the guests coming to our country carrying with them the friendly sentiments of the Indonesian people.

The delegation was met at the airport by Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly of the DPRK Hwang Chang-Yop and his wife, Vice-chairman Ho Chong-suk, Minister of Finance Yun Ki-chong and Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il [title as received].

The delegation was also met by Ambassador R. Kusumahardja Djundjunan and officials of the Indonesian embassy here.

Meeting With SPA Leaders

SK280901 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0845 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA)--Hwang Chong-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly, on September 27 met

and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia which paid a courtesy call on him.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by His Excellency Speaker Daryatmo and Indonesian Ambassador to our country R. Kusumahardja Djundjunan.

Vice-chairman of the SPA Standing Committee Ho Chong-suk, Minister of Finance Yun Ki-chong and Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il were on hand.

Party for Legislators

SK281128 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0905 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA)--The Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly on the evening of September 27 arranged a party at the Peoples Palace of Culture in honour of the delegation of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia on a goodwill visit to our country.

Invited to the party were head of the delegation His Excellency Daryatmo, its speaker, and his wife and members of the delegation and Indonesian Ambassador to our country R. Kusumahardja Djundjunan.

Present there were Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly Hwang Chang-yop and his wife and its vice-chairman Ho Chong-suk, Minister of Finance Yun Ki-chong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il and other personages concerned.

Chairman Hwang Chang-yop spoke first at the party.

He said that the delegations visit to Korea would be an important occasion in strengthening the friendly relations between the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia and the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly of the DPRK and further deepening the excellent bonds of friendship existing between the two peoples.

Developing non-aligned countries, our two countries have established close relations of friendship and cooperation for the commonness of the past position and the commonness of the present struggle for the building of a new life, he said, and stressed: the bonds of our friendship are being further consolidated through the common struggle against all forms of domination and subjugation and for safeguarding the national sovereignty of the country and defending world peace and security, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism, independence and non-alignment.

Pointing out that this was well expressed by the brisk exchanges of friendship delegations in various fields between the two countries and by their mutual cooperation and concerted action as genuine non-aligned countries in the international arena, he said: your government and people expressed support and sympathy for the struggle of our government and people to achieve the cause of national reunification, the greatest desire of our nation.

He continued: All this shows that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries fully accord with the interests of the two peoples and with the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement and the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will continue to expand and develop as in the past.

During the Third Five-Year Plan, your people are registering many successes in the building of the national economy and national culture, while laying main emphasis on consolidating the national independence of the country and on the development of agriculture for attaining self-sufficiency in food, he noted, and said: "Our people are rejoiced as over their own over the successes made by your people and sincerely wish them greater success in the future.

He declared: We are well aware of the efforts of Asean member nations to achieve peace, stability and neutrality in Southeast Asia and support them.

His Excellency Speaker Daryatmo spoke next. He pointed out that the purpose of the delegations visit is to further develop the friendly relations between the Republic of Indonesia and the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

Noting that the Republic of Indonesia and the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea have many common points, he said: As a member state of the non-aligned movement, we want a world where mankind lives in peace.

Indonesia maintains an independent and active political stand in the non-aligned movement and develops relations with other countries on this principle, he stated, and continued: The political principle upheld by us is to solve problems not by means of violence but through negotiation.

Peace can be guaranteed only when there is no violence and each nation can build a prosperous and happy country by itself only when there is peace.

Pointing out that Indonesia respects other countries in accordance with the independent and active policy, he declared: we do not interfere in other countries internal affairs and do not want others to interfere in our internal affairs.

Saying that Indonesia is now carrying out the Third Five-Year Plan, he went on: What is important in carrying out the plan is the stability of the nation.

The stability of the nation can be achieved only when its region is stable, and regional stability and peace cannot be guaranteed without an atmosphere of peace among nations.

The participants toasted the friendship and unity between the Korean and Indonesian peoples, the good health and long life of the respected and beloved leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of His Excellency esteemed President Suharto.

Meeting With SPA Standing Committee

SK292205 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)--Talks between the delegation of the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the delegation of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia were held in Pyongyang on September 29.

Present at the talks on our side were Chairman of the SPA Standing Committee Hwang Chang-yop, its Vice-Chairman Ho Chong-suk, Minister of Finance Yun Ki-chong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il and other personages concerned.

Present on the opposite side were head of the delegation His Excellency Daryatmo, speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia; Sugiharto, chief of Golkar Faction, Hardjantho Sumodisastro, chief of the Indonesian Democratic Party Faction, Amir Datuk Palindih, chief of the Second Committee, of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia; and others.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Tour of DPRK

SK291200 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)--The delegation of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia headed by His Excellency Daryatmo, its speaker, on a goodwill visit to our country, went to Mangyongdae on September 28.

Hearing about the immortal revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the delegation went round with keen interest historical mementoes carefully preserved in the native house in Mangyongdae.

The guests posed for a photograph in front of the native house in commemoration of their visit to Mangyongdae.

The head of the delegation stressed that through their visit to Mangyongdae they came to have a better knowledge of the history of Korea, especially, the revolutionary history of the great leader.

The delegation was accompanied by Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly, and Cho Kyu-il, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs.

The delegation visited the Chongsan Cooperative Farm.

After inspecting the Chongsanri Revolutionary Museum and Kindergarten, the guests went round fields of the farm where autumn harvesting was in full swing.

The head of the delegation left a souvenir at the farm.

Earlier, the guests inspected the Kiyang irrigation setups.

Meeting With Pak Chong-Chol

SK300345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)--Vice-President Pak Song-chol on September 29 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia which paid a courtesy call on him.

Present there were head of the delegation His Excellency Speaker Daryatmo and his wife and the members of the delegation.

Also present were Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly, and his wife, Iho Kyuwail, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs, and an official of the Indonesian Embassy in Pyongyang.

Delegation Hosts Party

SK020429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA)--Head of the Delegation of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia His Excellency Daryatmo, its speaker, arranged a party at the Ongnyugwan restaurant on the evening of October 1 upon the conclusion of the delegations visit to our country.

Invited to the party were Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly Hwang Chang-yop and his wife, Vice-Chairman of the SPA Standing Committee Ho Chong-suk, Minister of Finance Yun Ki-chong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il and other personages concerned.

Present on the occasion were the wife of His Excellency Speaker Daryatmo and members of the delegation, Indonesian Ambassador to Korea R. Kusumahardja Djundjunan and embassy officials.

His Excellency Speaker Daryatmo spoke at the party. We, he said, will always remember that His Excellency the great President Kim Il-song received us. He said that the delegations' visit to Korea would contribute to making closer the friendly relations between the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia and the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and further developing the friendly relations between the peoples.

He said that he would convey the greetings of the great President Kim Il-song to President Suharto.

Chairman Hwang Chang-yop spoke next. He said that the visit to Korea by the delegation of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia headed by His Excellency speaker marked an important occasion in further expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries in various fields.

The Korean people, he stated, will energetically strive to strengthen friendship with the Indonesian people and build an independent and prosperous, new Asia under the banner of independence, sovereignty and non-alignment.

The participants raised glasses to the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Indonesian peoples, the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of His Excellency respected President Suharto.

CSO: 4120

JSP DELEGATION VISITS NORTH KOREA

Meets With Kim Yong-nam

SK290356 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0314 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Yong-nam on September 28 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of peasant activists of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Taro Yamaguchi, member of the Central Executive Committee of the JSP and director of the Department of Peasants and Fishermen.

Present there were personages concerned.

Delegation Hosts Party

SK300938 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)--The delegation of Peasant Activists of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Taro Yamaguchi, member of the Central Executive Committee and director of the Department of Peasants and Fishermen of the Japan Socialist Party, arranged a party at the Ongnyugwan restaurant on the evening of September 29 on the conclusion of its visit to our country.

Taro Yamaguchi spoke first, saying that during their stay in Korea, they went round a cooperative farm, irrigation setups, educational institutions and others to see the brilliant successes made by the DPRK in socialist construction, he said: We were convinced that the Korean people will surely overfulfill the second seven-year plan.

The Korean peoples struggle for national reunification should be turned into a struggle of the world people, he noted, and said: The Japan Socialist Party will take the lead, together with the Korean people, in the struggle for the reunification of Korea.

He said that he would make efforts to further strengthen the solidarity between the Japan Socialist Party and the Workers Party of Korea and between the Japanese and Korean peoples.

Hyon Chun-kuk spoke next. He said: During the delegations visit to Korea, we understood each other more deeply and reaffirmed the resolute stand of the two parties determined to oppose the U.S. imperialists aggressive policy and continue to struggle hand in hand for peace, democracy, independence, sovereignty and social progress.

Noting that the delegations visit to Korea contributed to further consolidating and developing the excellent friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and deepening the sentiments of trust between the Korean and Japanese peoples, he said, we are very satisfied with this.

The attendants raised glasses to the further development of the friendly relations between the Workers Party of Korea and the Japan Socialist Party, the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health of Mr Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party.

Group Ends Visit

SK010005 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)--The delegation of Peasant Activists of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Taro Yamaguchi, member of the Central Executive Committee and director of the Department of Peasants and Fishermen of the Japan Socialist Party, left here on September 30 by plane.

During its stay the delegation visited Mangyongdae and inspected the Chongsan copperative farm, the Kiyang irrigation setups, the Pyongyang hot-house farm, educational institutions and various other places.

CSO: 4120

FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY HEAD MEETS KWP DELEGATION

SK260007 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA)--Georges Marchais, general secretary of the Communist Party of France, on September 13 met the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea which had taken part in the festival of L'HUMANITE, the organ of the Communist party of France, according to a report.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Kim Il-song to the general secretary.

The general secretary expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the head of the delegation to convey his wholehearted greetings to the great leader.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

The DPRK Exhibition Hall drew large crowds of visitors at the site of the festival functions, placed in the exhibition hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

On display there were his immortal classic works and industrial art objects of our country.

During the festival many political and public figures of France waged an extensive movement calling for the release of Kim Tae-chung and suspension of economic dealings between France and South Korea.

Speaking at a mass meeting held on September 14 in celebration of the festival, the general secretary of the Communist Party of France denounced the fascist suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan gang of murderers in South Korea.

CSO: 4120

ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY HEAD MEETS KWP DELEGATION

SK260013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 211 [number incomplete] GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA)--Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, on September 14 met the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea which had participated in the festival of the L'UNITA, the organ of the party, according to a report.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the general secretary of the Italian Communist Party.

The general secretary expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the head of the delegation to convey sincere greetings of his party's leadership and himself to the great leader.

He wished greater successes to the Korean people in their struggle for the revolution and construction and declared that the Italian Communist Party would, as in the past, so in the future, too, extend invariable support to the Korean peoples struggle for the independent reunification of the country.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Speaking at the closing ceremony of the L'UNITA festival on September 14, the general secretary of the Italian Communist Party expressed deep apprehensions for the suppression of South Korean democratic figures by the Chon Tu-hwan murderous gang.

During the festival, the exhibition hall of our country drew a large crowd of people.

Placed in the exhibition hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

On display were immortal classic works of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song and handiworks of our country.

A signature campaign of public figures for rescuing Kim Tae-chung was waged briskly during the festival.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

ARCHITECTS' RETURN FROM USSR--Pyongyang September 18--The delegation of the Korean Architects' Union headed by Kim Ung-sang returned home from the Soviet Union on September 17 by air. [Text] [SK242359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 17 Sep 80 SK]

KAMPUCHEA'S AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA)--Premier Yi Chong-ok on September 25 met and had a talk with Sam San, Ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to Korea, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il and an official of the Democratic Kampuchean Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK260809 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 26 Sep 80] Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA) --Vice-President Kang Yang-uk on September 25 met and had a talk with Sam San, ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to our country, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il and an official of the Democratic Kampuchean Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK260808 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 26 Sep 80]

MEETING MARKING HUNGARIAN ARMY DAY--Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA)--A meeting was held at the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School on September 25 to mark day of the armed forces of the Hungarian Peoples Republic. The meeting was attended by the teachers and students of the school and Janos Stuhan, military attache of the Hungarian Embassy in Pyongyang, and its official. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. Earlier, a soldiers meeting was held at the unit of the Korean Peoples Army to which Comrade Yi Sok belongs. [Text] [SK260459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 26 Sep 80]

NEW EGYPTIAN ENVOY--Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA)--Muhammad 'Abd Ar-Rahman 'Abd As-salam newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to our country, presented the letter of credence to the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, on September 25. Present on the occasion were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok and officials of the Egyptian Embassy in Pyongyang. After receiving the credentials, the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador. [Text] [SK260520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 26 Sep 80]

YUGOSLAV JOURNALISTS MEET SPA CHAIRMAN--Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly, on September 26 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Federation of Yugoslav journalists headed by Olga Petrovic, President of the Committee of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro for Information. Present on the occasion were personage concerned Pak Chae-u and Yugoslav Ambassador to Korea Tode Vardziski. [Text] [SK262230 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 26 Sep 80]

SOVIET FILM SHOW--Pyongyang September 26--A film reception on the 22nd Olympiad was hosted by the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang on September 25. Personages concerned were invited to the film reception. Present there were Ambassador G. A. Kriulin and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang. The attendants saw a Soviet film on the 22nd Olympiad. [Text] [SK260724 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 26 Sep 80 SK]

GDR ENVOY'S PRESS CONFERENCE--Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA)--Dietrich Jarck, Ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, called a press conference at the Embassy on September 25 on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic. Present at the press conference were newspaper and news agency reporters in Pyongyang. Dietrich Jarck addressed the press conference. He introduced successes achieved by the GDR people in various fields, political, economic and cultural, under the leadership of the Socialist Unity of Party of Germany. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 26 Sep 80 SK]

YUGOSLAV JOURNALISTS DEPART--Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA)--The delegation of the federation of Yugoslav journalists headed by Olga Petrovic, president of the Committee of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro for Information, left Pyongyang by train on September 27. The delegation was been off at Pyongyang railway station by personages concerned and Yugoslav ambassador to our country Tode Vardziski. During its stay here the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and went round the Korean Revolution Museum, the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum and other places. [Text] [SK280924 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 28 Sep 80]

KWP DELEGATION RETURNS--Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA)--The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Yang Hyong-sop, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Academy of Social Sciences, returned home on September 27 by plane after visiting Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Senegal and Cameroon. The delegation was met at the airport by Kang Sok-Sung, Yu-Hwa-son and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK280922 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 28 Sep 80]

MESSAGE TO HUNGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER--Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)--General O. Chin-u, Minister of Peoples Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to General Lajos Czinege, Minister of Defence of the Hungarian Peoples Republic, on the army day of the HPR. The message says that the Hungarian Peoples Army has defended the gains of the revolution and reliably safeguarded the

endeavours of its people for the building of a new life, smashing all the subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the class enemies at home and abroad. Expressing the conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations forged between the armies of the two countries in the common struggle against imperialism will grow stronger and develop in the future, the message sincerely wishes the defence minister and the men and officers of the Hungarian Peoples Army new success in the work for implementing the decision of the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. [Text] [SK290405 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 29 Sep 80]

DELEGATION RETURN FROM USSR--Pyongyang, September 29--The delegation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Kim Sang-chun which had attended celebrations of the 32d anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea held in the Soviet Union returned home on September 28. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 29 Sep 80 SK]

LIBYAN AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION--Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)--An agricultural delegation of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya headed by Abdullah al-Jahmi, under-secretary of the Secretariat of Agriculture and Land Reclamation of the SPLAJ, arrived in Pyongyang on September 29 by air. [Text] [SK292214 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 29 Sep 80]

SPA DELEGATION--Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)--The delegation of the parliamentary group of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea headed by Ku Il-son , deputy to the Supreme Peoples Assembly, returned home on September 29 by air after attending the 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference which was held in the German Democratic Republic. [Text] [SK010010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 30 Sep 80]

PAKISTAN TRADE DELEGATION--Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)--The Government Trade Delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan headed by Izharul Haque, secretary of the Ministry of Commerce of Pakistan, left Pyongyang on September 30 by air. During its stay in our country, the delegation visited Mangyongdae and inspected the Korean Central History Museum, the Pyongyang Students and Childrens Palace, the Pyongyang Metro and other places. [Text] [SK010007 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 30 Sep 80]

HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL DELEGATION TO HUNGARY--Pyongyang October 2--A hydrometeorological delegation of our country headed by Paek Ok-hyon left Pyongyang on October 1 by air to attend the 8th meeting of the Directors of Hydrometeorological Bureaus of Socialist Countries to be held in Hungary. [Text] [SK020708 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 1 Oct 80 SK]

ENVOY TO BOTSWANA -Pyongyang October 2--Q.K.J. Masire, president of Botswana, met DPRK ambassador to his country Chae Hwa-sop on September 25, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed friendly regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the friendly greetings and asked the ambassador to convey his friendly greetings to the great leader. The president hoped for the peaceful reunification of Korea. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 1 Oct 80 SK]

ENVOY TO ST. LUCIA--Pyongyang October 2--Prime Minister of St. Lucia Allan Louisy recently met DPRK Ambassador to his country Yi Chun-ok, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to the great leader. The prime minister heartily wished the great leader good health and a long life for the happiness of the Korean people and the reunification of Korea. He expressed the belief that the relations between the two countries would grow stronger. He expressed regret at the fact that a large number of people are being murdered in South Korea and Korea has yet been reunified and said that St. Lucia expresses support to the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country and hopes for the early reunification of Korea. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 1 Oct 80 SK]

DPRK-NICARAGUA CULTURAL AGREEMENT--Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA)--An agreement on cultural cooperation between the government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the government of the National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua was concluded in Managua on September 24, according to a report. The agreement was signed by the DPRK ambassador to Nicaragua on our side and the foreign minister of Nicaragua on the opposite side. [Text] [SK020437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 2 Oct 80]

DPRK-KUWAIT CULTURAL AGREEMENT--Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA)--An agreement on cultural cooperation between the governments of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the state of Kuwait was signed in the capital of Kuwait on September 23, according to a report. The agreement was signed by the DPRK ambassador to Iraq and the General Secretary of the National Council of Culture, Art and Literature of the State of Kuwait. [Text] [SK020441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 2 Oct 80]

CSO: 4120

MALAYSIA WANTS DPRK'S IRON, STEEL, CEMENT, HYDROELECTRIC EXPERTISE

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 27 Aug 80 pp 1, 20

[Text]

NORTH Korea has expressed keen interest in supplying iron and steel products and cement to Malaysia. It has also offered to provide expertise in the building of hydroelectric power stations.

The offer was made during discussions between North Korea Vice-Premier Mr Kim Gyong Ryon and senior officials of Pernas Trading Sdn. Bhd.

However, the North Korean visitors were also interested in buying more rubber, palm oil and timber from Malaysia, said Encik Annuar bin Datuk Hussin, executive director of Pernas Trading.

North Korea's major imports from Malaysia so far have been rubber, of which about 10,000 tons were purchased recently, and palm oil. But the potential is greater because North Korean industries presently absorb 80,000 to 90,000 tons of rubber a year and this is expected to double by 1984.

Encik Annuar said that talks between Pernas Trading and senior officials from the North Korean Embassy began last year, but were intensified this year as a result of the trade agreement signed by Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad, in Pyongyang last June.

Before the agreement, Malaysia's trade with North Korea was negligible. In 1978, total trade amounted to $6.3 million, which is 0.019 per cent of Malaysia's world trade.

Malaysia exported $2.2 million worth of goods to North Korea and imported $4.1 million worth in return, mainly iron and steel ingots, lead and zinc, chemicals and unmilled maize. Total trade between the two countries reached its highest level in 1979 amounting to $16.2 million.

Encik Annuar hoped the agreement could help improve bilateral trade between the two countries and in this respect, Pernas Trading has a special role to play.

As a government trading organisation, Pernas Trading would, under the agreement, deal directly and exclusively with North Korea, regarding primary items such as steel and cement products, he added.

"As far as steel from North Korea is concerned, we have bought very little because we follow the British standards. As North Korean steel bars adopt neither British nor American standards, it is not very competitive. Moreover, as most of the imported steel products are for government projects, they must conform to British standards," explained Encik Annuar.

But he added Pernas Trading would explore the possibility of selling North Korean steel bars to the private sector particularly housing developers as they are exempted from such requirements.

In the case of cement, he said that as Malaysia is presently not facing any shortage of the product, "there is limited scope for us to buy their cement."

"But their price of $4.80 per bag of cement including transport costs, is considered very cheap, way below our ceiling price of $8.20 per bag," said Encik Annuar, adding that this factor could be crucial in future talks should there be any short supply of cement.

North Korea is also keen to sell Malaysia more non-ferrous metals, farm implements, fertilisers, chemicals and food items but Encik Annuar said it is too early to determine whether the products have market potential in Malaysia.

"The North Koreans are very much interested in the area of hydro-electricity and the National Electricity Board (NEB) has kept in touch with them to look into this prospect," he said.

He said that North Korean expertise in hydroelectricity has developed to a very advanced stage because hydro power is widely used in that mountainous country.

He added that North Korea could help the NEB to meet energy requirements in Malaysia especially in the use of mini-hydro stations.

A technical mission from the Ministry of Trade and Industry will be going to North Korea before the end of the year to study mini-hydro projects, with a view to buying equipment for installing such plants here.

CSO: 4120

DPRK'S MINJU CHOSON SUPPORTS PDRY ANTI-IMPERIALIST STRUGGLE

SK281014 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0856 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA)--The Korean people fully support the just stand of the Government of Democratic Yemen clarified in its statement and bitterly denounce the U.S. imperialists war preparations against the Arab people including the people of Democratic Yemen.

So stresses MINJU CHOSON today in a signed commentary published in connection with the fact that the Government of Democratic Yemen recently issued a statement denouncing the United States for concluding a military agreement with Oman and stepping up war preparations in the Middle East.

The commentary, headlined "firm manifestation of anti-imperialist and independent stand," points out: the government of Democratic Yemen in its statement solemnly declared that it would discharge to the end its sacred duty to maintain peace in the Middle East and remove the sources of a war from this region.

This is a reflection of the firm stand of the government and People of Democratic Yemen against the imperialists aggression and intervention and for defending the independence and sovereignty of the country and the dignity of the nation and safeguarding peace and security in the Middle East.

It continues:

The United States is building and expanding military bases and hastening war preparations on a large scale in various areas and countries including Oman with the aim to occupy by force of arms and dominate the Indian Ocean countries and the Arab countries.

It is part of such war preparations that the United States concluded a military agreement with Oman and plans to build a military base there.

By building one more bridgehead for aggression in the Middle East the United States tries to intimidate the people of this region and stamp out their independence and sovereignty, plunder them of their natural resources and strangle the national liberation struggle of the Arab people with it as a base.

The struggle of the Democratic Yemeni People is enjoying the full support of the world progressive people for the justness of its cause, the commentary says, and goes on:

The United States must clearly realize that with its aggression and war preparations against the Arab people including the people of Democratic Yemen it is courting the strong protest and denunciation of the world people and making its position more difficult.

The United States must stop the arms buildup and the expansion of military bases in the Middle East and put an immediate end to the war preparations against the Arab people including the people of Democratic Yemen.

The people of Democratic Yemen will vigorously advance along the road they have already chosen to realise their desire for the building of a new society, not yielding to any machination of the imperialists.

CSO: 4120

DPRK PAPERS OBSERVE GUINEA-BISSAU NATIONAL DAY

SK241602 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 24 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today warmly greet the 7th anniversary of the independence and the founding of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

NODONG SINMUN, in a signed article titled "The Road of Anti-Imperialism and Independence Covered by the People of Guinea-Bissau Over the Past Seven Years" says:

The independence of the country and the founding of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau was a precious gain won by her people through a protracted heroic armed struggle and a historic event which brought about a fundamental change in their life.

Over the past seven years since the proclamation of independence the people of Guinea-Bissau have firmly defended the gains of the revolution from the subversive activities of the domestic and foreign enemies and achieved great successes in the struggle to liquidate the consequences of the colonial rule and build an independent national economy, the article notes, and continues:

Adhering to the principle of non-alignment, the government and people of Guinea-Bissau are developing the relations of friendship and cooperation with other countries and struggling against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the complete liberation of the African continent.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over all the achievements made by the people of Guinea-Bissau and express firm solidarity with their just struggle.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and Guinea-Bissau are growing stronger and developing day by day in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

In particular, the visit of President of the Council of State of Guinea-Bissau Luis Cabral to our country in November, 1979, was an event of weighty significance in developing and strengthening the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

The Korean people will make every effort in the future, too, to develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the people of Guinea-Bissau.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON titled "The People of Guinea-Bissau Greeting the 7th Anniversary of the Proclamation of the Republic" says: The Korean people wholeheartedly wish the people of Guinea-Bissau great success in the struggle for building a new, independent society.

CSO: 4120

PAPERS OBSERVE ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING OF MOZAMBIQUE ARMY

SK251539 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate articles to the 16th anniversary of the founding of the Liberation Peoples Forces of Mozambique.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says: The start of the first armed struggle on September 25, 1964, under the leadership of the FRELIMO was an epochal event which opened a new stage in the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle of the Mozambican people and a proclamation of the birth of their genuine armed forces.

Pointing out that the Mozambican people and the Liberation Peoples Forces have achieved national independence in June 1975 through their relentless struggle against the colonialists, it continues:

After the independence, the Mozambican people under the leadership of President Samora Moises Machel carried out the historic task of building a party and peoples government, making a big stride forward in liquidating the leftovers of the old colonial rule and building a new, independent society.

Today the Mozambican people and fighters of the Liberation Peoples Forces are energetically striving to realise the program of socialist construction set forth at the Third Congress of the FRELIMO and achieve the complete liberation of Africa, determinedly frustrating the ceaseless aggressive and subversive manoeuvres of the imperialists and racists.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced as over their own over the successes made by the Mozambican people and men and officers of the Liberation Peoples Forces in the struggle for defending the national independence and national sovereignty.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and two peoples are constantly developing favourably through the common struggle for sovereignty, independence and socialism.

The visit to Korea by President Samora Moises Machel in May 1978 marked an epochal occasion in developing the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The Korean people will in the future, too, make all efforts to develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Mozambican people.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says that the Korean people sincerely wish the Mozambican people greater success in the future struggle for building a new independent country.

CSO: 4120

DAILIES OBSERVE ANNIVERSARY OF NIGERIAN INDEPENDENCE

SK011538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)--Dailies here today dedicate articles to the 20th anniversary of the independence of Nigeria.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says:

There opened a road of social progress and building of a new life for the Nigerian people with the chains of imperialism and colonialism broken and the independence of the country won on October 1, 1960.

It goes on:

The Nigerian people dealt blows to the imperialists and colonialists through repeated struggles for gaining national independence and sovereignty, the imperialists were driven out of this country at last by the struggle of the Nigerian people that grew fiercer day by day.

Today the Nigerian people are registering successes in their endeavours to develop the national economy with their own efforts and resources.

Our people congratulate Nigerian people on their successes in the struggle for building a new life.

The Korean and Nigerian peoples established bonds of friendship long ago, though they are far away from each other with continents and oceans in between.

Believing that the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Nigerian people will develop more favourably in the future, the Korean people wish them success in their endeavours for building a new life.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says:

The Korean people believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples will, in the future, too, as in the past, grow stronger and develop in conformity with the principle and mutual interests of the non-aligned movement.

CSO: 4120

DPRK PAPERS MARK YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC NATIONAL DAY

SK261529 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA)--Papers here today carry articles observing the 18th anniversary of the victory of the revolution in the Yemen Arab Republic.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says that the victory of the revolution in the Yemen Arab Republic was a historic event which opened a road of a new worthwhile life to her people.

Noting that today the people of the Yemen Arab Republic under the leadership of President Ali Abdullah Saleh are exerting great efforts to do away with the backwardness of the economy and develop the national economy and have registered big successes in their endeavours, the article says:

Pursuing the independent external policy based on the principle of non-alignment, the government of the Yemen Arab Republic opposes imperialism and Zionism and fully supports the struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice at the success made by the people of the Yemen Arab Republic in the building of a new society.

The Korean people hope from the bottom of their heart that the friendly people of the Yemen Arab Republic will achieve greater successes in their future struggle for the development and prosperity of the country.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says that the Korean people who value the friendship with the people of the Yemen Arab Republic will strive to develop the cooperative relations between the two countries in the future, too.

END

CSO: 4120

JPRS 76673

22 October 1980

Korean Affairs Report

No. 107

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22 October 1980

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 107

CONTENTS

SOUTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

French Reporter Examines Current ROK Situation, U.S. Role
(Philippe Pons; LE MONDE, 9-11 Sep 80)..... 1

Chon Inspects Coal Mines, East Coast Fishing Villages
(HAPTONG, 6 Oct 80) 15

Briefs
Clergyman Booked 16

MILITARY AFFAIRS

Briefs
Illegal War Suppliers 17
Recovery of Arms 17

ECONOMY

Half of ROK Employees Paid Below Normal Living Expenses
(THE KOREA TIMES, 11 Sep 80) 18

Briefs
Damaged Crops 19
Oil Bill for 1981 19

FOREIGN TRADE

Briefs
Japanese Business Delegation 20

NORTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' Dedicates Articles to Revolutionary Fighter
(KCNA, 5 Oct 80) 21

'NODONG SINMUN' Editorials for June 1980
(Editorial Report) 23

September 'KULLOJA' Table of Contents Announced
(NODONG SINMUN, 10 Sep 80) 30

Briefs
Trade Union Meeting 31

ECONOMY

Government Leaders Attend Ceremonies Opening New Rail Lines
(Pyongyang Domestic Service, 3 Oct 80; KCNA, 6-8 Oct 80) 32

Nampo-Tongjon-ri Line Completion
Line Between Pukchong-Toksong Mine
Huichon-Manpo Line
Chongju-Chongsu Line

Fulfillment of '100-Day Battle' Assignments Reported
(KCNA, 4 Oct 80) 35

Modernization of Fishing Industry Viewed
(KCNA, 7 Oct 80) 38

Briefs
Taedonggang Power Station 40
Workers' Award Ceremony 40
Factory Paper Production 40

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Happy Life of People Noted
(KCNA, 6 Oct 80) 42

KOREANS IN JAPAN

'NODONG SINMUN' Article on Success of Chongnyon Cited
(KCNA, 3 Oct 80) 46

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Replies Received From SRV Leaders on National Day
(Pyongyang Domestic Service, 8 Oct 80;
KCNA, 9 Oct 80) 49

Kim Receives Reply
Yi Chong-ok Receives Reply

Greetings Exchanged on GDR Founding Day
(KCNA, 7, 8 Oct 80) 50

Yi Chong-ok's Greeting
Ho Tam's Greeting
Hwang Chang-yop's Greeting
Articles Dedicating National Day

Papers Hail Guinean President's Visit
(KCNA, 7 Oct 80) 52

Briefs
Libyan Agricultural Delegation 54
Romanian Premier's Message 54
Government Trade Delegation 54
Seychelles Education Ministry Delegation 54
Film Delegation 55
Egyptian Minister Greeted 55
CSSR Official Greeted 55
Ho Tam, Mexican Counterpart Greet 55
Message to Ugandan President 56
Polish Official Replies 56
CSSR Military Attache 56
Indonesian Government Delegation 56
Japanese Sports Team Invited 57

FOREIGN TRADE

Briefs
DPRK-Pakistan Trade Accord 58

INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

Dailies Mark Anniversary of Guinean Independence
(KCNA, 2 Oct 80) 59

Dailies Observe National Day of Lesotho
(KCNA, 4 Oct 80) 60

FRENCH REPORTER EXAMINES CURRENT ROK SITUATION, U.S. ROLE

Paris LE MONDE in French 9-11 Sep 80

[Article by Philippe Pons, special correspondent: "South Korea Called to Order"]

[9 Sep 80, pp 1, 7]

[Text] After several weeks of "social purification" leading to the dismissal of several thousand government employees judged "corrupt" or "incompetent," South Korea is now undergoing a vast campaign of "moralization" of public life. The regime of General Chon, who became chief of state on 27 August, is in fact preaching a "new order" of which an entirely military austerity is a part.

In recent days, the army has released some 9,000 "hooligans" after 4 weeks of "reeducation in the camps." In the same period, 175 individuals were convicted by a court martial as a result of their participation in the uprisings in Kwangju in May.

Our correspondent, Philippe Pons, describes the state of the South Korean society and economy more than 3 months after these troubles in this series of 3 articles.

I. The Army Against "Chaos"

Seoul--Caps with decorative braid on the visors and bemedaled uniforms on the one hand, and well-cut suits and dark glasses on the other: a few kilometers from the demilitarized zone which divides the Korean Peninsula in two along the 38th Parallel, staff generals and businessmen, symbolically flanking the few politicians present, were present on 22 August at the birth of the Chon regime.

The new master of South Korea, Gen Chon Tu-hwan, surrendered his four stars to make preparations to take over, on 1 September, the reins of a country reduced to silence. Once again, the military and industrial leaders in South Korea find themselves side by side in the unanimous rejection of

what they call "chaos." For the former it is in the name of a certain concept of order, in the guise of a "national mission," and for the latter, it is more prosaically to safeguard their interests, which they still prefer to see mishandled by generals with populist visions than challenged by workers' demands. Ten months almost to the day after the assassination of President Pak, who governed Korea for 18 years with an iron hand, another general has come to power.

The silence of certain Koreans, the evasive answers of others, the indifference or resignation of those who agree to discuss the situation in their country, are at odds with the publicity about demonstrations of support for the "new leader." In flag-bedecked Seoul, the assumption of his duties by General Chon is celebrated even on the cigarette packages. To speak the truth, there was hardly any alternative solution, for many Koreans, to guarantee a takeover from "Pakism," the classic politicians' games having failed or proven impossible in fact to pursue.

For all of the petite bourgeoisie in the towns who parade in the parks with their children and crowd the restaurants on Sundays, the chilly retreat to the advantages won has caused the suspension of political life to be forgotten. And then, above all, the constraints of daily life make themselves felt: everyone is doing his best to cope with economic difficulties, galloping inflation, unemployment.

Impotence, but also apprehension, are familiar parts of the kind of lethargy which has seized the Koreans. The new regime is beginning in fact with a political trial: that of Mr Kim Tae-chung, a symbol for 10 years now of the democratic battle, who may be sentenced to death, and his 23 co-defendants. The memory of the repression of the uprisings in Kwangju by the parachute troops remains vivid in people's minds: however many died (179 according to the authorities, at least double that according to other sources), these events made a profound mental impression because of the brutality with which the soldiers acted. There is more press censorship than ever, but no one is unaware of what happens, and there is hardly any doubt in the minds of many that General Chon bears a part of the responsibility for this affair. The lesson derived from these events in the circles hostile to the regime is that once he has the country in hand, he will tolerate no opposition, any challenge being likely to be regarded as an act of sedition and repressed as such.

One must give the Pak regime credit for having lifted South Korea into the ranks of those small Asian economic powers which, in the wake of Japan, have carved out for themselves in these recent years a place on the world market. Starting from a bare subsistence level 20 years ago, Korea has achieved a per capita gross national product of $1,600 (about 6,700 francs). Even if this figure is more indicative than a reflection of the reality of life for the majority of the citizens, the progress made is undeniable. But just as evident is the failure of the Pak regime to provide this country, with its old civilization and high educational level, with institutions

which, taking the clash with the North into account, could respond to the aspirations of the people.

In the course of the past decade, diplomats and observers have been obsessed with economic progress, forgetting that this was achieved at the cost of the sacrifice of basic democratic principles and a certain number of the norms of civilization. To deny Koreans the right to choose their leaders puts the country at risk. Pak himself was the victim of the blockage of the political situation: didn't his assassination prove that the society cannot develop except by violence?

In the strict sense of the term, General Chon did not seize power by a military coup d'etat as Pak did in 1961. He did not carry off one "coup" but successive ones, which while maintaining the facade of a civil government for a time deprived it of all power. In the end, that power has fallen definitively today to the military, who meantime made a clean sweep: the army has been purged, the dissidents, students and politicians in the old majority as well as the opposition have been eliminated, discredited or neutralized in some cases, and very simply arrested in others.

The "National Mission"

Since the republic was created in 1948, after half a century of Japanese domination, there have been three political forces in South Korea: the army, the politicians and the students. In a pendulum movement, the power swings from one extreme to the other without ever stabilizing in the center. In 1960, it was the student demonstrations which caused the fall of the dictatorship of Syngman Rhee. But they only succeeded because the army remained neutral. Today the situation is radically different. In a country in which 6 percent of the gross national product and 35 percent of the budget are devoted to defense, the army (600,000 men for a population of 38 million) is inevitably destined to play a leading political role.

Under the Pak regime, the military worked closely with the authorities. Both in the government and in public enterprises there were a substantial number of former generals. Tomorrow, behind and with General Chon, the military will govern the country. These generals, for the most part the product of the 11th graduating class of the military academy, the first to have completed a full cycle of studies, and the young colonels who support them, believe that they are the best suited by their education, in many cases completed abroad, and the values of honor and rectitude of which they regard themselves as the repositories, to carry out the national mission which, in their view, falls to the army--saving the nation from chaos. With his takeover of the general staff on the night of 12 December, General Chon eliminated the majority of the generals of the preceding generation, opening up the flow of promotions guaranteeing him the loyalty of the younger officers.

Is the army united? "Entirely so," we are told by Gen No Tae-u, the second figure in the junta, and presently head of military intelligence services.

In his inaugural speech on 1 September, General Chon said that the government will carry out, "one after the other, the tasks designed to provide the nation with the foundations necessary for democracy." The Chon regime does not however seem likely to be of a nature basically different from that of Pak, either in terms of its constitution, which will be completed in October, or its institutions: authoritarianism, centralized power and an assembly reduced to a figurehead role (some of the members, it is said, might be chosen on a corporatist basis) will be the dominant characteristics. Seemingly, the new masters of the country assign as much importance to the institution which "legitimized" their power and guarantees it as to the propagation of their ideology. There is a certain element of mysticism in these young officers who support General Chon. He himself, the propaganda indicates, was swept into power by a "popular wave" more than political ambition. "Chon wept as he made the decision to leave the army and respond to the appeal of the nation," General No told us.

The military in power are determined to implement this "new order" they want for Korea immediately: "national mobilization" and "moral reform" of the social body are on the agenda. General Pak spent 2 years stabilizing his regime and he was only really able to institutionalize his authority with the Yushin constitution in 1972. President Chon takes over an already-established and tested repressive machine and an effective administrative apparatus. The Saemaul, the movement for the new villages established in 1970, which certainly contributed to the development of the rural sector while serving as one of the enrollment mechanisms for the Pak regime, is now accompanied by "purification campaigns."

For some weeks now the slogan of "moral rearmament" has prevailed in South Korea. It is a kind of cultural revolution of which the target is not Confucius, but the elimination of "the demons blocking the path of development for the country." Anything which might distract the Koreans from the national goals must be banished, from the primary schools to the factories. The content of the television programs has been altered: there has been a 40-percent increase in educational programs, the elimination of films dealing with free love, adultery and family quarrels, as well as broadcasts describing the life of the rich and the idle. Songs judged "erotic"--given the prevailing Confucianism, this word is a little strong--"too melancholy or pessimistic," may no longer be broadcast. By way of example, some 20 television stars whose lives are deemed "scandalous" no longer have the right to appear on the screen. In order to strengthen national cohesion, regional dialects are prohibited on the airwaves and shamanist practices (widespread) may no longer be pursued in public. These goals will be achieved the more easily since the press is entirely controlled.

"National mobilization," "social justice," "morality"--these are the slogans common to all regimes which, ranging from Mussolini to the Japanese military, have displayed a more or less confused populism for the purpose of monopolizing the right to speak in the name of the people. Without a doubt, there is something more than demagogy in the steps taken by the

Chon regime: the decision to eliminate the planning courses, costly but necessary, for entrance into the universities will substantially alleviate the educational costs paid by poor families. "Purges" in the administration, moreover (nearly 12,000 persons affected), which were a pretext for getting rid of dubious political elements, also made it possible to cut away dead-wood and thus, some think, to make the bureaucracy efficient again.

The Battle of the "Three Kims"

The new regime has an ambivalent relationship with the Pak regime. On the one hand, it claims to be its heir, and on the other, it is seeking to destroy its unity by eliminating so-called "corrupt" elements which could not have proliferated except with the tolerance of the defunct president. It is explained today that Pak stayed in power too long and could not eliminate the corruption undermining his regime without destroying its foundations. "Drastic and painful steps were necessary to remove the cancers eroding the social body: General Chon had the courage to do this," a young officer told us. At the beginning of his regime, Pak too effected purges as well, dispatching the "corrupt" elements about their business. Today, the victims of the purges are supposed to return their ill-gotten gains to the state.

The removal from the scene of former Prime Minister Kim Jong-pil, charged with corruption, is symbolic of the end of an era, but also of the fate reserved by the Chon regime for politicians of all hues readily labeled "opportunists, agitators, manipulators, idealists or cynics." At the beginning of the year, the political interplay was dominated by the battle of the "three Kims" (Kim Jong-pil, president of the republican party, Kim Young-san, president of the new democratic opposition party, and Kim Tae-chung). Of the three, Kim Tae-chung is the most hated by the military. Doubtless aware that he could never gain their support, he tried to play the part of popular support to impose himself upon them. Seeing the threat of difficulties, they reacted, and Mr Kim today is being court-martialed for "sedition" and "communism." The military wants both to eliminate the man and kill the myth. Kim Tae-chung is "dangerous." In 1971, he ran against Pak in the presidential election, winning 45 percent of the vote. In 1978, his party carried a majority of the votes in the general elections (but not a majority in the assembly, where a third of the members were appointed by Pak).

The Weight of the Countryside

Despite the present lethargy, the future nonetheless contains unknown elements. It is true that the main student leaders are in prison, the Church is dead--a number of priests and ministers have been arrested--and the Christian movements functioning in workers' circles have been neutralized. "It is prohibited to use propaganda for the faith to arouse discontent," the newspapers specify. In addition, the weight of the rural sector, where daily life is still profoundly imbued with Confucianism,

seems to stabilize the country. Pak was admirably skilled in using the Confucianist precept of virtuous government to impose his regime on a peasantry which he knew well because he was the product of it. The improvement of living standards and the carefully sustained image of the state-family won peasants over to him.

But the sociological factors have changed: in 1960, 50 percent of the population lived in the villages, while in 1980 only 28 percent do. Indeed, for the peasants, the democracy the dissidents demand means nothing. But the change in values is an obvious phenomenon in the cities. "Today, the young, and in particular the students and the workers, are seeking in vain for a place in society," Cardinal Kim, the archbishop of Seoul, wrote in an open letter written in connection with the anniversary of the Korean War. He went on: "Unless their expectation of building a just society in which democracy can flourish is met, we will proceed toward social instability."

There exists in Korea a tradition of dissidence and opposition by the intellectuals which dates back to the beginning of the century: even the Japanese colonialist apparatus could not stamp it out. The Chon regime is accepted with resignation by many, and as serving their interests by others, but it will be much more difficult with regard to the intellectuals. They were at the head of a movement for independence from the Japanese, and then went into the streets in 1960 to demand that Syngman Rhee be ousted. If the military believe that they are charged with a "mission" today, the students too believe that they have a duty toward the country. The reopening of the universities next month will be a test for the new regime.

The second unknown factor is the reaction of the inhabitants in the province of Cholla, of which Kwangju is the capital. Repression has strengthened the ranks of a population which has traditionally been the victim of discrimination by the rest of the Koreans. What will its attitude be if Kim Tae-chung, a native of this province, is executed? The Cholla students "sent up" to Seoul are the most radical. All of this creates a strong minority, disorganized without a doubt, but unwilling to accept the status quo. "This will take months perhaps, but one day the students will come into the streets again. Whatever the risks," one of them told us.

[10 Sep 80, p 7]

[Text] II. Appeal to the Technocrats

General Chon, the new head of the South Korean state, and the military officers surrounding him, believe that they are entrusted with a "national mission" to put an end to the "chaos" created by the politicians. Their authoritarian populism is reflected in the extensive purge and the establishment of a burdensome moral order. However, the fate of Kim Tae-chung, their main adversary, on trial in Seoul, and the attitude of the intellectuals and students hostile to the new regime will have their effect on the future of the new regime (LE MONDE, 9 September).

Seoul--"Neither intellectually nor ideologically is the Chon regime satisfactory. But a strong authority is without a doubt needed to deal with the current economic difficulties. Any laxity in this realm could lead the country to ruin." Trained in the United States, this young businessman was quite willing to comment ironically on the populist measures of the Chon regime, the methods of which he does not by any means approve. But, he told us, facts must be faced. In 10 months, Korea has seen the assassination of a president, student demonstrations, an armed rebellion and a military coup d'etat in several episodes. The most serious thing in his eyes is that the economy is going badly. Korea will perhaps show negative or stagnant growth this year, for the first time since 1956, after having been setting records for 20 years. Between 1962 and 1978, the gross national product increased by 9.5 percent per year on an average.

If business circles are reported to favor General Chon, it is apparently not of their own free will. And one can presume that it was not in any spontaneous burst of "national conscience" that the president of the powerful Tae-u industrial group announced on Saturday, 30 August, that he was contributing a part of his fortune to his enterprise to enable it to survive the current difficulties. This "sacrifice" on the part of the Tae-u president, to be followed by similar gestures by other large owners, comes within the prevailing populism. It is evident that businessmen who to date had barely been touched by the "purification" campaigns have no alternative but to underwrite the "national mobilization" movement launched by the generals. Aren't they profiting from it to impose a social discipline making it possible to reestablish order in the economy? "Without the order made possible by the army, the economic development of the Pak era would not have been possible," a high official told us. Today it is again the army which is being asked to keep the productive machine operating.

An Economy in Crisis

The economy is undergoing what is without a doubt the most serious crisis it has experienced since it "took off" early in the 1960s under the iron rule of Pak. But these difficulties are nothing new and have little relation with political events: these latter have simply aggravated social tensions and, above all, shaken the confidence of foreign lenders.

Since 1978, Korea has had to deal with new problems. The planned direction of the economy, without a doubt adapted to a period when the choices were clear, in view of the underdevelopment of the country, has in fact revealed its limits. A concern for prestige led to the choice of dubious priorities. For example such sectors as the automotive industry, machine tools and cement are today on the brink of disaster. They survive only thanks to artificial maintenance. Moreover, in a less favorable international context, one of the mechanisms of Korean development, inflation, which made it possible to lighten the loan burden speedily and encouraged investments, began to work in the opposite direction, undermining the competitive capacity of the export industries, the motive force of the "miracle." The rise in the

prices of oil products, the increasing debt, the slowdown in growth and the shrinking of foreign markets made the corrective measures ineffective in 1979.

The political uncertainty which followed the death of Pak, the paralysis of a bureaucracy efficient in carrying out orders but unaccustomed to assuming responsibility, jurisdictional conflicts among ministers and delays in decisions did nothing but aggravate the difficulties and postpone the necessary steps. Since then, government has zigzagged in these recent months, with the government combating inflation one day and adopting economic recovery measures the next, in order to avoid aggravating social problems.

In the view of some, once close to power but today removed from it, whose bitterness is understandable, the general has no very clear program beyond a short-sighted populism. In the view of a number of observers, it is obvious that the masters of the country know nothing of economic matters, and that they are turning to the technocrats to define the guidelines of their policy in this field. "I think that the president-general knows that an economy is not managed like a barracks," one economist told us. The fact that he chose a "thinker" of the old regime, Kim Kyung-won, nicknamed the "Korean Kissinger," whose skill will doubtless make it possible to present the "philosophy" of the regime in an intellectually satisfactory fashion to head his secretariat, suggests that General Chon, who has rather summary knowledge in this field, will let the specialists in the planning agency act. The choice of Nam Tok-u, former chief of planning during the Pak years, as prime minister, demonstrates that the chief of state is moving in this direction.

With the regime being again centralized and strong, it should logically move in two directions, toward austerity and reorganization. The economy remains subject to the same constraints as in the past: import of raw materials, need for foreign capital and technology, and the urgent need to export. The increasing cost of oil, the slowdown of growth in the industrialized world and the mediocre advance in exports have revealed the structural weaknesses of industrialization "Korean style." It has functioned for the past 20 years thanks to constant redeployment. After the launching in the course of which the manufacturing industries played an essential role, heavy industry gradually increased its role in the gross national product.

But the authoritarian choices as to investments led to excess capacity in certain sectors such as automotive or electronics production or economically unprofitable sectors such as cement. Korea produced 23 million tons of cement on the basis of entirely imported raw materials, and could not find adequate foreign markets for it, while the cost on-site per ton came to 50 percent more than the international price. The automobile sector, headed a few years ago for expansion like that in Japan, is now operating at only 32 percent of its production capacity and 62 percent of its manpower has had to be dismissed.

Industrial Regrouping

It was with the automotive and mechanical industries that the new authorities began the necessary regrouping. Hyundai, the main construction enterprise, was entrusted with the "whole of the automotive sector," while Tae-u has taken over heavy mechanics and the electric industry. The merger of Hyundai and the Tae-u affiliate, Saehan, the third-largest producer of vehicles in Korea, was not without its problems, for this latter firm is affiliated with General Motors, which intends to play a 50-percent role in Hyundai. The other sector in which regrouping is expected is electronics, where there are no less than four color television set manufacturers.

Parallel to this rationalization of production, the authorities plan to stress the adjustment of costs both where energy is concerned--Korean growth to date has been wasteful of oil--200 million barrels in 1980, representing about 35 percent of the export value, and in wages. In the long run, Korea is moving toward industries with a high added value, incorporating more technology, but in the short range it must pursue a policy of strict wage controls to become competitive on foreign markets again. In recent years, because of the domestic and imported inflation, the rise in wage costs has been enormous. At the beginning of 1980 there was an outburst of claims which the employers termed "unrealistic." A government little inclined to yield will doubtless block any increase in the months to come, which means that it will be the most neglected classes which once again will pay the price of recovery in a country in which the social policy is practically nonexistent.

Will the populism of the regime suffice to defuse popular discontent? The economists point out that Korea has no choice: the lack of equilibrium in the trade balance (4.5 billion dollars in 1979, or about 18.9 billion francs) cannot be reduced in 1980, because the oil bill will have doubled, adding 3 billion dollars (about 12.6 billion francs) to the import burden. Nor can one expect a recovery in the balance of current payments, where the deficit came to 4.2 billion dollars (about 9.24 billion francs) last year (i.e. 4 times that in 1978). This year it may reach 6 billion dollars (about 25.2 billion francs). This situation leads to a steady increase in the foreign debt: in 1980 Korea must borrow 7 to 8 billion dollars (between 29.4 and 33.6 billion francs), a not-unsubstantial part of which must go simply for refinancing.

Korea, which is one of the main borrowers on the international market, does not seem to date to have encountered any difficulty in finding credit. The takeover of the country by the military again has seemingly reassured lenders. Made a little nervous following the uprisings in Kwangju, the foreign bankers assigned to Seoul seem more relaxed. In March, the Korea Exchange Bank borrowed 500 million dollars at a still-advantageous interest rate. After Kwangju, banking circles have been much more cautious. This autumn, a major syndicated loan (600 million dollars) requested by this

same bank will be the test of the credit with lenders of General Chon's Korea.

With a few minor variations--the American bankers seem more cautious than their European colleagues, perhaps because of the importance of their commitments (6 billion dollars), it seems that the international financial community retains its confidence in Korea. The country has attainments and potential which give pause. But the difficulties this spring made foreign lenders suddenly aware that the threat of the North was not the only danger facing the South, and that there is also an internal risk which to date they had perhaps overlooked. From their point of view, the Chon regime represents a stabilizing element. The future will show whether they are right.

[11 Sep 80, p 6]

[Text] III. The American Ambiguities

The new Korean regime is undertaking, under the authority of General Chon, the reestablishment of order inspired by populism and reform morality and based on the "national mission" of the army. This authoritarian "stabilization" reassures foreign investors at a time when, for the first time since its launching, the economy is undergoing a serious crisis. Wage-earners are paying the price of the austerity policy and the industrial reorganization (LE MONDE, 9 and 10 September).

Seoul--Whether it is a question of the removal of President Choe, opening the way to the official takeover of the regime by Gen Chon Tu-hwan, or the beginning of the trial of Kim Tae-chung, symbol of the opposition, who may receive the death penalty, the United States has contented itself with indicating its "concern," sometimes "profound." During this last August, in the course of which General Chon consolidated his hold over the country, the individuals representing Washington on the highest level, Ambassador Gleysteen and General Wickham, commander of the American forces in Korea, were away from Seoul. A sign of U.S. disapproval? Nothing suggests it. The former was finishing his vacation--one must note that very conveniently, Mr Gleysteen is never at his post when something happens --and the general was on assignment in Hawaii. These were absences the meaning of which is at least ambiguous: do they indicate a desire by the Americans to keep their distance, or a tacit acquiescence to the establishment of a new military regime?

In the course of the 10 months which have elapsed, the United States seems to have lost credit in Korea which it is not about to regain and which in more than one way was exceptional: contrary to what is happening in the rest of Asia, both the authorities and the opposition here have their complaints against Washington. Today the Americans are in the eyes of the former paper tigers, and in the eyes of the latter, hypocrites. The generals have shown, seizing power in a country where Mr Carter, on a

visit to Seoul a year ago, said, "Economic performance should be accompanied by comparable progress in the realm of human rights," that it suffices to stand up to the Americans for them to overlook their principles. As to the opponents, the majority of whom are liberal or conservative, they know henceforth that the United States will let them be crushed without a word--or almost.

Since the assassination of President Pak on 26 October, Mr Gleysteen has at least been discreet. A year ago, however, when Kim Young-sam, president of the new democratic opposition party, was excluded from the National Assembly by the Pak regime, Washington "disapproved." When the demonstrations in October left several dead in Pusan and Masan, the American ambassador was called home for "consultation." Now what do we see today? Kim Young-sam withdrew from all political activity after having been summoned by General Chon. A substantial number of members of the opposition are in prison. Kim Tae-chung, according to the Koreans, is certain to be sentenced to death, and General Chon, who, first in the wings and then openly, has played a determining role in recent months, has seized power stating that he does not plan to break with the principles of the Pak regime.

Tacit Agreement or Impotence?

Even taking the circumvolutions of diplomatic language into account, the "concern" evidenced by the Americans seems a rather weak formula, if not the barely concealed expression of acceptance. There is indeed no reason to hope for reactions from Korea's partners, obsessed with their trade interests, France in particular, which has had but one goal for years--to sell Seoul two nuclear plants.

For a certainty, Washington is not free of pressure from American business circles which want stabilization of the situation in Korea at any price. Just after the appointment of the National Security Committee, a kind of super-cabinet controlled by the military, on 31 May, Mr Carter said: "We cannot abandon our relations with our allies and trade partners simply because they do not respect our concept of the rights of man."

That having been said, and with 40,000 men stationed in Korea, the United States has for 30 years had a responsibility toward this country of an entirely different nature than that of its neighbor Japan, which is content to see its capital bear fruit there. Rarely have the aspirations of the Koreans been flouted with such little emotion aroused in international public opinion, that in America in particular. One of two things must be true, it appears: either the passivity of Washington reflects the inability of the United States to influence the situation, or else it bears witness to a tacit agreement. The two factors seem to be combined.

If one credits the United States with the desire for a development in the situation since the death of Pak, its impotence to affect events is clear.

This is true in particular where the fate of Kim Tae-chung is concerned. In 1973, it was under pressure from Washington that Pak abandoned the intention of having his victim, kidnaped in Tokyo by the KCIA [Korean Central Intelligence Agency] on the high seas, killed. This time not only do the Americans seem to have known nothing of the treatment inflicted on Mr Kim, but seemingly they have still not obtained any guarantee that his life will be spared.

If one goes farther back in the history of American-Korean relations, the United States played a much more active role than it does now in the development of the situation. In withdrawing from Syngman Rhee, who they had said just after the war would be the "George Washington of Korea," they gave aid to the demonstrations which overthrew the dictator in 1960. When Pak carried out his military coup d'etat in 1962, the commander of the American forces in Korea, General Magruder, threatened to use his troops to stop those carrying out the putsch. Today, behind a facade of legality which deceives no one, it is equally clearly a military coup d'etat which occurred, in several stages. Although at the time it transferred front-line divisions under American command without authorization, the Pentagon limited itself to "protecting." After his coup d'etat, General Pak had to win acceptance by the Americans by giving them satisfaction on two points: normalization of relations with Japan and the dispatch of troops to Vietnam, something no Asian country wanted to do. This time, General Chon seems to have imposed his will on the Americans without having to agree to the slightest compromise.

If it is indeed a question of impotence on the part of the Americans to change the course of affairs, this can be explained by two factors: first of all, the United States lost a part of its "network" in Korea. First of all within the secret service (KCIA), which it contributed to developing: already in the Pak era, several purges were designed to eliminate the agents too close to the Americans. And then, in the army. "The days when the generals acted on a simple telephone call from the Americans are an era past," one high official told us bluntly.

"Our Involvement Is Vital"

Since it is dealing with men much less easily maneuvered than their predecessors, and motivated by a skittish nationalism and insensitivity to pressures, Washington soon understood that its "suggestions" were ineffectual. "Exerting too strong a pressure on men who are unaccustomed to the political and diplomatic game can only lead to reactions contrary to what we would like," an American source comments. Within this perspective, it would be by "choice" that the Americans have opted not to use the means of military and economic pressure available to them. This would also involve strategic reasons. "Our involvement in Korea is vital, and we will not risk it," Mr Holbrooke told the ASIAN STREET JOURNAL in June, adding: "But it is very important for the Korean leaders to know that they must not abuse our

solidarity or create long-term problems for their country, for their relations with the United States and the overall goal of stability in Northeast Asia." A warning which has apparently had no effect.

In fact, the Korean generals in power have maneuvered very effectively to face the Americans with an accomplished fact, making skillful use of the lack of a clearly established policy. The situations in Iran and Afghanistan, economic problems, and, today, the electoral campaign, have provided them with a favorable context, since the differences in views about Korea between the State Department and the Pentagon served in the end to paralyze Washington. In the view of the American military, General Wickham in particular, security matters have absolute priority. The increasing Soviet strength in the Pacific and the armaments debate in the United States in fact favored the position of those in Washington who insist on the risk of attack from the North and want to close their eyes to the establishment of a military regime in the South. The more so, perhaps, because since January the maneuvers of politicians have hardly given the impression that they offered a credible alternative. For some months, the American command in Korea was not, it appears, hostile to a strong regime.

In an interview with General Wickham in early August, utilized by Seoul as "proof" of American support (LE MONDE, 14 August), the commander of the American forces explained that in January, some young colonels had come to see him to warn him of their intention of overthrowing General Chon, but he dissuaded them from it. Following this interview, in which the general said that the United States was ready to support General Chon's regime on condition that it "demonstrate its popularity," the State Department announced that these statements did not reflect the position of the United States. In fact, General Wickham's statement seemed to the Americans "untimely," above all. It nonetheless expresses a position which, in the absence of any other clearly stated one, appears to be that of the United States.

The zigzags of the Americans for some months have seemingly caused them to lose ground on all counts. In the view of the military, who by nature are aware only of the balance of forces, the United States seemed weak and finally more maneuverable than they had thought. In the view of the opponents assessing their isolation, the United States no longer appears to give even moral support. During the 18 years of the Pak regime, his adversaries here, without dreaming of Washington's support, nonetheless retained relative confidence in the Americans.

The political skill Pak acquired in his relations with the United States--he knew, when it was necessary, how to take a step backward in order subsequently to take two forward--allowed Washington to retain relative credibility with the dissidents.

The death of Pak could have been an opportunity for the United States to regain prestige. On the contrary, it revealed what the ambiguous

relationship with the defunct regime had concealed--the lack of any American will to encourage the democratization of Korea.

The loss of credibility with the opposition on the part of the Americans is obvious. Particularly since the military authorities have made skillful use of their hesitation to give the impression to the people, through a controlled press, that Washington fully supported their policy, among other things the intervention of the troops in Kwangju, and then the takeover of power by General Chon. It will doubtless be a long wait before the opposition asks the United States to mediate, as they did us in Kwangju just prior to the taking of the town by the army.

"We must take the reality into account," the American diplomats in Seoul say. Their position is in any event uncomfortable. That they were powerless to affect the course of events only confirms the decline in the influence of the United States in the world as a phenomenon. The fact that they went along for months with the beginnings of a new military regime in Korea only shows the illusory nature of the human rights policy, which was one of the themes in Mr Carter's electoral platform.

The loss of prestige in Korea by the United States may perhaps place limitations on the relations between the two countries in the future. No one knows how long the Chon regime will last. In failing to dissociate itself from a group of generals basing their regime on force and repression --the electoral masquerade on 27 August changed nothing--the United States identified itself with that regime. This is a political "error" which might one day have important effects on the American presence in a country where the opposition long retained its confidence in an America known today to be utopian. Seemingly the Americans are letting the generals proceed in the belief that in order to legitimize their regime on the international level, they will in a few months be forced to compromise. But the bitterness will be no less for that.

5157
CSO: 4200

CHON INSPECTS COAL MINES, EAST COAST FISHING VILLAGES

SK060153 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0126 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 6 (HAPTONG)--President Chon Tu-hwan made an inspection tour of coal-mining and fishing villages in Kangwon Province Sunday for a first-hand look at the livelihood of the residents there.

President Chon helicoptered to a training center of the state-run Taihan Coal Mining Corporation in Yongwol for a briefing on training of coal miners and then went to Sabuk in Chongson, site of miners riot last April.

Lack of dialogue between the management and miners was at the bottom of the disturbances at the mining town, Chon said after he was briefed on the operation of the mine and measures designed to patch up the riot.

The president then visited the residences of the miners, a school and a hospital and personally watched miners dig coal at a point 1,700 meters below the surface.

He was enthusiastically cheered by residents of the mining town gathered at the entrance of the pit when he went down and returned to the surface.

In the afternoon, he arrived at Chumunjin on the east coast to see the fish market, and the livelihood of the fishing population.

While inspecting the fish market, he neared a shore where a North Korean spyboat was sunk while trying to land in March 1969 and ordered that vigilance be further strengthened on the coastline area.

The chief executive also made an unscheduled visit to the headquarters of the first army and an army division and encouraged soldiers and officers on duty there.

He returned to the Blue House 9:40 p.m. Sunday after tour of Kangwon Province.

He was accompanied by Home Minister So Chong-hwa, Defense Minister Chu Yong-pok, Agriculture and Fishery Minister Chong Chong-Taek, Energy and Resources Minister Pak Pong-hwan, his secretary general Kim Kyong-won, Gen. Yun Song-min and governor of Kangwon Province Kim Song-pae.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

CLERGYMAN BOOKED--Pusan--A 44-year-old clergyman here has been booked for removing posters announcing that the constitution draft has been put into public notice for a national referendum. Booked by the Yongdo police station was Han Che-sik, a deacon of the Central Church in Yongdo, Western Pusan. He is suspected of having removed the posters on the grounds that they were "bad to behold." [Text] [SK030356 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Oct 80 p 8]

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

ILLEGAL WAR SUPPLIERS--The Ministry of National Defense yesterday announced that it designated Sept. 8-30 as a period during which authorities concerned will conduct an intensive crackdown on those who blackmarket or illegally manufacture war supplies. A joint committee composed of pertinent government employees from defense, home affairs, justice, commerce and industry ministries and the Customs Office will conduct controls of various kinds of war materials which are being illegally trafficked and combat clothing which civilians wear. A spokesman for the Ministry of National Defense said that such a move is designed to lead people to have a correct understanding that the use of war supplies is limited to military personnel and to eliminate trafficking of war materials in parallel with ongoing social cleanups. The spokesman further said that if civilians buy war materials particularly combat clothes in black markets and use them, that will surely defame members of the Armed Forces and cause various kinds of accidents as well as affect adversely the national security including anti-infiltration operations. All war materials which are being illegally trafficking, insignias of rank and unit insignias as well as combat clothes whose colors and shapes are similar to those of real ones will be subject to the crackdown. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Sep 80 p 8]

RECOVERY OF ARMS--Kwangju--The Chollanamdo Police Bureau has decided to increase the reward for the recovery of arms stolen during the riot in May from 100,000 won to one million won apiece. Anybody who finds a misplaced or hidden weapon or reports holders of such weapons will receive one million won, according to the police. The police said anonymous reports would also be welcome and weapon holders who reported voluntarily would not face any criminal charges. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Sep 80 p 8]

CSO: 4120

HALF OF ROK EMPLOYEES PAID BELOW NORMAL LIVING EXPENSES

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Sep 80 p 7

[Text]

Urgently in need of settlement is the fact that about half of all employes in the nation are paid under 100,000 won a month, far less than living expenses.

Statistics released by the authorities concerned said that wage-earners making below 100,000 won a month and over 500,000 won totalled 46.6 and 2.3 percent, respectively, of salaried men in all, reflecting that labor wages are too low for an overwhelming majority to live on.

Of 2,839,243 workers at 3,-347 enterprises employing over ten people, 9.3 percent are paid low monthly wages of 70,000 won.

A total of 8.5 percent work for 70,000-80,000 won a month, 7.4 percent for 80,000-90,000 won, 6.3 percent for 90,000-100,000 won, 9.5 percent for 100,000-120,000 won, 10.5 percent for 120,000-150,000 won, 8.2 percent for 150,000-180,000 won, 4.5 percent for 180,000-200,000 won, 7.8 percent for 200,000-250,000 won, 4.5 percent for 250,000-300,000 won, 4.2 percent for 300,000-400,000 won, and 1.9 percent for 400,-000-500,000 won. Only 2.3 percent are well paid over 500,-000 won a month.

A middle-income group receiving 300,000 won in monthly salary has been augmented in number, but its real income has not grown so much when high price increases are taken into account.

Despite the steady rise in wage levels, which has resulted from the rapid economic growth in the 1970s, the export drive policy, based on a low-wage structure, has checked reasonable pay increases, inviting widespread low-wages.

Therefore, enterprisers as well as the authorities concerned are urged to set up positive measures to help the low-paid class in connection with the establishment of social security and welfare systems.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

DAMAGED CROPS--Various crops waiting for harvest were again hit by rain which began to fall throughout the nation early yesterday. The rain came under the influence of an atmospheric trough and typhoon "Orchid" which was advancing northwest from the sea southeast of Okinawa, weathermen said. Weathermen said that cloudy skies with occasional rains were predicted for tomorrow and that fair autumnal skies would be seen on the weekend. Typhoon Orchid was moving northwesterly from the seas 200 kilometers off Okinawa at a speed of 30 kilometers per hour and the maximum speed of the typhoon center was 35 meters per second, the weathermen said. The Central Meteorological Office issued an alert against storms for the central parts of the East Sea as of 6 a.m. yesterday and asked vessels at sea and in waters where the typhoon was to pass to be fully prepared against the storm. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Sep 80 p 8]

OIL BILL FOR 1981--The nation's oil bills are expected to rise to $7 billion next year from $6 billion estimated for this year, it was learned yesterday. The amount is based on an estimate that the average price of imported crude oil would rise to $33 per barrel next year from the present $30.58. According to the Energy Resources Ministry, the amount of imported oil is expected to increase by 215 million barrels next year from 196 million barrels planned for this year. This means that the nation will consume some 600,000 barrels of crude oil daily next year, up 100,000 barrels from the level of this year. The gap of 100,000 barrels will be filled by securing new sources of imported oil from the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Mexico, Venezuela and Nigeria, ranking ministry officials said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Sep 80 p 1]

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

JAPANESE BUSINESS DELEGATION--Seoul, Oct. 7 (HAPTONG)--A group of 100 Japanese businessmen from the Koriyama City in Fukushima Prefecture, Japan, arrived here today for a three-day visit at the invitation of the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI). While in Korea, the Japanese group will have a series of talks with Korean business leaders to exchange views on the promotion of economic cooperation between the two countries, sources at the chamber said. The Japanese team will hold talks Wednesday morning with KCCI President Chung Su-chang, President Chong Chu-yong of the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI), former KCCI President Kim Yong-sun, President Kim Pong-un of the long-term credit bank and other Korean business leaders. The meeting will also be attended by Deputy Prime Minister-Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-Hyon, the sources added. [Text] [SK070830 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0829 GMT 7 Oct 80]

CSO: 4120

'NODONG SINMUN' DEDICATES ARTICLES TO REVOLUTIONARY FIGHTER

SK050904 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0854 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 5 (KCNA)--Papers here Saturday carried articles on the lapse of 30 years since the death in battle of Comrade Cho Chong-chol, an anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter.

NODONG SINMUN in an article titled "Brilliant Life Dedicated to the Leader and Revolution" said:

Comrade Cho Chong-chol was a revolutionary fighter boundlessly faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; he devoted his life without hesitation to the leader and the revolution and to the sacred cause for the fatherland and the people.

Born into a poor peasants family in South Hamgyong Province on November 28, 1916, he experienced from his childhood harsh exploitation and oppression by the Japanese imperialists and landlords. After joining the Korean Peoples Revolutionary Army in 1933, he grew into a political instructor, company commander and regimental political commissar in the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle led by the respected and beloved leader and made a big contribution to the acceleration of the great victory of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle by displaying unexampled heroism and performing feats in many battles.

Comrade Cho Chong-chol, boundlessly faithful to the revolutionary cause led by the great leader, devoted all his energy and wisdom to the struggle to carry through the line of building a new society--the building of the party, the state and the army--put forward by the leader after liberation.

In the period of the fatherland liberation war to crush the surprise armed invasion by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, he, as a leading member of a brigade, performed unparalleled heroic feats in many battles, upholding the operational policy set forth by the great leader.

But, to our sorrow, he died a heroic death on this road of sacred struggle, the article says, and continues:

The life of Comrade Cho Chong-chol, brief as it was, was a brilliant life that showed the model of a true communist revolutionary fighter who remained boundlessly loyal to the fatherland and the people, holding the leader of revolution in high esteem.

Comrade Cho Chong-chol who could lead a genuine life of man after he was embraced in the bosom of the respected and beloved leader, the sun of the nation and legendary hero, was a communist revolutionary fighter of chuche type who entrusted his destiny entirely to the leader and showed loyalty, invariably cherishing this creed to the last moment of his life.

CSO: 4120

'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIALS FOR JUNE 1980

[Editorial Report: The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during June 1980.]

1 June 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Raise All the Children as Strong Revolutionaries of the Future": [Text summarized in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT No 86, JPRS 75907, 19 June 80, pp 22-23: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial"].

3 June 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Establish Thoroughgoing Measures For Production During the Monsoon Season": States that hindrance to production due to water and storm damage during the monsoon season and due to the influence of the cold front would have an effect on accomplishing this year's plan prior to the Sixth Party Congress and consequently all functionaries and workers in the factories and enterprises should make a concerted effort to establish damage preventive measures to assure a high level of production during the monsoon season; exhorts all party members and workers to take to heart Kim Ilsong's instructions on damage preventive measures; exhorts the functionaries and workers in the extractive industry which is the first work assignment in the national economy to maintain close ties with other sectors in the national economy and keep on hand an ample supply of water pumps, waterproof coverings for equipment, terraced stripping areas, reserve coal storage areas, etc., for use during the rainy season; urges factories and enterprises to search out and repair leaky places; calls upon the farming sector to restore damaged areas quickly and prepare drainage facilities ahead of time to attain the goal of 9.5 million tons of grain this year; urges construction transportation workers to take water damage precautions; calls upon all functionaries to set the standards by their own example in establishing monsoon damage precautionary measures like the anti-Japanese guerrilla commanders; exhorts all three revolutions teams to vigorously carry out mass political work so all party members and workers will display their high zeal and creativity to provide normal production through thorough monsoon damage precautions in preparation for the Sixth Party Congress.

5 June 80 p 1 left bottom: "Let Us Bring About a New Transformation in Fish Processing": Notes the role played by ample fishing and processing to improve the living standard and quality of life and the necessity of the fishery sector to improve fish processing operations to celebrate the

Sixth Party Congress of victors in a grand way; cites Kim Il-song's fishery policy for successfully establishing fishing bases where there were none before and considerably increasing fish production; exhorts all fish processing personnel to display their party spirit, working class and populist nature, dedication to the people, the revolution and party by mobilizing all reserves, making maximum use of refrigeration and storage facilities, running their processing plants at full capacity, settling all technical problems in their own units; stresses more reasonable business management in the fishery sector on a scientific basis and provide a sufficient amount of fish products, intensification of scientific research, improvement of technical and equipment control, more mechanized and automated fish production operations for greater production of fish products; calls for completion of refrigeration factories, refrigerators and construction assignments prior to the Sixth Party Congress; exhorts machine manufacturing factories such as the Yongsong Machinery Factory and the 8 August Factory to provide the necessary machinery to the fish processing sector and for all the people to render assistance to the fishery sector so as to celebrate the Sixth Party Congress in a more substantial manner.

6 June 80 p 1 center: "The Young Pioneers Are the Reserve Unit Which Will Brilliantly Inherit Our Revolutionary Cause": Notes that the 34th anniversary of the foundation of the Korean Young Pioneers is being celebrated today; states that in every period the young pioneers distinguished themselves under the careful guidance of the party and are preparing themselves as trustworthy inheritors of the revolution through the 11 year compulsory education system; notes that former members of the Young Pioneers have distinguished themselves as outstanding functionaries of the party and Kim Il-song; stresses the "study first" principle, communistic indoctrination and physical education in Young Pioneer work with study in the mode of anti-Japanese children's unit so as to become top-flight students in their units by reading lots of books and holding scientific discussions; calls for the young people to value and take care of state property such as factories, schools, buses, desks, public facilities and use them all frugally; urges them to abide by school regulations and public morality and etiquette; engage in the movement to do good work, perform rabbit raising, tree planting, growing string beans and herbs, engage in the "little people's plan" etc; stresses more effort in preparing "Youth Brand" tractors, etc., as gifts in conjunction with the "movement for presenting the youth's gifts of loyalty to the Sixth Party Congress" and encourage them to help their mothers and fathers; calls upon all young students to engage in the movement to capture the red flag of the three revolutions. The movement to capture the red flag of honor school and the movement to capture the red flag squad of honor for the purpose of making the young students loyal successors of the revolution; urges Young Pioneer functionaries to carry out after-school indoctrination and physical training in accordance with the age and special nature of the young students so that the young students will grow into able workers who will carry the revolution and construction on their strong shoulders in the future.

7 June 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Achieve a New Upsurge in Production and Construction With the Revolutionary Spirit of Self-Reliance": States that self-reliance has been the consistent line of the party maintained through arduous revolutionary struggle and which plays a necessary role in placing the national economy on a modern, scientific, chuche-type footing and in achieving the Second Seven Year Plan; urges all enterprises and factories to establish planning regulations, normalize production at a high level, mobilize all resources and more rapidly expedite the economic plan as the historic day of the Sixth Party Congress draws closer; calls for all committees and ministries in the Administration Council down to the local factories and enterprises to conduct organizational work among the workers so that they will work more energetically to normalize production at a high technical level, eliminate all subservience and promote initiative in their assignments; exhorts all guidance functionaries to go to their respective units and perform economic guidance and supervision, carry out a mass movement of technical innovation, maintain the considerable result of the "5.19 technical innovation shock brigades" and "17 February Scientist Shock Brigades" so that all party members, functionaries and workers will display a high spirit of self-reliance and accomplish this year's plan prior to the Sixth Party Congress.

11 June 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Achieve a New Innovation in Production of Extraction Equipment": Notes that priority is given to the extractive industry over the processing industry thus requiring greater numbers of extraction equipment for larger production and delivery of coal and ore; calls for greater production of large excavators, diversified transportation and processing, enlargement of existing mines and development of new mines to achieve a new upsurge in socialist economic construction; calls for the functionaries in factories and enterprises which produce extraction equipment to manage present equipment frugally, utilize modern equipment to the maximum, operate all equipment at full capacity, raise up the technical skills of the workers and see to it that all operations are performed according to specific norms and regulated methodology; emphasizes comprehensive mechanization of mine shaft operations, extraction, loading and transportation of ore, enlargement of mine machinery and the mass movement for technical innovation; urges the "5.19 technical innovation shock brigades" to provide innovative designs for modern mining machinery and the guidance functionaries to be thoroughly familiar with the directives of Kim Il-song and the party, arouse the ingenuity and creativity of the workers and produce more large-scale modern extraction equipment for the mines, oversee the daily tasks of the workers and achieve technical innovations so as to celebrate the Sixth Party Congress with shining labor successes.

12 June 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Frugally Care For Paddy and Field Grain": Notes that transplanting of seedlings from seed beds to the paddies and fields has been completed on time and now the task of carefully growing a grain crop of 9.5 million tons prior to the Sixth Party Congress

lies ahead; urges all not to be complacent and slacken their efforts but to press on with weeding, fertilizing, spraying and irrigating, establish precautionary measures against damage from wind, rain, drought and insects under the present erratic climatic conditions; calls for all functionaries and workers in the rural economy to seek out new water sources and make more wells, cisterns, artesian wells, reservoirs, etc.; emphasizes the role of the three revolutions team members, farm work teams and helpers in tending their crops frugally and in a timely fashion by mobilizing labor, water and material resources, having the tractor and machinery operators perform properly so that all will be able to farm scientifically according to the chuche farming mathodology; stresses the work of farm workers and helpers such as technicians, water managers, fertilizer spreaders and sprayers and the use of chemical fertilizer, insecticides, herbicides, etc., in achieving this year's goal of 9.5 million tons of grain.

16 June 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Raise Up the Role of Scientists and Technicians In Accomplishing the Technical Revolution": States that the most important responsibility of scientists and technicians is making many scientific discoveries through scientific research and incorporating them into the production process to achieve a great upsurge in production and improvement in scientific technology, stresses the performance of the "17 February scientists shock brigades," "5.19 technical innovation brigades" and the movement to emulate the anonymous heroes; calls for all scientists and technicians to strengthen their chuche nature, establish research goals for the ferrous metals, chemical and power industries which use the abundant fuel resources and raw materials of the country; calls for the elimination of conservatism, passivity and technical mysticism; urges the many scientists and technicians who have joined the "17 February scientists shock brigades" and the "5.19 technical innovation shock brigades" to settle all scientific and technical problems encountered in achieving this year's national economic plan, raise up the skill and capability of scientists and technicians through intensive study and research; exhorts party functionaries to perform substantial ideological indoctrination among the scientists and technicians, turn their attention not only to production assignments but also to give scientists and technicians tasks to conquer with their inventiveness and help them accomplish their responsibilities and thereby form a stronger base for socialist economic development.

17 June 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Produce and Build Much More With the Manpower, Equipment and Materials On Hand": Notes that maximum utilization of the manpower, equipment and materials presently on hand has been the consistent party line and wishes of Kim Il-song and is a requirement for accomplishing this year's national economic plan prior to the Sixth Party Congress and contributing to building communism and socialism; urges all units to follow the Taean Work System in the production process, be thoroughly armed with the chuche ideology, follow the slogan, "conserve, conserve and conserve again" while being careful not to waste one drop of oil, one gram of coal or one watt of electricity; calls for periodic maintenance and inspection of equipment, shoring up dikes and embankments, maintaining

a three month's supply of spare parts, raising up the role of the "5.19 technical innovation shock brigades" and increase the ratio of domestic materials in the production process; exhorts guidance personnel in Administration Council committees and ministries, factories and enterprises to formulate detailed plans, provide technical supervision, obtain the necessary materials, work to reduce the rate of consumption in the production process and achieve endless innovations in production and construction.

21 June 80 p 1 middle with border: "Let Us Raise Up the Role of Factory Party Organs In the Struggle To Celebrate the Sixth Party Congress With High Labor Successes": States that the factory party organizations, the ground level units of the party, must intensify political organizational work to achieve a tremendous upsurge in production to celebrate the Sixth Party Congress with shining labor successes; urges factory party organs which are the vanguards in achieving a new transformation in socialist economic construction and accomplishing this year's national economic plan; urges factory party organizations to expedite setting the national economy on a chuche type, modern and scientific footing, normalize production, continue to find breakthroughs, work vigorously to prepare gifts of loyalty for the Sixth Party Congress and formulate detailed plans for accomplishing all work assignments; stresses collective guidance by party committees according to the Taean Work System to accomplish production goals by day, ten day period, month and quarter; calls for improvement of factory management, supervision of the "5.19 technical innovation brigades" movement and the movement to emulate the anonymous heroes, normalization of production and close cooperation between the guidance personnel and party cell members; stresses raising up the role of factory administrative functionaries including the directors and plant chiefs so they will thoroughly implement party policy, eliminate conservatism, passivity and technical mysticism and enhance a spirit of absolutism and unconditionality regarding party policy; exhorts factory party organizations to muster all propaganda and agitation forces to achieve a revolutionary upsurge in production and celebrate the Sixth Party Congress with high labor successes.

23 June 80 p 1 bottom: "Let Us Shape the Future of the Nation By Implementing the 5-Point Policy for the Reunification of the Fatherland": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 125, 26 June 80, pp D8-11: "Paper Notes Anniversary of 5-Point Reunification Proposal"].

25 June 80 p 1 lower half: "U.S. Imperialists Must Take Their Hands Off Korea Immediately": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 124, 25 June 80, pp D5-8: "War Anniversary Editorial Urges U.S. Pullout From South"].

27 June 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Take Thorough Precautions Against Storm Damage in the Countryside": Notes that farming conditions are very good due to the thorough precautions against storm damage and construction

of widespread irrigation facilities and completion of rice and corn transplanting on time; calls for maintenance and repair of farm equipment, shoring up of embankments for streams and riverines prior to the monsoon season; cautions against missing this opportunity to weed and fertilize the crops; calls for maximum mobilization of farm machinery and manpower; exhorts functionaries and workers in the rural economy to bear the heavy responsibility for the rice bins of the country, take preventive measures against storm damage and flooding, display a spirit of self-reliance, indomitable perserverance in providing what is lacking and mobilizing internal reserves of manpower, equipment and materials so as to prevent storm damage and celebrate the Sixth Party Congress with a bumper harvest.

28 June 80 p 1 left center: "Let Us Produce and Conserve Much More Electric Power": Notes the large role which electric power plays in the national economy which requires giving priority to electric power production so all sectors will be able to fulfill their quotas; points out the interconnection of electric power conservation and coal conservation since thermoelectric power generation plays such a large role in electricity production; calls for all electric power generation stations to run at full capacity to normalize power production at a high level, periodic maintenance and repair to be performed on electric power facilities, increased coal production at the Anju, Sunch'on, Tokch'on district coal mines and vigorous pursuit of the "movement to exceed the 5.18 accident-free, on-time haulage record" in the railroad sector; stresses large, medium and small hydroelectric power generating stations, utilization of reservoirs and small streams; exhorts the ministries and committees in the Administration Council to expedite low heat coal burning boilers and power generation facilities, conserve power consumption and normalize production at a high level at the beginning and end of the month; emphasizes elimination of waste and the sizeable amount saved by conserving even as little as one percent; urges guidance functionaries to ascertain the status of electric power consumption, supervise production, formulate detailed plans for technical development and power conservation and see to it that the scientists and technicians provide a complete array of electric power facilities and modern equipment so as to celebrate the Sixth Party Congress as victors.

30 June 80 p 1 upper half with border: "Let Us More Vigorously Advance Along the True Path of Revolution Which the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Points Out": Notes that the Karyun Conference held 50 years ago was composed of guidance cadre from the Communist Youth League and Anti-imperialist Youth League and marked the advent of the Korean revolution; states that since then, numerous victories and changes have been engraved in the annals of the struggle for revolution as well as heart rending ordeals at the hands of the colonialists and factionalist flunkies; lauds the report "true Path of the Korean Revolution" which Kim Il-song gave at the Karyun Conference, the chuche ideology he set forth therein, the revolutionary cause he initiated and his leading the anti-Japanese revolutionary war to victory; cites Kim Il-song's post-liberation grandiose plan conceived in the forests of Mt. Paektu and his feats in the socialist revolution and

construction thereafter; mentions the "Down With Imperialism League," "Kim Il-song's post-war line on building the party, the country and the army, the line on the independent national economy and the line on the three revolutions; calls for steadfast adherence to the chuche ideology which is the unitary guiding ideology of the Korean revolution for imbueing the whole society with the chuche ideology; exhorts all true young communists and people to possess a revolutionary confidence and trust, hold Kim Il-song in high esteem and follow him through any adversity whatever; urges all to possess a spirit of absolutism and unconditionality in carrying out all Kim Il-song's programs and policies and the party lines, hold on to the fruits of revolution calls upon all to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the KWP and the Sixth Party Congress in a meaningful manner and grain greater victories in the Korea revolution and hand down its shining historic legacy to posterity.

8446
CSO: 4108

SEPTEMBER 'KULLOJA' TABLE OF CONTENTS ANNOUNCED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 10 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] The September issue of KULLOJA, the political-theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party has been published. The contents of the journal are as follows:

Glorious Path Shining With Victory Full of Pride Under the Leadership of the Party

Chuche Ideology Is the Revolutionary World View of the Working Class..... Kim Hwa-chong

Unification and Unity Based on the Unitary Ideological System Is the Fountain of the Party's Invincible Power..... Kim Yong-hak

Correct Joining of the Class Line and Mass Line Is the Consistent Guideline Our Party Maintains..... Paek Pom-su

Strengthening the Organizational Foundation of the Party Is an Important Guarantee for Enhancing the Party's Combat Capability..... Yi Chu-sol

Sovereignty of the Republic Is a Powerful Weapon in the Defense of the Independence of the Working Masses..... Yi Yong-kol

Philosophical Depth of Literary Work and the Author's Creative Thought..... Ch'oe On-kyong

Coordination and Particularization of Plans is Our Party's Chuche-style Planning Guideline..... Pak Nam-ki

Superiority and Vitality of the Daily Production and Audit System..... Kim Kwan-hyon

Realizing the Principle of Independence Is the Basic Requirement of the Solution of the Unification Issue..... Kyong Yong-il

CSO: 4108

BRIEFS

TRADE UNION MEETING--On the eve of the 35th anniversary of the significant day on which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song passed by Mangyongdae crossroads and visited the working class in Kangson, the working class and trade union members of Pyongyang held a pledge rally in front of the monument at Mangyongdae crossroads on 5 October. Comrades Yim Chun-chu and Chong Chun-ki, functionaries concerned and fighters of the anti-Japanese revolution were present at the rally with the working class and trade union members in the city. The rally began with the chorus of the Song of Marshal Kim Il-song. At the rally, Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, made a speech. [Excerpts] [SK080204 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 6 Oct 80]

CSO: 4108

GOVERNMENT LEADERS ATTEND CEREMONIES OPENING NEW RAIL LINES

Nampo-Tongjon-ri Line Completion

SK041250 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Construction of a new railway between Nampo and Tongjon-ri has been completed.

For the labor exploits of those railway construction workers who assisted in the construction, the KWP Central Committee has sent a letter of congratulations. In the letter, the party Central Committee says it extends warm congratulations to the railway construction workers and the working people of Nampo who assisted in the construction. They were congratulated for having completed the construction of the new railway between Nampo and Tongjon-ri in a brief period of time, which is important in carrying out the great leader's far-reaching plan to build Nampo sluice-gate power station and establish a large industrial site near the mouth of the Taedong River.

On 3 October a ceremony was held at the Nampo Railway Station to open the new railway between Nampo and Tongjon-ri. The portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song was displayed at the ceremony site. Also hung at the site were slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious Korean Workers Party!"

Comrades Kang Song-san and Yi Kun-mo and (Yi Kyong-yon), Choe Chi-son and other functionaries concerned were present at the opening ceremony along with the railway construction workers, those who helped in the construction and the working people of Nampo.

Line Between Pukchong-Toksong Mine

SK061046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA)--A new railway line between Pukchong and the Toksong mine, South Hamgyong Province, has been completed.

With the construction of this line, it has become possible to ease the strain on the transport in Toksong District and its adjacent areas and greatly help accelerate the development of the national economy there.

The builders and their helpers completed the project in a brief period to present a proud gift of labour to the historical Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a congratulatory message to the builders and their helpers who performed feats in the construction of the railway line.

A ceremony for opening the new railway line to traffic took place at Pukchong Railway Station on October 5.

Huichon-Manpo Line

SK070451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 7 (KCNA)--The electric railway line between Huichon and Manpo has been opened to traffic. It is a gift to the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

The switch-over to electric traction on this line has markedly increased the speed of train operation and transport capacity in the Manpo section of steep gradient and made it possible to successfully meet the daily growing demand for transport.

The members of the youth shock brigade, railway builders and their helpers completed the vast project in a matter of six months.

The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a congratulatory message to the youth shock brigaders, railway builders and their helpers who had performed proud feats of labour in the electrification project.

A ceremony for opening the electric railway line to traffic was held in Manpo railway station on October 6.

It was attended by Vice-Premier Kang Song-san, personages concerned, youth shock brigaders, railway constructors, working people, students and school children in Manpo.

Chongju-Chongsu Line

SK080416 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)--The electrification project on the railway line between Chongju and Chongsu has been completed.

With the switchover to electric traction, the traffic capacity on the North Pyongan Provincial Railway Line in the northwest region of the country has been markedly raised and the industrial zones in this region better linked together, and it has become possible to more successfully meet the demand of the national economy for transport.

The railways builders and their helpers have wound up the vast project of railway electrification in a brief period to present one more proud gift of labour to the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a congratulatory message to the youth shock brigaders, railway builders and their helpers who had performed feats in this project.

The electric railway line was opened to traffic with due ceremony on October 7 at Chongju Youth Railway Station.

It was attended by Vice-Premier Kang Song-san and personages concerned.

CSO: 4120

FULFILLMENT OF '100-DAY BATTLE' ASSIGNMENTS REPORTED

SK040401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)--A report of the Korean Central News Agency was made public on October 3 in connection with the fulfillment of the assignments of the "100-day battle" throughout the country.

According to the report, a general onward movement has been waged in all domains of the national economy to make the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea a grand festival of victors and thus proud successes have been registered in the "100-day battle."

The working people in all parts of the country turned out in response to the calls of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea on the sixth congress of the party and waged the speed campaign, loudly beating the drum of revolution, with the result that the assignments of the "100-day battle" throughout the country were carried out as of September 30 in the total industrial output value. In this period industrial production increased 42 per cent above that in the same period of last year.

Thanks to the high revolutionary enthusiasm and creative endeavours of the working people, the vast assignments of the "100-day battle" were fulfilled far ahead of schedule at many industrial establishments of the national economy including the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant, the Chongchongang Thermal Power Plant, the Anju District Coal Mining Complex, the Musan Mine, the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, the Songjin Steel Works, the Nampo Smeltery, the Sungni Automobile Combine, the Nakwon Machine Plant, the Kim Chong-tae Electric Locomotive Factory, the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex, the February 8 Vinalon Complex and the Sunchon Cement Factory and the yearly plans were carried out at many factories, enterprises, workshops and workteams.

As a result of mass innovations effected at all units and posts of the industrial domain, a marked increase was registered in the production of electricity, coal, minerals, steel, machine-tools, automobiles, tractors, mining equipment, chemical fertilizers, chemical fibres, cement, magnesia clinker, timber, fabrics, shoes and other major industrial goods and marine products.

The constructors in all parts of the country have built many monumental creations for the eternal prosperity of the country, displaying patriotic devotion and collective heroism.

During the battle, many objects including the Taean Heavy Machine Combine, the Taedonggang Television Set Factory, the Pyongsong Synthetic Leather Factory, the second stage project of the Ponghwa Chemical Factory, Taedonggang Power Station No. 1, the March 5 Youth Mine, the second stage project of the large long-distance belt conveyer of the Komdok Mine, the Mirim sluice gate, the Chongsan reservoir and medium and small power stations in various parts and refrigerating factories have been constructed and commissioned.

The construction of the cold rolling shop of the rolling mill of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works, the Taedonggang Battery Factory, the fluorescent lamp factory, No. 2 ore dressing plant of the Musan Mine, No. 121 factory and many other objects have been completed in the main.

With the construction of new industrial establishments in various parts, the inner structure of the industry has been further perfected and its chuche-character strengthened.

The railway electrification projects between Kowon and Pongsan, between Huichon and Manpo and between Chongju and Chongsu, the new railway construction projects between Chagangsamgang and Unbong and between Nampo and Tongjonri, the expansion projects of the Nampo and Somgrim ports have been completed and the 20,000-ton cargo ship "Changjasan Chongnyonho," the 14,000-ton cargo ship "Pegaebong" and the salting base-ship "Yongnamsan" have been built and launched.

The builders in Pyongyang and other places created a new speed in the construction of the grand peoples study hall, one more grand monumental edifice in the era of the Workers Party, and have built new modern streets, many dwelling houses and public buildings.

By effecting a new leap in the production and construction during the "100-day battle," the entire working people opened a bright prospect for fulfilling this year's national economic plan one month ahead of schedule and successfully hitting the high targets of the vast Second Seven-Year Plan.

The successes gained through the "100-day battle" brilliantly adorning the first year of the 1980s are a result of the wise leadership of the Central Committee of the party headed by respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song and a fruition of the loyalty to our working people who are expediting the revolutionary cause of chuche, rallied steel-strong around the party.

The victory won in the "100-day battle" fully demonstrates the justness of our party's economic policy and the great power of the socialist independent national economy of our country developing at a high tempo without interruption.

The entire working people who made a proud gift to the party congress by winning a shining victory in the "100-day battle" are expanding their successes of labour with the determination to more dynamically advance with single-hearted loyalty under the leadership of the party to greet the coming grand festival of October as a great national holiday.

CSO: 4120

MODERNIZATION OF FISHING INDUSTRY VIEWED

SK071010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 7 (KCNA)--The Korean fishermen are effecting new innovations in their fishing. They overfulfilled their fish catch assignments in September as they did in August through their active pelagic and inshore fishing.

The Korean fisheries was very weak in its material and technical foundation under the Japanese imperialist colonial rule. The fishermen caught fishes aboard small wooden boats.

Korean fisheries entered a new road of development after the liberation. But it suffered serious damages in the period of the three-year war, which only a few fishing boats survived.

Our fisheries has covered a course of rapid development after the war.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song placed the once backward fisheries on powerful modern material and technical foundations, established a new fisheries guidance system, put forward the wise policy of setting up a chuche-based and scientific fishing system and put his heart and soul into its realization.

Thus, the Korean fisheries has become a modern one capable of constantly boosting aquatic production, not affected by any change of the oceanographic conditions.

Today the fishing fleets of our country consist of large processing base ships above 10,000 tons with scientific-technical equipment, refrigerating transport ships, 3,750-ton stern trawlers and other modern large-size fishing boats and highly efficient ones.

The horse power per fishing boat showed an increment of 50 per cent in the period of the six-year plan.

Many sea observation ships and specialized fish shoal detecting ships have been added to the fishing fleets to modernize their scientific and technical equipment.

The Chongjin, Sinpo, Hongwon, Kim Chaek, Wonsan and other major fishing ports on the east coast of the country have been further modernized and new fishing bases have made their appearance in many places near the fishing grounds on the West Sea. In accordance with the party's policy of developing medium- and small-scale fishing, small fishing stations, fishermen's cooperatives, side-line fishing teams of factories and enterprises and fishing teams of cooperative farms have been widely organized.

The aquatic products processing has also made a fast progress.

Powerful refrigerating bases and cold storages have been set up in the production and consumption areas to supply fresh fishes to the people all the year round.

The material and technical means of fisheries have been replaced with large and modern ones and fishing operations have been placed on a scientific basis and medium and small fishing actively developed, with the result that the fisheries output has been brought to an all-time high.

Our country today has reached the highest level in the world in the per capita marine production.

The working people in the domain of fisheries are now waging an energetic battle to occupy ahead of schedule the height of 3.5 million tons of aquatic product envisaged in the period of the Second-Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984).

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

TAEDONGGANG POWER STATION--Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)--The construction of the Taedonggang Power Station No. 1, a large-scale hydropower station which carries great significance in the economic development of the country and the improvement of the peoples living, has been finished. The power station which has been built as a monumental creation for the eternal prosperity of the country, will not only produce a large quantity of electricity but will reliably protect Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, from flood and supply industrial water to nearby factories and enterprises and irrigation water to feed farmland, thereby making a great contribution to the development of industry and agriculture. The builders and their helpers, displaying patriotic devotion and collective heroism, successfully built the power station in a brief period of time on our own design and with our own efforts to make a fine gift to the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea. The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a congratulatory message to the entire workers, technicians and office workers of No. 1 hydropower station construction combine and their helpers who distinguished themselves in the construction of the power station. A commissioning ceremony was held on the spot on October 2. Comrade Yi Chong-ok cut the red tape hanging at the entrance to the power station. [Text] [SK031035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 3 Oct 80]

WORKERS' AWARD CEREMONY--The KWP Central Committee has sent a letter of congratulations to the workers, technicians, office workers and three revolutions team members of the 4 June rolling stock plant for their brilliant achievement in the production of refrigeration cars. At the plant on 2 October a gathering was held to convey the KWP Central Committee's letter of congratulations and to present a gift to the coming sixth party congress. The portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed in front of the gathering site. Also hung at the site were slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious Korean Workers Party!" With the workers and three revolutions team members of the plant were Vice Premier Kang Song-san and functionaries concerned. At the gathering the KWP Central Committee's letter of

congratulations was conveyed amidst thundering applause from those present. Then, workers and three revolutions team members of the plant made reports on the gift to the coming party congress. The speakers noted that during the 100-day battle the workers and three revolutions team members of the plant, with the spirit of endless loyalty to the great leader and the party center, have produced many refrigeration cars to present to the historic sixth party congress by waging speed battles vigorously. [Excerpts] [SK031357 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 2 Oct 80]

FACTORY PAPER PRODUCTION--Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)--Factory No. 121, a modern paper production base which is one more gift of loyalty to the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea, has been commissioned to start the production of paper. Now newsprint, vellum paper, cardboard and other kinds of paper are pouring out from the factory all of whose production processes are mechanized and automated. The builders widely used large and light building parts and elements and introduced an expanded assembling method to markedly accelerate the project. They finished in only three months the assembling of paper making machines with many complex automation elements. Meanwhile, many factories and enterprises throughout the country which undertook the production of equipment for the factory manufactured and supplied the ordered equipment in time. The factory which has been built in a brief span of time will greatly contribute to carrying out the tasks of the three revolutions put forward by the party by more fully meeting the demand for paper. [Text] [SK081024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 8 Oct 80]

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

HAPPY LIFE OF PEOPLE NOTED

SK061550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA)--The working people of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea are leading a happy life, having no worries about their living.

The Workers Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK which take it as the supreme principle of their activity to promote the people's well-being are constantly enforcing popular policies to provide our people with an affluent and civilized life.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"Our people have no care and worry at all now. No worry about food, clothes, housing, education or medical treatment."

Today the Korean working people, true masters of the state and society, know no worry about food, clothing, housing or taxes and enjoy the benefits of free education, free medical treatment and paid leave.

They are free from worry about food, clothing and housing, the basic conditions of living.

From the moment of birth everyone is entitled to a supply of rice from the state.

The state buys rice from the farmers at 60 chon per kilogramme and supplies it to the factory and office workers at eight chon. To work for two or three days is enough for workers to earn money needed to buy rice to support themselves and their families for a month, and in certain sections, one day's earnings are enough.

Korea which reaps a bumper harvest every year thanks to the application of the chuche-based farming method, has fully solved the problem of food by herself and exports surplus food. The farmers can secure food to support themselves for years with one year's farming.

As four seasons are distinct in our country, people demand different kinds of colours of cloth according to seasons.

Before liberation our country's textile industry could supply each person with only 14 centimetres of cloth. But in 1970, our textile output reached 400 million metres, or [figure indistinct] metres per capita. And fabrics are priced very low.

Large modern spinning and textile mills have been built in different parts and textile mills in all local areas of the country, and 800 million metres of fabrics will be turned out in a year by the end of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984).

Housing construction was also carried on extensively during the Six-Year Plan alone. The state built houses for 414,000 households for factory and office workers and 472,000 for farmers and during the Second Seven-Year Plan 200,000-300,000 dwelling houses are being built in town and country every year.

The rent of dwelling houses with central heating and modern furniture is no more than 0.3 per cent of the living allowances. Farmers do not pay rent for their modern houses built by the state free of charge.

Accordingly, there is no one who is worried about housing or house rent.

The Korean working people are free from the tax burden, too.

Korea abolished the predatory colonial taxation of Japanese imperialism after liberation and the agricultural tax in kind in the period from 1964 to 1966 and the income tax and local self-government tax which were so insignificantly small that people hardly felt their burden were abolished in 1974.

There is neither debtor nor creditor in our country.

The party and government have taken measures, one after another, for systematically increasing the living allowances of the working people and cutting the prices of mass consumption goods.

The living standards of farmers have long surpassed by far those of the well-to-do middle peasants of the past.

In 1979 the national income per capita in the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea reached 1,920 dollars.

In the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, a free education system and a free medical service system are in force in an allround way.

The 11 year compulsory education which began to be introduced in 1972 was put into effect throughout the country in 1975.

All children and young people are given compulsory free education from the full age of five till they reach the working age and children below the age of five are also brought up at state and social expense.

All students are supplied with school uniforms at a cheap price at the turn of seasons and the students of higher specialized schools, colleges and universities are given even stipends by the state.

The money borne by the state for a child till his graduation from a college amounts to 10,000 won.

In our country where a study-while-working system and an adult education system have been established in good order, all people are students and are studying free of charge.

In Korea, a universal free medical service system was introduced in 1953 when the hard-fought fatherland liberation war was still at its height.

This universal free medical service system, unlike a free medical service system enforced on the basis of social insurance, is a popular free medical service system for ensuring medical services to all people at state expense at any time and any place.

The state provides all people with all forms of medical service, such as medical treatment for out-patients and in-patients and at sanatoria.

Expenses not only for medical examination, treatment and medicines but also nutritive food according to illness and food at hospitals and at sanatoria and even expenses of travel to and from sanatoria are borne by the state. The working people are paid a subsidy by the state during medical examination, treatment and recuperation.

In our country which had only 9 hospitals before liberation, there are now modern hospitals with specialized departments not only in all provinces, cities and counties but also in rural villages and facilities for medical treatment in all places where people reside.

Thanks to the introduction of the section doctor system, an advanced medical service system, doctors call on sick persons to give treatment, medical workers do not hesitate to donate their own blood, flesh and bones to save patients.

In our country there is no one who worries about medical treatment and no one who is not given treatment because they have no money.

The average life span of the Korean people has been extended by 35 years as against that before liberation and their death rate dropped to one-fifth.

Thus, the Korean people are leading a happy life to their hearts content with nothing more to desire, free from any worry or suffering, material and mental, thanks to the boundless solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has been devoting his all solely to our people so that they may lead an independent and creative, civilized life and to the deep love of the glorious party.

The happy life of the Korean people which is guaranteed by a powerful independent national economy making a rapid development on the basis of its rich raw materials and resources, not affected by any economic depression sweeping the world will be bettered in the Second Seven-Year Plan period.

CSO: 4120

'NODONG SINMUN' ARTICLE ON SUCCESS OF CHONGNYON CITED

SK031530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN carries an article titled "Chongnyon Makes Energetic Advance Under the Banner of Chuche."

Noting that the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) has vigorously advanced along a victorious and glorious road under the banner of the chuche idea over the last ten years since the Fifth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea, the paper says:

The great leader formed Chongnyon guided by the immortal chuche idea and definitely put the movement of the Koreans in Japan on the track of chuche. And in the [word indistinct], too, he indicated a bright road to be followed by Chongnyon and the compatriots in Japan in each period and at each stage of the development of revolution.

Today Chongnyon has been strengthened and developed into a powerful and authoritative overseas citizens organisation which always discharges its duty with credit and an overseas compatriots organisation of chuche most faithfully serving the homeland and the people and the movement of Koreans in Japan has achieved proud successes without parallel in the overseas compatriots movement of the world. This is entirely attributable to the wise leadership and paternal solicitude of the great leader.

Today, the Chongnyon organisations have been built into reliable overseas citizens organisations replete with the immortal chuche idea as never before and consolidated as firm as a rock into loyal ranks advancing under the banner of the chuche idea, without the slightest vacillation in any storm.

This is a fundamental guarantee for the strengthening and development of the movement of Koreans in Japan and its victory and is the most precious success achieved by Chongnyon in the 1970's.

In this period Chongnyon has deepened ideological education, putting main stress on firmly uniting the functionaries and compatriots around the great leader and guiding them to cherish loyalty to him. At the

same time, Chongnyon saw to it that all functionaries and compatriots loyally attend the great leader in high esteem and follow him in any time and anywhere and unconditionally and thoroughly implement his teachings in all fields and at all posts.

Indeed, the solid establishment of the ideological system of chuche in the Chongnyon organisation is a reliable guarantee for it to successfully carry out its patriotic work abroad, overcoming any trial, and advance more vigorously for the accomplishment of the cause of chuche.

The functionaries of Chongnyon, following the great leader's work method, went deep into its branches and among the masses of the compatriots to strengthen the organisation and educate the masses of the compatriots and rally them around it. This is a work on which Chongnyon has concentrated greatest efforts in the past.

The branch team movement which picked up momentum in the 1970s carried very weighty importance in bringing about a new turn in the work of Chongnyon by embodying the great leaders work method.

And the movement for finding out Koreans and other massive movements and a wide range of internal and external work for national reunification became more animated with the branches as the units.

All the patriotic work of Chongnyon is, at all points, connected with the work for the prosperity and grandeur of the socialist homeland and the promotion of national reunification.

Chongnyon, first of all, has widely explained and disseminated within and without the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader.

When the homeland and the nation [was] faced with a growing danger of permanent division and a war, owing to the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots actively and strenuously waged the struggle for reunification and national salvation to thwart and frustrate the criminal acts of the enemies within and without.

By strengthening national unity with compatriots under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan"), Chongnyon guided a large number of compatriots to turn out for the realisation of the cause of national reunification and have further strengthened the friendly relations with the Japanese people and the world people.

Thus, Chongnyon, an overseas citizens organisation of the DPRK, has further developed as an authoritative organisation well known to the world people and made a big contribution to strengthening interchange and solidarity with the world progressive people and expanding the ranks of supporters and sympathisers for the cause of national reunification of our people. Chongnyon has also energetically waged a struggle to defend the democratic national rights of compatriots in Japan, thereby adding shine to the national dignity of the heroic Korean people and the honour of the socialist homeland.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPLIES RECEIVED FROM SRV LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

Kim Receives Reply

SK090800 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary general of the KWP Central Committee and DPRK president, has received a message from the leaders of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in reply to his message of greetings on their national day. The reply message reads as follows:

Pyongyang
Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary general of the KWP Central Committee and DPRK president:

In the name of the Vietnamese people, the Vietnam Communist Party, the SRV National Assembly, the Vietnamese Government and people, and in our own names, we extend our warmest thanks to you, the KWP, the DPRK Government and the Korean people for the message of congratulations on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of Vietnam's National Day. We hope that the friendly relations between the Vietnamese and Korean people will be strengthened and developed with each passing day.

[Signed] Le Duan, secretary general of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee; Nguyen Huu Tho, acting president of the SRV; Truong Chinh, chairman of the Standing Committee of the SRV National Assembly. 27 September 1980, Hanoi.

Yi Chong-ok Receives Reply

SK090857 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, received a message from Comrade Pham Van Dong, premier of the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the National Day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The reply message expressed wholehearted thanks for the greetings and hoped that the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries would grow strong and develop day by day.

CSO: 4120

GREETINGS EXCHANGED ON GDR FOUNDING DAY

Yi Chong-ok's Greeting

SK080034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

The message said that the Korean people sincerely rejoiced as over their own over the successes made by the fraternal people of the German Democratic Republic in the struggle to build socialism and consolidate the international position of the country under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

The message expressed the belief that the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples would grow stronger and develop.

Ho Tam's Greeting

SK080820 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0818 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message to Oskar Fischer, foreign minister of the German Democratic Republic, greeting the 31st anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

The message expresses the belief that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future.

Hwang Chang-yop's Greeting

SK080818 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly, sent a message to Horst Sindermann, president of the Peoples Chamber of the German Democratic Republic, greeting the 31st anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

The message sincerely wishes the president of the Peoples Chamber and the Peoples Chamber new success in the work for increasing the general might of the country and achieving peace and security in Europe.

Articles Dedicating National Day

SK071513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 7 (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the 31st anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says that the founding of the GDR on October 7, 1949, was a great event which opened a new epoch in the history of her people.

Since the founding of the republic her people under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany have vigorously struggled for the socialist revolution and socialist construction, smashing the subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the class enemies at home and abroad, and turned their country into a socialist state with a developed industry and agriculture in a brief span of time, the article notes, and says:

Today the GDR is firmly standing at the western outpost of socialism, contributing to the preservation of peace and security in Europe, and her international position is rising higher.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice at all the successes made by the fraternal GDR people, regarding them as their own.

The relations of friendship and cooperation forged between the peoples of Korea and the GDR in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism are constantly growing stronger and developing.

The visit to our country by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic in 1977 marked an important occasion in opening a new stage in the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples.

Our people value the friendly and cooperative relations with the GDR people and will make all efforts to further develop them in various fields in the future.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says that our people wish the GDR people great success in their endeavours to increase the might of the country.

CSO: 4120

PAPERS HAIL GUINEAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

SK070525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 7 (KCNA)--Papers here today carry editorials welcoming the arrival in Pyongyang of a party and state delegation headed by His Excellency Ahmed Sekou Toure, general secretary of the party of state of Guinea, president of the Guinean Revolutionary Peoples Republic and supreme chief of the Guinean revolution, on an official goodwill visit to our country to attend the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the party upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

NODONG SINMUN in an editorial headlined "Powerful Demonstration of Korea-Guinea Friendship" says that the visit of President Ahmed Sekou Toure to our country this time will mark another milestone in consolidating and further expanding and developing the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation already established between Korea and Guinea and make a great contribution to the strengthening of the unity of the non-aligned movement.

It further says:

The Korean and Guinean peoples established bonds of friendship long ago and have supported and closely cooperated with each other in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

The Guinean people highly appreciate the shining successes registered by our people in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, expressing respect and reverence for him.

The Guinean party and government actively support our party's policy of an independent reunification of the country put forward by him and express firm solidarity with our people in the just struggle for its implementation.

The visit of the Guinean president to our country this time after his visit in October last year demonstrates the daily strengthening and developing friendship and solidarity between Korea and Guinea.

The Korean people are happy to have such an intimate friend as the Guinean people on the African continent and hope that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will constantly develop in conformity with the desire and interests of the two peoples in the future, too.

Noting that Guinea is one of the first countries which proclaimed their independence in West Africa in the 1950s, the editorial goes on.

After the independence the Guinean people under the correct leadership of President Ahmed Sekou Toure have vigorously advanced to consolidate national independence and build an independent and prosperous socialist society, frustrating the repeated subversive activities and sabotages of the imperialist and colonial forces.

Pursuing an anti-imperialist and independent foreign policy, the Guinean Government opposes imperialism, colonialism and racism, supports the liberation struggle of the people and strives for the development and strengthening of the non-aligned movement.

The international position of the Guinean Revolutionary Peoples Republic is rising ever higher for the achievements made by its people in the building of a new society and the anti-imperialist and independent foreign policy consistently maintained by its government.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes performed by the fraternal Guinean people in the independent development of the country and in the building of a new society and wish them greater successes in their future struggle.

Our people will as ever actively contribute to the development and strengthening of the non-aligned movement in close unity with the Guinean people and the peoples of the non-aligned countries.

MINJU CHOSON in an editorial declares that the Korean people will make an active effort to further consolidate and develop the friendly and cooperative relations established between Korea and Guinea.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

LIBYAN AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION--Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)--The agricultural delegation of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ] headed by Abdullah el-Jahmi, under-secretary of the Secretariat of Agriculture and Land Reclamation of the SPLAJ, left Pyongyong on October 3 by air. During its stay the delegation visited Mangyongdae and went round the Kumsong Tractor Plant, the Kiyang irrigation setups and other places. [Text] [SK032333 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 3 Oct 80]

ROMANIAN PREMIER'S MESSAGE--Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, received a message from Comrade Ilie Verdet, premier of the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the victory of the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist and socio-national liberation revolution, the national holiday of the Romanian people. Expressing the belief that the excellent friendly and cooperative relations between Romania and Korea would continue to develop, the message wished the premier new great success in his responsible work. [Text] [SK032328 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 3 Oct 80]

GOVERNMENT TRADE DELEGATION--Pyongyang October 5 (KCNA)--The government trade delegation of our country headed by Yi Se-ung returned to Pyongyang on October 4 by plane from Bulgaria. It was met at the airport by Choe Kwan-su and other personages concerned and an official of the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK050842 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT 5 Oct 80]

SEYCHELLES EDUCATION MINISTRY DELEGATION--Pyongyang October 5 (KCNA)--The education delegation of Seychelles headed by M. T. Choppy, member of the parliament of the Republic of Seychelles and senior education officer at the Ministry for Education and Information, left here on October 4 by plane. During its stay the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and inspected educational and cultural institutions and other places. [Text] [SK050839 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0834 GMT 5 Oct 80]

FILM DELEGATION--Pyongyang October 5 (KCNA)--The Koream film delegation headed by Yang Chang-u, which had participated in the functions of a film week on the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea held in the German Democratic Republic, returned to Pyongyang on October 4 by train. [Text] [SK050843 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 5 Oct 80]

EGYPTIAN MINISTER GREETED--Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA)--General O Chin-u, minister of peoples armed forces, sent a message of greetings to Lieutenant General Ahmad Badawi Sa'd Ahmad, minister of defence and military production of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the occasion of day of armed forces of Egypt. The message expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the armies of the two countries will further strengthen and develop in the future. [Text] [SK060439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 6 Oct 80]

CSSR OFFICIAL GREETED--Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA)--General O Chin-u, minister of peoples armed forces, sent a message of greetings to General Martin Dzur, minister of national defence of Czechoslovakia, on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak Peoples Army. The message said that in the past the Czechoslovak Peoples Army has achieved great success in the struggle for increasing the country's defence capabilities under the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, thus repulsing the imperialists manoeuvres of aggression, interference and sabotages and greatly contributing to the struggle for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism. It expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations forged between the armies of the two countries in the anti-U.S. common struggle will grow stronger and develop in the future. [Text] [SK060445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 6 Oct 80]

HO TAM, MEXICAN COUNTERPART GREET--Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam and Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the United States of Mexico Jorge Castaneda exchanged messages of greetings on the establishment of diplomatic relations bewteen the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the United States of Mexico. The secretary for foreign affairs of the United States of Mexico in his message of greetings sincerely hoped for the development of friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and prosperity to the Korean people. The foreign minister of our country in his message noted that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries was an event of weighty significance in the development of friendly relations between the two peoples who are struggling against imperialism and for the independent development of their countries and made a great contribution to accelerating the common cause of the peoples of the Third World countries. He expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would expand and develop in different domains. [Text] [SK030429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 3 Oct 80]

MESSAGE TO UGANDAN PRESIDENT--Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on October 8 sent a message of greetings to Paulo Muwanga, chairman of the Military Commission of the Republic of Uganda, on the national day of the Republic of Uganda. The message says: I extend warm congratulations to Your Excellency and the government and people of the Republic of Uganda on the national day of the Republic of Uganda. I take this opportunity to wish you and your people greater success in the work for the country's stability and the building of a new society and hope that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future. [Text] [SK081645 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1555 GMT 8 Oct 80]

POLISH OFFICIAL REPLIES--Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, received a message from Comrade Jozef Pinkowski, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on his appointment as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish Peoples Republic. The reply message shared the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two states would continue to strengthen and develop to contribute to the cause of socialism and peace in the world. [Text] [SK080431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 8 Oct 80]

CSSR MILITARY ATTACHE--Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)--Vladimir Popek, military attache of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Pyongyang hosted a cocktail party at his embassy on the evening of October 2 on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak Peoples Army. Invited to the party were Yi Tu-chan, Pak Chung-kuk and other generals and officers of the Korean Peoples Army and military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang. Present there were Ambassador Josef Hadravek and officials of the Czechoslovak Embassy. Speeches were exchanged at the cocktail party. It passed in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK030421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 3 Oct 80]

INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION--Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)--The delegation of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia headed by His Excellency Daryatmo, its speaker, left here on October 2 by plane after concluding its goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea. It was seen off at the airport by chairman of the SPA Standing Committee Hwang Chang-yop and his wife, vice-chairman of the SPA Standing Committee Ho Chong-suk, minister of finance Yun Ki-chong and vice-minister of foreign affairs Cho Kyu-il. Also seeing off the delegation were Ambassador R. Djundjunan Kusumahardja and officials of the Indonesian Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK022233 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 3 Oct 80]

JAPANESE SPORTS TEAM INVITED--Tokyo (AFP)--North Korea has officially invited Japan to international sports meetings to be held in that country April through September next year, it was learned here Wednesday. This was the first time that North Korea, which has no diplomatic relations with Japan, invited Japan to sports meets. According to Shuichiro Okano, director of the Japan Olympic Committee, North Korea invited Japanese teams to football, women's volleyball, marathon, table tennis, new gymnastics and boxing meets. North Korea also has proposed to hold dual men's and women's volleyball matches. The Japan Olympic Committee conveyed the invitations to sports organizations concerned asking them whether they would be able to accept the invitations. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Sep 80 p 1]

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

DPRK-PAKISTAN TRADE ACCORD--Islamabad, Oct. 2--Pakistan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have signed a commodity exchange agreement in Pyongyang, under which the two countries will exchange commodities worth 14 million dollars each way during 1980-81. This was diclosed by Federal Commerce Secretary Mr. Izbarul Haque while talking to newsmen here this morning on his return from DPRK. DPRK Vice-Minister for Trade Mr. Bank Tae Ryol and Mr. Izharul Haque signed the agreement on behalf of their respective Governments. The fresh agreement has yielded a marginal increase of 33 percent over the last year's accord signed in Islamabad which amounted to 10 million dollars each way. Under the agreement, Pakistan will export cotton, cottou yarn, textiles, furnace oil, silicone and barley: while import cement, fertilizer and zinc etc. from Korea. The Commerce Secretary, during his week-long stay in Pyongyang, held talks with the DPRK Minister for Trade, Mr. Gye Ung Tae on Pak-DPRK trade relations. He also visited various industrial units in Pyongyang. Mr. Izharul Haque led a three-member delegation which included Qazi Aleemullah, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Mr. Kamal Zafar, Deputy Secretary of Commerce Division.--PPI [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 3 Oct 80 p 5]

CSO: 4120

DAILIES MARK ANNIVERSARY OF GUINEAN INDEPENDENCE

SK021532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the 22nd anniversary of the independence of Guinea and proclamation of her republic.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN notes that the independence of Guinea and proclamation of her republic was a signal event which opened a broad road of social progress and independent development to the Guinean people.

It writes: After independence the courageous and industrious Guinean people, under the correct guidance of President Ahmed Sekou Toure, the supreme chief of the Guinean revolution, have firmly defended the political independence and gains of revolution from all intrigues of the enemies within and without and made a big advance in the struggle for building an independent and prosperous new society, holding aloft the revolutionary slogan of anti-imperialism, independence and self-reliance.

The Government of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic under the banner of independence, sovereignty and non-alignment, is struggling vigorously against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the complete liberation of Africa and expresses firm solidarity with the oppressed people in their struggle.

The Korean people regard as their own the successes registered by the Guinean people in the struggle for the independent development of the country and actively support their just struggle.

Today the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries are being consolidated and developed day by day through a common struggle for the victory of socialism and the non-aligned movement.

The Government of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic recognizes the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea as the only lawful sovereign state of the Korean people and expresses full support to and firm solidarity with the Korean people in their just cause of national reunification.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON states: Believing that the friendly relations between Korea and Guinea will grow stronger and develop in the future, our people wish the Guinean people greater success in their struggle for consolidating the national independence and achieving the prosperity of the country.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILIES OBSERVE NATIONAL DAY OF LESOTHO

SK041601 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)--Dailies here today dedicate articles to the 14th anniversary of the independence of the Kingdom of Lesotho.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says:

The independence of the country was an event which opened to the Lesotho people a broad road of regaining national dignity and sovereignty and building a worthy new life.

It goes on:

The 14 years following the independence were years of a fruitful struggle in which the Lesotho people have built a new life while consolidating the national independence they won, frustrating all manner of sabotages by the imperialists, colonialists and racists.

Pursuing the non-aligned policy in its external relations, the Government of Lesotho is developing its relations of friendship and cooperation with the world progressive peoples including those of the socialist countries, and supporting the peoples of Namibia and South Africa for freedom and liberation.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes made by the Lesotho people in building a new life and express solidarity with them in their just struggle.

The friendly relations between Korea and Lesotho are favourably developing in their common interest. Especially, the opening of diplomatic relations between the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the Kingdom of Lesotho in July this year marked a signal occasion in developing friendship and cooperation between the two peoples into a new stage.

Our people will in the future, too, advance shoulder to shoulder with the Lesotho people in the struggle for the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says:

Believing that friendship and cooperation between the two peoples will grow stronger and develop in the future, the Korean people wish the Lesotho people greater successes in their endeavours for the prosperity and development of the country.

CSO: 4120 END

JPRS 76705

27 October 1980

Korean Affairs Report

No. 108

KULLOJA, No. 5, May 1980

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27 October 1980

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 108

KULLOJA, No. 5, May 1980

CONTENTS

Our Party Is a Glorious Party Continuing and Developing the Anti-Japanese Revolutionary Tradition 1

Philosophical Doctrine Founded On Chuche Thought
(Kim Ch'ang-won) 13

Chuche Thought Is the True Revolutionary Thought Which Elevates National Dignity and Independence Mindedness
(Pak T'ae-chun) 23

Continuing Revolution and Youth Work
(Chi Chae-ryong) 33

Establishing a Socialist Way of Life Is an Important Task of the Cultural Revolution
(Pak Sun-chae) 41

Formalizing Party Life Is an Important Guarantee in Tempering Party Members With Organizational Ideology
(Ch'a Ch'ol-won) 49

A Brilliant Artistic Production of Love for the Fatherland
(Yi Chong-sun) 59

Our Country's Socialist Health System Which Brilliantly Embodies the Immortal Chuche Idea
(Pak Myong-pin) 68

Comprehensive Mechanization of Rural Economy Is Central Task of Rural Technical Revolution
(Chon Song-hwan) 76

Experiences in Local Industries Analyzed
(Cho Sin-yon) 85

Economic Crisis in South Korea Is Getting Worse
(Pak Tong-kun) 96

OUR PARTY IS A GLORIOUS PARTY CONTINUING AND DEVELOPING THE ANTI-JAPANESE REVOLUTIONARY TRADITION

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 80 pp 2-8

[Text] Our party is the tested staff and guiding force of the revolution which is gloriously continuing and developing the brilliant revolutionary tradition set in motion by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song amidst the flames of the anti-Japanese struggle.

Continuing the glorious revolutionary tradition established by the respected and beloved leader is the fundamental task of our party as a chuche-oriented party, and herein lies the main wellspring of its invincible strength and leadership.

By continuing the great anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition, our party has been able to weather the most severe trials and tribulations and push forward vigorously our great undertaking of revolution, defending the integrity of the chuche bloodline, and to be consolidated into the invincibly powerful revolutionary party that it is today.

The fact that our party and people have been able to successfully carry out revolutionary tasks at various stages, countering at each step of the way the aggressive maneuverings and activities of domestic and foreign class enemies, and to vigorously push ahead with revolution and construction so as to transform our nation within a short historical time frame into an advanced socialist state, is due to the thorough continuance and development of glorious revolutionary tradition.

The glorious revolutionary tradition set in motion by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is today being brilliantly continued and developed by our party, and thoroughly embodied in all aspects of social life. This constitutes a resolute guarantee that our great revolutionary undertaking, blazed in the forests of Paektu, can be carried out to fruition.

As our people look back over the path of victory that they have trod with the party under the wise leadership of the great leader, possessed of

enormous national pride and revolutionary self-confidence, they become more firmly resolved to eternally glorify the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition and to carry out until completion the great revolutionary undertaking of chuche blazed by the great leader.

1

To correctly continue and develop revolutionary tradition is, for a working class party, the fundamental problem in finalizing the revolution and completing the tasks of socialism and communism.

The undertakings of socialism and communism are advanced and brought to fruition through a process in which the party of the working class protects, continues and develops revolutionary tradition. The process of completing the great revolutionary undertaking of the working class and the undertakings of socialism and communism is precisely that process of safeguarding, continuing and developing the revolutionary tradition first blazed by the leader on the road to revolutionary victory.

Consequently, the question as to whether or not revolutionary tradition will be correctly continued and developed constitutes the most fundamental issue of whether or not the party carries out its mission as the revolutionary vanguard of the working class, and whether or not it maintains its intrinsic nature as a party which aims at implementing the revolutionary thought of the leader. The long-term historical experience of the revolutionary struggle of the working class has shown that, when the revolutionary tradition set in motion by the leader is not correctly continued and developed, the party degenerates and the revolutionary undertaking pioneered by the leader is left uncompleted.

Firmly defending, continuing and developing revolutionary tradition is an important problem in protecting the excellent leader of the working class from the maneuverings of class enemies, and in continuing and developing the revolutionary undertaking of the leader.

Only when the party of the working class resolutely safeguards the purity of revolutionary tradition and brilliantly continues and develops it can the party firmly maintain the clarity of the revolution and carry out to fruition the difficult and complex work of remolding nature, society and mankind in a revolutionary manner.

The revolutionary tradition of the working class was formed as the peerless leader organically melded revolutionary theory and revolutionary practice, and blazed the correct path to victory in revolution, during the course of history.

As one representing the interests of the working masses, and as the genius behind the revolution, the peerless leader created his guiding philosophy of the revolution to reflect the demands of revolution in his nation and the aspirations of the popular masses, and, in the course of waging a

fierce struggle to embody this philosophy, established a precious revolutionary tradition which the party of the working class must eternally continue and develop.

The revolutionary tradition established by the leader is filled with the guiding philosophy and ultimate objectives of the revolution, and the ways and means of waging revolution--a synthesis of ideological and spiritual values and rich practical experience possessed of immortal vitality accummulated during the process of revolutionary struggle.

All of these revolutionary heritages created by the leader at that point in history when he was charting the revolutionary cause of the working class constitute the historic roots of the party and the revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"Our party is a glorious party which grew from the deep roots of the anti-Japanese armed struggle; it is an invincible party, tempered and tested during great revolutionary struggle." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-Song" Vol 4, second edition, pp 102-103)

To say that revolutionary tradition constitutes the historic roots of revolution means that it is a bloodline drawing together the past course of the revolutionary struggle of the working class on behalf of communism, and the wellspring which provides immortal vitality to that struggle.

First and foremost, revolutionary tradition establishes the guiding philosophy, principles of struggle and ways and means of struggle that the party must consistently make use of as guidelines in the process of fulfilling the cause of socialism and communism.

The revolutionary thought created by the leader constitutes the guiding philosophy of the party and the revolution, and forms the nucleus of revolutionary tradition. The party of the working class shapes its behavior and carries out its revolutionary tasks based on the guiding philosophy, principles of struggle and ways and means of struggle set forth by the leader who originated this revolutionary tradition. Such is the depth of the roots of the revolutionary tradition established by the leader in the life of the party of the working class and in revolutionary struggle.

Revolutionary tradition also provides a permanent model and example which should be gloriously embodied in carrying out the revolutionary struggle for the cause of socialism and the cause of communism.

The revolutionary undertaking of the working class on behalf of the cause of socialism and communism is advanced and completed by the process of carrying out revolutionary tasks in a variety of areas and stages. The struggle in all areas and stages of the revolution does not stand alone, but is rather part of a unified process subject to the ultimate objective of building socialism and communism through joint struggle.

To correctly orient the process of advancing such a revolutionary struggle on behalf of socialism and communism, there must be a fixed model and prototype to which the struggle should conform. Such models and prototypes are steeped in the revolutionary tradition created by the leader at the historic point in time when he was charting the undertaking of revolution, and constitute the historic root and revolutionary heritage of the revolutionary undertaking of the working class.

Consequently, to thoroughly safeguard the revolutionary tradition established by the leader and to continue and develop it, generation after generation, is of fundamental significance in strengthening and developing the party of the working class and in achieving victory in the great undertaking of revolution.

Continuing and developing revolutionary tradition is a fundamental demand of endlessly developing the party of the working class into a party which puts into practice the revolutionary thought of the leader.

The party of the working class was created on the basis of organizational and ideological preparations laid by the leader, and has strengthened and developed revolutionary tradition so that its roots are firmly planted.

In the process of charting the great undertaking of revolution, the leader created the guiding philosophy of the party, laid out the party line and revolutionary program, and formed the ideological and theoretical heritage which must be adhered to in party activity. In addition, the leader nurtured communists amidst the flames of struggle, thus preparing the organizational framework necessary for founding the party and achieving the unification of the rank and file communists.

Such ideological and theoretical contributions made by the leader of the working class constitute important assets not only in the founding of the party, but also in protecting its life and endlessly shaping and developing it into a party which puts into practice the revolutionary thought of the leader.

Only when the party of the working class brilliantly continues and develops revolutionary tradition can its countenance as a revolutionary party be preserved without change, however harsh the circumstances, and the political and ideological unity and solidarity of the party based on the revolutionary thought of the leader be resolutely put into practice. Likewise, then too can the capacity of the party to struggle and lead be increased in all directions, and it be enabled to vigorously direct revolutionary struggle and construction.

Along with such, the correct continuance and development of revolutionary tradition is a fundamental requirement in achieving victory in the great undertaking of revolution, and in the cause of socialism and communism, charted by the leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"Continuing the revolutionary tradition of anti-Japanese struggle is our duty, our honor and a guarantee of our victory." ("On Building the Communist Party" Vol 2, p 299)

The revolutionary struggle of the working class for socialism and communism advances toward victory based on the revolutionary tradition established by the leader.

In order to complete the cause of socialism and communism, the party of the working class must successfully carry out various stages of revolutionary work, and remold nature, society and the individual in a revolutionary manner based on the revolutionary thought of the leader.

All the valuable revolutionary contributions which are a part of the revolutionary tradition established by the leader constitute a lifeline which provides perpetual vigor and vitality in the carrying out of the revolutionary struggle to fulfill the revolutionary undertaking of the working class and the cause of socialism and communism, as well as a capital for completing the undertaking of revolution and an ideological and spiritual wellspring.

By correctly continuing and developing these precious revolutionary heritages, the party of the working class can firmly establish chuche and vigorously promote revolution and construction, irregardless of the severity or complexity of the situation.

Freedom of action for the party and people of any nation can be successfully guaranteed only on the basis of correctly making use of the historic roots of that nation's revolution.

When the revolutionary tradition established by one's own leader is not correctly continued and developed, all problems cannot be solved through personal beliefs and convictions, the masses cannot harbor a high sense of national dignity and pride, and the encroachment of obsolete ideological currents, such as flunkeyism and dogmatism, cannot be turned aside.

The continuance and development of the revolutionary tradition first established by the leader on the road of revolution constitutes the wellspring for continuosuly strengthening the party of the working class into a militant and revolutionary party capable of safeguarding the leader's undertakings and of brilliantly carrying them out, and for vigorously advancing revolution and construction.

Our party is a great party which, deeply rooted in the brilliant revolutionary tradition established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song amidst the flames of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, is continuously growing stronger and developing.

Creating at an early date the immortal chuche idea, the great leader charted the undertaking of communist revolution under its banner, and in the process of so doing established the most glorious revolutionary tradition of our party.

The revolutionary tradition of our party is filled with the ideological framework of chuche, priceless revolutionary exploits and rich struggle experience, revolutionary work methods and people-oriented work attitudes.

The revolutionary tradition of our party, as the most precious revolutionary heritage of that historic point in time when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song held aloft the banner of chuche thought and charted our great revolutionary undertaking, constitutes the historic root and cornerstone of our party and our revolution.

Created by the legendary hero and ever-victorious iron-willed leader, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party's revolutionary tradition is the greatest revolutionary tradition which firmly guarantees the victory of the revolutionary undertaking of communism. In our party's revolutionary tradition is embodied the great leader's revolutionary thought, the wisdom of his chuche idea and leadership, his superior strategy and tactics and lofty morality, his steadfast revolutionary will and principles.

Further, the revolutionary tradition of our party was established during the course of a grand revolutionary struggle which charted an untrodden path for achieving, under the leadership of the working class, democratic independence and social liberation from complete colonial status amidst the flames of an unprecedentedly brutal and protracted struggle. Consequently, our party's revolutionary tradition is in content the most broad-ranging, rich and profound, and is possessed of enormous influence. To continue and develop such a grand revolutionary tradition is the source of unending honor and pride for our party and people.

In making the brilliant revolutionary tradition formed by the great leader in the forests of Paektu the historic root and cornerstone, our party is capable of vigorously leading a revolutionary struggle of unparalleled severity and harshness along the path to victory, and can accomplish immortal grand achievements. To this end our nation is today renowned as a socialist state epitomizing freedom, independence and self-sufficiency, and our people a strong and dignified people.

Indeed, brilliantly continuing and developing the revolutionary tradition established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song constitutes a fundamental guarantee for eternally preserving the purity of the glorious bloodline of our party and revolution, and for carrying out until completion the great undertaking of chuche.

Today the immortal revolutionary tradition established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the time of the anti-Japanese struggle is being brilliantly continued and developed by our party.

Our party considers the question of continuing revolutionary tradition to be an issue which affects the destiny of the party and the revolution, and is wisely leading the work to correctly continue and develop revolutionary tradition.

First and foremost, our party is striving to continue and develop a single tradition--the chuche revolutionary tradition--by thoroughly safeguarding the politico-ideological purity of our revolutionary tradition.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"While we do continue tradition, we cannot continue that which is unfit." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-Song" Vol 2, second edition, p 72)

Thoroughly safeguarding the politico-ideological purity of the revolutionary tradition is an important problem which is of fundamental significance in correctly continuing and developing revolutionary tradition.

The revolutionary tradition continued by the party of the working class was created and brought to blossom by the leader who for the first time charted the path of revolutionary victory. Accordingly, the content of revolutionary tradition should be composed of the revolutionary heritage attained during the process of the leader's revolutionary activities.

Without being related to the leader's revolutionary activities, nothing can be revolutionary tradition for the party to inherit. If the revolutionary tradition becomes even slightly tarnished by heterodoxies which bear no relation to the revolutionary history of the leader, the purity of the revolutionary tradition is muddied and its character undergoes change, and in the end the result is that the revolutionary tradition dies. Only by continuing the revolutionary heritage established by the leader who charted the path to revolutionary victory as revolutionary tradition can the party of the working class thoroughly protect the purity of the revolutionary tradition, and continue and develop it endlessly, generation after generation.

In essence, the struggle to preserve and protect the revolutionary tradition is a struggle to guarantee the politico-ideological purity of the revolutionary tradition established by the leader, and a struggle to protect the revolutionary undertaking charted by the leader. To the extent that imperialism remains in the world and class struggle continues, revolutionary tradition is not automatically protected. The historic experience of the communist movement has shown that all sorts of

opportunists and traitors to the revolution will engage in wicked maneuvering to slander and weaken the party's revolutionary tradition in order to put an end to revolution.

A party which does not safeguard the purity of revolutionary tradition loses its identity as a party fulfilling the undertaking of the leader, and is rendered incapable of completing its historic mission. The revolutionary character and invincible strength of the party of the working class stems in great part from the manner in which it preserves and protects the purity of revolutionary tradition.

As a militant party that holds high the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea without the slightest hesitation and regardless of hardships and obstacles, the power and honor of our party reside in its vigorous preservation and protection of the purity of the revolutionary tradition.

Our party maintains the consistent position that there can be only one tradition within the party, and, leading wisely, safeguards the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition as its most valued possession.

By seeing to it that not a speck of anything unrelated to the revolutionary history and destiny of the great leader adulterates the revolutionary tradition, and at the same time, that the revolutionary tradition established at the time of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle is found in all spheres of revolution and construction and thoroughly safeguarded, our party is incorporating the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition in all its purity and is lighting the way for all future generations.

The party's revolutionary policy on taking revolutionary tradition and using it in the culture and arts sector to enrich original works of art and musical compositions demonstrates the fundamental policy of our party on firmly safeguarding the purity of revolutionary tradition.

Given our party's superior policy concerning thoroughly protecting the purity of revolutionary tradition and its wise leadership in implementing this policy, the purity of our revolutionary tradition is today being well maintained, and the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition is being more brilliantly continued and developed with each passing day.

Resolutely preserving a single revolutionary tradition--the revolutionary tradition of chuche--is the enormous pride of our party and people, and is a firm guarantee of the ultimate victory of our revolutionary cause.

In addition, by endlessly strengthening revolutionary tradition indoctrination among party members and workers, our party is wisely leading them toward continuing the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition generation after generation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"We must extend indoctrination in revolutionary tradition even deeper among the workers." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-Song" Vol 5, second edition, p 467)

Continuously strengthening revolutionary tradition indoctrination among party members and workers is an important task which the party of the working class must vigorously press ahead with in order to continue revolutionary tradition generation after generation.

Only when the party of the working class relentlessly pursues indoctrination work to arm all members of the society with revolutionary tradition can they be made to have a thorough understanding of the historic roots of the party and the revolution, and to fiercely defend it and perpetually continue and develop it, regardless of the circumstances. As the revolution progresses, the generation waging revolution changes and a new generation, which has not experienced the ordeals of the cruel struggles of the past, comes onto the scene as masters of the revolution; under such circumstances, firmly arming people with revolutionary tradition becomes an even more pressing requirement. When indoctrination in revolutionary tradition is continuously strengthened among the people, the revolutionary undertaking charted by the leader and the revolutionary achievements attained by him can be thoroughly safeguarded and gloriously continued and developed, even though the revolution advances and the generations change.

Firmly arming all members of the society with revolutionary tradition is connected with the extremely important question of whether or not the cause of the leader will ultimately be safeguarded and completed, and whether or not the revolutionary generation will be passed on unyielding.

Our party recognizes the arming at all times of party members and workers with revolutionary tradition as a fundamental problem arising in preserving the party and the revolution and in carrying out the revolutionary undertaking until completion, and is vigorously pushing forward with this work.

Continuosuly intensifying revolutionary tradition indoctrination as revolution and construction progress is a revolutionary principle consistently advocated by our party. In laying its foundation on, and keying its progress to, nurturing endless loyalty to the great leader among party members and workers through indoctrination in revolutionary tradition, our party becomes capable of safeguarding the revolutionary achievements attained by the leader, and of contributing positively to gloriously fulfilling the revolutionary undertaking of chuche generation after generation.

Our party has focused deep concern on assuring that all party members and workers have a broad awareness of the genius of the great leader through study of the glorious and proud revolutionary history of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and in so doing get

a positive feel for the leader's revolutionary thought and the wiseness of his leadership, the immortal revolutionary achievements, invaluable struggle experience, revolutionary work method and people-oriented work spirit. At the same time, it has vigorously pushed ahead with the ideological indoctrination work of gaining emulation of the example of the burning loyalty and indomitable militant spirit of those anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs who, in the days of the harsh anti-Japanese struggle, supported the headquarters of the Korean revolution with their political thought and life's breath.

Under the party's policy on carrying out revolutionary tradition indoctrination broadly and deeply, and its wise leadership, the revolutionary spirit of Paektu has been instilled throughout the entire society and the revolutionary tradition of our party has been tempered to even greater steel-like strength in the hearts of the people.

Today our party members and workers, infused with the lofty militant spirit of the anti-Japanese martyrs, struggle on, devoting their all on behalf of the party, the leader, the fatherland and the people, irregardless of where they are or what they are doing, and, with full understanding of how the proud reality and blessings of today's generation, reared in the bosom of the party, came to pass, are fighting fiercely for the triumph of the great cause of chuche. This makes it possible to see with great clarity the bright future of our revolution, and firmly guarantees the ultimate victory of our revolutionary cause.

The glorious revolutionary tradition of our party, with its invincible revolutionary ranks of chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries fighting resolutely for fulfillment of the chuche cause behind the party and the leader, unchanging, even though time flows by and the generations come and go, is being continued into perpetuity and is firmly keeping our revolution alive.

In addition, our party is vigorously leading the way in transforming all work to the style of the anti-Japanese guerrilla unit, and in so doing in embodying revolutionary tradition in all spheres and sectors of revolution and construction.

Embodying revolutionary tradition in actual practice is a key requirement arising in continuing and developing revolutionary tradition.

The purpose of continuing revolutionary tradition lies not in perceiving it as a remnant or historical fact, but rather in absorbing the spectrum of revolutionary heritage established by the leader and thoroughly embodying it in revolutionary practice, and in thus channeling revolution toward victory.

Continuing revolutionary tradition is realized through the process of embodying in actual practice the revolutionary spirit and revolutionary

heritage which are a part of it. Continuing and developing revolutionary tradition generation after generation cannot be achieved apart from the work of embodying revolutionary tradition in actual practice.

Planning and executing all work in the manner of the anti-Japanese guerrilla unit and thoroughly embodying it in all aspects of social life constitutes the immutable principle of our party.

Our party set forth the revolutionary principle of transforming all work to the style of the anti-Japanese guerrilla unit, and is vigorously promoting the work of embodying it.

The intent of the party to embody anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition in all aspects of revolution, construction and social existence is reflected in the militant slogan of the party, "In Production, Study and Life--All in the Manner of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas!" This revolutionary slogan is being applied by all party members and workers in a revolutionary manner in their work, study and life, and constitutes a powerful stimulus for creation of great upsurges and miracles in socialist construction.

With the wise leadership of our party, providing vigorous leadership toward universal embodyment of revolutionary tradition, the spectrum of revolutionary tradition established in the days of the sacred anti-Japanese struggle has blossomed more fully as the root of today's glory.

Today the entire party and the whole society is bursting with revolutionary fervor and militant spirit, and a new turning point has been realized in the work method and work attitude of the workers; unprecedented innovations and leaps forward have been achieved in socialist economic construction, and immortal classic works, created in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, have re-emerged in new form in the culture and arts sector.

Half a century has passed since the historic roots of our party began to grow. This long journey has been a proud one, one during which our party's glorious revolutionary tradition was created and brilliantly embodied.

Given the great revolutionary tradition formed during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, our people have successfully overcome the crises of monumental obstacles and hardships which stood in the way of the future of the revolution, and our party, ever-victorious, has been strengthened and developed into a militant party tempered into steel during the course of weathering the lashing storms of revolution, a mature and established party built on a wealth of achievements and experience.

We cannot think of the intensification and development of our revolution in strengthening our party into an invincible revolutionary party, or of the dyeing of the entire society with one thought--the chuche thought--apart from the struggle to continue and develop revolutionary tradition.

In holding high the leadership of our party as it brilliantly continues and develops the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition is found the perpetual blessings of our people and the assurance of the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution.

We must further accelerate the struggle to complete the cause of our revolution charted by the great leader by following the lead of the party and glorifying the revolutionary tradition of chuche as the path for all generations.

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PHILOSOPHICAL DOCTRINE FOUNDED ON CHUCHE THOUGHT

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[Part 2 of an article by Kim Ch'ang-won]

[Text] The philosophical doctrine of the chuche idea created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a fundamental doctrine whose framework, content and characteristics are grounded on the revolutionary theory and leadership methodology of chuche, which constitutes the fundamental element of the revolutionary thought of the respected and beloved leader.

The philosophical doctrine of chuche thought is the ideo-theoretical and methodological foundation of the revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics of chuche.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"As the master who controls the world, man is the key figure in deciding all things. It is on the basis of this philosophical doctrine of chuche thought that we place the working masses at the center and develop all revolutionary theory." ("Answers to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists" Vol 2, p 170)

The problem of establishing a revolutionary theory based on some philosophical doctrine is a pivotal problem which impacts on the question of whether or not there is a scientific revolutionary theory which correctly solves all theoretical and practical problems arising in revolution and construction, and on the question of whether or not one fulfills one's mission with a powerful weapon of revolution and construction. This is due to the fact that the viewpoint, attitude and basic theory of revolutionary theory which entail perceiving and solving all problems of revolution and construction, and hence the characteristics, framework, content, breadth and depth of revolutionary theory, are based on a philosophical doctrine. Only when based on the most correct philosophical doctrine can revolutionary theory develop into a finished scientific revolutionary theory and be able to successfully solve the difficult and complex problems arising in revolution and construction.

The philosophical doctrine of chuche thought is capable of building the revolutionary theory of the working class on the most correct ideo-theoretical and methodological foundation, and of thoroughly solving all problems posed by the revolution and construction of our times.

The philosophical doctrine of chuche constitutes the groundwork which makes it possible to establish strategy and tactics in a scientific manner so that they conform to the needs and demands of the working masses.

Solving the theoretical and practical problems arising in revolution and construction in a manner which suits the demands and basic benefits of the working masses is a fundamental problem which comes to the fore in developing correct revolutionary theory.

The struggle of revolution and the work of construction represent a struggle to chart the destiny of the working masses and the work of remolding nature and society to suit the aspirations and needs of the working masses. Therefore, if the intrinsic nature of revolution and the inevitability of its development are to be correctly perceived, and revolutionary struggle and the work of construction based on correct methods, it is important that, first and foremost, the fundamental interests of the working masses are used as the starting point and that all problems be solved in accordance with their aspirations and needs.

Establishing a viewpoint concerning revolution through which the interests of the working masses--the masters of revolution and construction--are embodied, the philosophical doctrine of chuche constitutes the most correct ideo-theoretical guidelines for correctly solving the theoretical and practical problems of revolution and construction.

This is due to the fact that the philosophical doctrine of chuche is a doctrine which accurately reflects the fundamental demands and interests of the masses who, for the first time in history, have appeared as masters of their own destinies and who are charting their own destinies independently and creatively. To live an independent and creative life as true masters of nature and society, free from all forms of subjugation and restraint, is the aspiration and demand of the masses. Correctly embodied in the philosophical doctrine of chuche are these aspirations and hopes of the masses. Consequently, the philosophical doctrine of chuche, by thoroughly embodying the aspiration and demand of the masses to be true masters of their own destinies, is capable of forming a chuche-type view of revolution and of solving all problems of revolution and construction in a manner conforming to the interests of the masses.

Based on the philosophical doctrine that says that man is the master of all things and determines all things, the revolutionary theory of chuche sees the fundamental nature of revolution as a struggle to safeguard the independence of the masses and delineates the objectives and tasks of

revolution to reflect the aspirations and demands of the masses for independence, and is capable of making the fundamental interests of the masses an essential part of the entire process of revolution and construction.

The philosophical doctrine of chuche constitutes an ideo-theoretical foundation capable of establishing revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics scientifically and in a manner which conforms to the existence of the real world and to its development.

If its mission is to be successfully carried out, revolutionary theory should not only be developed on the basis of the fundamental interests of the masses, but should also be set up to accept the existence of a real world and the inevitability of its development.

The operation of the master of the revolution, the dynamic masses, objective material conditions and material economic factors in revolutionary struggle and the work of construction is different from the position and role that they occupy in revolution and construction. In revolution and construction there exist fundamental factors which occupy leading positions and effect decisive actions, and along with these are factors which operate in subordination to them. Consequently, if the inevitability of revolutionary development is to be correctly perceived, the question of what occupies the leading position and performs a decisive role in revolution and construction must be thoroughly explained, and all problems of revolution and construction solved with it at the center.

The philosophical doctrine of chuche provides a perfect solution to this fundamental problem arising in scientifically clarifying the inevitability of revolutionary development.

In scientifically clarifying the position and role occupied by man in the world, the philosophical doctrine of chuche, which ascribes greatest importance to man, provides the most correct interpretation of the existence of the world and the inevitability of its development. In so doing, the philosophical doctrine of chuche, possessed of a correct view of nature and society, constitutes a theoretical foundation which makes possible the correct clarification of the inevitability of revolutionary struggle.

First and foremost, the philosophical doctrine of chuche clarifies who it is that is responsible for social movement, and what the motive force is for social development.

Revolutionary struggle sets the basic content of social movement for improving society and for developing history. Consequently, correctly clarifying who is responsible for social movement and what is the motive force behind social development is a prerequisite for explaining the inevitability of revolutionary development in a scientific manner.

In scientifically clarifying the position and role occupied in the world by man and the working masses, the philosophical doctrine of chuche teaches that the working masses are the essential element of history and the motive force of social development. In other words, this means that the working masses give rise to, and push forward, social movement, and are the fundamental factor in improving and developing society. The working masses possess boundless strength which enables them to realize their aspiration of living a free and creative life as true masters of nature and society, free from all manner of subordination and restraint. It is in this sense that the working masses are responsible for improving society so as to meet the demand for freedom, and for originating and carrying on social movements.

In scientifically clarifying the position and role occupied in the world by man and the working masses, the philosophical doctrine of chuche also is capable of correctly solving problems related to the position, role, historical impact and stimulus of the working masses in revolution and construction.

The masters of revolution and construction are the working masses; the revolutionary doctrine that ascribes to the working masses the strength to stimulate revolution and construction embodies the philosophical doctrine of chuche thought in revolutionary struggle and the work of construction. This doctrine of revolution provides a scientific solution to the problem associated with the historical impact and stimulus which constitute the starting point for development of revolutionary theory.

Revolution and construction are tasks carried out on behalf of the masses, and tasks which should be accomplished by the working masses themselves as masters. The demanders and implementers of revolution and construction are the masses, and they are also the force which determines the destiny of revolution and construction.

The working masses have demanded that they be placed at the center in solving all theoretical and practical problems arising in revolution and construction based upon the position and role of masters that they occupy in revolution and construction. To put it another way, the working masses have demanded that the solution to all problems of revolution and construction be based upon the position and role of masters that they occupy in revolutionary struggle and the work of construction, and that formulation of revolutionary strategy and tactics be founded on maximum organization and mobilization of the creativity of the masses who are the motive force of revolution.

Revolutionary theory can be developed to conform to the aspirations of the working masses and the inevitability of revolutionary development only when revolutionary theory is developed when the working masses are placed in the center. By bestowing decisive significance on the role of the working masses and formulating strategy and tactics on that basis,

revolutionary objectives, direction of attack and mode of struggle can be correctly delineated and the broad masses bound solidly together, so that revolutionary victory can be vigorously accelerated.

In formulating revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics by placing the working masses at the center, based on their position and role, the revolutionary theory of chuche provides a perfect solution concerning the fundamental nature of revolution and the inevitability of its development, and thoroughly lays out the tasks and methods for all stages of revolution that the working masses must carry out.

When revolutionary theory is developed without man as its basis, the fundamental nature of revolution and the inevitability of its development cannot be clarified, and the theory, strategy and tactics of all spheres and stages of revolution and construction cannot be included.

If revolutionary theory is developed apart from the masses--the masters of revolution--the fundamental nature of revolution and its objectives cannot be clarified so as to link them closely to the struggle to safeguard freedom and put it into practice, and correct strategy and tactics cannot be formulated for elevating the role of the masses so as to successfully carry out revolution.

Only when based on the position and role of the working masses who have been placed in the center can the development of revolutionary theory be accomplished so as to not only clarify the inevitability of revolutionary development, but also clarify the theory and strategy and tactics of all spheres and stages designed to improve society and nature in a manner conforming to the working masses' demand for freedom.

Grounded firmly on the philosophical doctrine and revolutionary doctrine on chuche thought, the revolutionary theory of chuche provides perfect answers to all questions arising in revolution and construction, including the dynamic force and object of revolution, the intrinsic nature and source of revolution, the inevitability of victory in revolutionary struggle, and the methods for carrying out revolution.

The philosophical doctrine of chuche thought is the ideo-theoretical and methodological foundation of the leadership methods of chuche.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Only when firmly armed with chuche thought, can party members and workers formulate a revolutionary world view and be in full possession of chuche-oriented revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics, and revolutionary methodology." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-Song" Vol 7, p 270)

The philosophical doctrine of chuche is a fundamental doctrine capable of providing the most correct solution to the theoretical and practical problems arising in formulating a scientific guidance method and in mass guidance.

Possessing a correct viewpoint concerning the working masses, and protecting their interests and conforming to the strength of the working masses, is a key problem arising priminently in formulating a scientific guidance method. This is because a theory on scientific guidance methods is a theoretical framework which assigns the working masses the responsibility and role of being the masters in revolution and construction.

A theory concerning guidance methods is a problem associated with a methodology which makes it possible for the working masses to properly accomplish their function as masters of revolution and construction. Therefore, if the problems arising in mass guidance are to be thoroughly clarified and correct principles and methods of mass guidance formulated, it is important that all problems be solved through possession of a correct view of the working masses, thoroughly safeguarding the interests of the masses, and putting their strength into motion.

The philosophical doctrine of chuche constitutes an ideo-theoretical guidepost capable of correctly solving these key problems arising in the establishment of a scientific guidance method.

This is due to the fact that the philosophical doctrine of chuche has made possible the most correct clarification of the position and role to be occupied by the working masses in historic development and revolutionary struggle by scientifically explaining the position and role played by man and the working masses in the world. In the philosophical doctrine of chuche which scientifically clarifies the position and role occupied by man in the world is generalized the position and role occupied by the masses in revolution and construction. Further, the doctrine which says that man is the master of all things and determines all things is capable of scientifically clarifying the position and role of the masses in revolutionary development and in revolution and construction.

The doctrine that the working masses are the main force of history and the motivator of social development, and the fundamental doctrine that the masters of revolution and construction are the masses and that the power to stimulate revolution and construction also resides in the masses, brilliantly embody the philosophical doctrine of chuche in the struggle for historic development and freedom.

With the correct explanation of the position and role occupied by the working masses in historic development, revolutionary struggle and the work of construction originating with the philosophical doctrine of chuche, a firm foundation has been laid which, possessed of a correct view of the working masses, is capable of developing a theory of revolutionary and scientific guidance methodology.

Placing the working masses at the center in accordance with the doctrine that says that they are the main force of history and the masters of revolution and construction, the problem of guidance methodology concerned with accelerating revolution and construction can be solved.

If revolution and construction are to be successfully carried out, the working masses, who are the masses, must be made to possess a high degree of self-consciousness that they are in fact the masters and to steadfastly guard their position as masters. In other words, the working masses must protect their rights as masters and discharge their responsibilities as masters. It is at this point that the problem of guidance methods becomes the problem of bringing the working masses into possession of a high degree of self-consciousness that they are the masters and of getting them to defend their position as masters.

With the clarification that the working masses are the dynamic force in social development and the motivating force of revolution and construction, the problem of a guidance method designed to accelerate revolution and construction can be solved on the basis of the role of the working masses.

Inasmuch as the working masses are a motive force in social development and a decisive force in stimulating revolution and construction, the success of revolution and construction depends on the manner in which the working masses are set into motion. Consequently, the problem of a guidance method which accelerates revolution and construction becomes the problem of getting the working masses to fully discharge their role as masters.

With the clarification of the fact that the working masses are to such an extent the masters of revolution and construction and the motive force, the basis and nature of the theory on developing a guidance method which centers on the working masses have been clearly explained, and the basic content of the guidance method of chuche has become completely systematized.

An important aspect connected with the working masses protecting their position as masters and discharging their role as masters is an elucidation of the fundamentals of the attitude of being the master which they must maintain in revolution and construction.

The doctrine on the guidance method of chuche has clarified, thoroughly in accordance with the philosophical doctrine of chuche and the fundamental doctrine of revolution, that the working masses can fulfill their function as masters through maintaining a self-reliant position and a creative position in revolution and construction.

The self-reliant position and the creative position constitute a firm guarantee that the masses can, on the basis of a fundamental position and fundamental method which embody self-reliance and creativity, fully discharge their responsibility and role as masters.

As a position which embodies the basic characteristic of the independence of man, the self-reliant position is one that safeguards the rights of the masses as masters and lets them discharge their responsibilities as masters. Consequently, the masses, by maintaining the position of

self-reliance in revolution and construction, can fulfill the intentions and demands of masters of the revolution and can thoroughly protect their rights as masters, and can ultimately solve their own problems, considering them to be their own responsibility, with their own strength.

As a position which embodies the intrinsic creativity of man, the creative position is a fundamental method for getting the masses to fulfill their role as masters. This means that, based on the creative position, in improving nature and society the role of the masses can be elevated and all things can be taken care of in a manner that conforms to one's own abilities.

The theory on the guidance method of chuche, based as it is on the philosophical doctrine of chuche and the doctrine of revolution, has shown that the carrying out of a revolutionary mass line constitutes a fundamental principle of mass guidance.

By carrying out a mass line the interests of the working masses, including the working class, can be protected, and by indoctrinating and remolding them, they can be brought solidly together behind the leader, able to protect their rights as masters and to discharge their responsibilities as such. In carrying out a mass line, the boundless strength and wisdom of the masses can be set in motion and they can fulfill their role as masters.

The guidance method of chuche has shown that establishment of a chuche work method and work attitude based on the philosophical doctrine of the chuche idea and on the fundamental doctrine of revolution constitutes an essential requirement in guaranteeing revolutionary guidance.

Guidance in revolution and construction is fully realized through the work method and work attitude of functionaries. As a result, correctly establishing the operational style of functionaries, and the spiritually and morally-based work method and work attitude of functionaries which is to be displayed in the manner in which they treat the masses and in their relationships with the masses, is of extremely important significance in mass guidance.

Having perfectly explained the position and role occupied by man and the working masses in the world, the philosophical doctrine of chuche has taught the correct attitude with which to treat the masses and the behavioral guidelines which must be adhered to in organizing and mobilizing the masses. In other words, it has taught that a chuche work attitude and work method must be established to get the working masses to protect their position as masters and to fulfill their role as masters.

The chuche work method and work attitude which embody the philosophical doctrine of chuche involve giving priority in all work to people-oriented activities and political activities--going among the masses, living as

one with them and solving the problems that they encounter at the right time, and in so doing getting the working masses to possess a high degree of self-consciousness that they are the masters and to endlessly display political zeal and creative positivism in the fulfillment of their revolutionary missions.

The guidance method of chuche has clarified that establishing the sole guidance system of the leader, beginning with the philosophical doctrine of chuche thought and the fundamental doctrine of revolution, is basic to mass guidance.

The philosophical doctrine of chuche and the fundamental doctrine of revolution teach that, although the working masses are the masters of history and are the ones responsible for revolution and construction, it is not the case that they can automatically discharge their role and responsibility as masters, and that only when they are under the correct guidance of the renowned leader of the working class can they be brought to perform their role and discharge their responsibility as masters of the revolution.

By firmly maintaining the sole guidance of the leader, all problems associated with the masses performing their function as masters can be fully resolved. The problem of the working masses establishing the attitude of being the master will ultimately be solved when they are armed with the revolutionary thought of the renowned leader, and likewise, the fulfillment of a revolutionary mass line and the establishment of a revolutionary work method and people-oriented work spirit are thoroughly achieved only through the complete implementation of the sole guidance system of the leader.

All of this vividly demonstrates that the guidance method of chuche constitutes the most revolutionary and scientific guidance method which provides perfect answers to all problems arising in mass guidance, making as it does the philosophical doctrine of chuche thought its ideological and methodological base.

Indeed, the philosophical doctrine which is based on chuche thought is a grand and creative doctrine capable of not only providing perfect solutions to the fundamental problems arising in the establishment of a scientific world view, but also of giving the most correct solution to all problems presented in creating the revolutionary theory and guidance methods of the working class.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's creation of the philosophical doctrine of chuche constitutes an immortal contribution in the carrying out of the grand historic undertaking to realize the development of the revolutionary theory of the working class and its freedom.

With the creation of the philosophical doctrine of chuche which clarifies the position and role occupied by man in the world, a firm foundation was

laid for establishing the most scientific revolutionary theory and guidance method of the working class. As a result, the revolutionary theory of the working class was perfected on a scientific foundation and the guidance method of chuche was newly created, and the principle and method of mass guidance was monolithically systematized.

With the establishment of the most scientific revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics and the method of mass guidance in accordance with the philosophical doctrine of chuche, the party of the working class and communists were enabled to correctly set the revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics of all stages and spheres, and were armed with a flexible ideo-theoretical weapon capable of vigorously organizing and mobilizing the masses to its fulfillment.

In elucidating the great truth that the master of one's destiny is oneself, and that the power to control one's destiny also resides with oneself, the philosophical doctrine of chuche motivates the working masses to possess the correct self-consciousness and belief in their own strength that they themselves are the masters of their destiny, and to vigorously surge forward in the struggle to protect their independence.

Indeed, the creation of the philosophical doctrine of chuche was a grand historic event which transformed the revolutionary theory of the working class into the most scientific revolutionary theory which keys its development on the working masses, and which opened the opportunity for and epoch-making turning point in the carrying out of the great undertaking to achieve independence.

We must become firmly armed with a chuche world view and the revolutionary theory and guidance methods of chuche by deeply studying the profound truth of the immortal chuche idea, and contribute positively to carrying out the task of dyeing the entire society with chuche thought.

9062
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CHUCHE THOUGHT IS THE TRUE REVOLUTIONARY THOUGHT WHICH ELEVATES NATIONAL DIGNITY AND INDEPENDENCE MINDEDNESS

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 80 pp 15-20

[Article by Pak T'ae-chun]

[Text] Our people today highly revere as their leader the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who created the great chuche thought and who has made immortal contributions in the cuase of liberating mankind, and, immersed in the enormous national dignity and pride of living and working in the chuche fatherland, are fiercely defending their nation's independence, possessed of high consciousness of their right to national independence.

The possession of our people, who in days past were subject to the contempt and disdain that were a part of the bitter situation of defeat and slavery, of such enormous national dignity and independence mindedness is a most precious thing to our people and will never change, no matter what happens. It constitutes the wellspring of never-ending strength and a reliable guarantee for our fatherland and people.

The immortal chuche thought is a grand thought which gives the people true national dignity and independence mindedness, and continuously elevates them.

National independence mindedness and national dignity constitute an important symbol and ideo-spiritual quality of an independent people, a people waging revolution, all with the ideological orientation of being devoted to country and people.

Saying that national independence mindedness is an ideological orientation of devotion to one's country and people by which one lives by one's own strength conforming to the aims and demands of one's nation without reliance or dependence on another nation, national dignity is the passionate love for all the outstanding and wonderful aspects of one's fatherland and nation, and the ideological orientation of devotion to one's country and people that springs from a belief in the strength of one's own nation.

If national independence mindedness spotlights the soul of independence of the nation and the people, national dignity is the manifestation of national independence mindedness which safeguards and glorifies the dignity and honor of the nation and the people.

Together, national dignity and independence mindedness constitute the ideological orientation of devotion to one's country and people, and are a union which cannot be broken apart. National dignity is based on national independence mindedness, and national independence mindedness is guaranteed by national dignity. Consequently, it can be said that it is the person who possesses national independence mindedness who can maintain national dignity, and further that only the person who is infused with national pride can in reality be possessed of national independence mindedness.

Whether or not the people possess national dignity and independence mindedness is a fundamental problem which impacts on the course of revolution and the destiny of the nation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In the people's struggle for liberation such national self-respect and self-confidence are extremely precious. A nation lacking in these cannot but perish, while a nation possessing national pride and faith in victory is indestructable." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-song" Vol 1, second edition, p 148)

Under conditions where every nation has boundaries and people living separately as a nation, it is important that individuals come to possess pride and national independence mindedness concerning all of the beautiful and noble aspects of their nation, including its native traditions.

Given the possession of national dignity and independence mindedness, one can passionately love one's fatherland and nation and, possessed of deep concern for the destiny of the fatherland and nation, can struggle to contribute to its welfare.

National dignity and independence mindedness constitute a key driving force behind adhering to the national position that each and every person is the master of his own destiny and promoting independence and creativity. Consequently, a people infused with national dignity and independence mindedness become a mighty people possessed of invincible strength, while a people lacking in such is feeble and rendered incapable of maintaining its existence.

When there is no national dignity and independence mindedness, one flounders in the flunkeyism in which one holds oneself in contempt and serves others, and in the national nihilism which pays no heed to one's national history and culture.

As taught by the great leader, flunkeyism and national nihilism are ruinous concepts which ultimately lead to treason against the nation and the people. Just as a person who practices flunkeyism loses his spirit and becomes lethargic, a nation which engages in flunkeyism loses its soul and sheds its national qualities, such as its national culture, language and customs, and finally, rendered incapable of sustaining its independence, is absorbed by or subjugated by others.

Further, when national dignity and independence mindedness are lost and flunkeyism is practiced, feelings of love for one's fatherland and nation disappear and one is made incapable of safeguarding national pride and honor, feeling neither national shame nor disgrace. Ultimately, the only path to be trod is that of selling out the nation to the imperialists.

When possessed of national dignity and independence mindedness, a nation's people can struggle resolutely against all manner of national oppression and inequality, and, firmly protecting their right to sovereignty and their dignity, they can achieve national independence and prosperity.

National dignity and independence mindedness also perform a key function in achieving victory in revolutionary struggle and the work of construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"It would be one thing if communism has been victorious on a world-wide scale and class lines between peoples have been eliminated, but under the present circumstances where revolution and construction are yet being undertaken by individual nations as units, it is extremely important that individuals strive for national consciousness for independence and national dignity." ("Let Us Nurture Youth as Builders of Socialism and Communism, Possessed of Wisdom and Virtue," booklet, p 12)

Revolution and construction are advanced on the level of nations and peoples, and people are carrying out revolution and construction in their fatherlands. People can neither wage revolution nor live apart from their fatherland and people.

The fundamental task confronting the people of a nation is the proper waging of revolution in their nation. Through the process of successfully carrying out revolution in their own nation, the people of a given country contribute to the international cuase of the working class for socialism and communism, and to the proud common cause of the world's people for safeguarding their independence.

In their carrying out of revolution and construction in their own nation, it is extremely important that the working class and the masses possess national dignity and independence mindedness which constitute sentiments of love for their fatherland and people.

National dignity and independence mindedness constitute an endless well-spring of strength for bringing people into possession of firey passion and high responsibility concerning their nation's revolution and construction, and for getting them to control the destiny of their people with their own strength. Possessed of national dignity and independence mindedness, the people have the attitude that they are the masters of revolution, and can struggle, giving their all, for the victory of their nation's revolutionary struggle and work of construction.

When the masses, who are the masters of revolution and construction, do not possess national dignity and independence mindedness, they cannot form their own opinions and follow blindly after others, and thus cannot avoid failure and backtracking in revolution and construction.

Only when they possess the lofty national dignity and pride that they can fully solve all problems by means of their own strength, and the national independence mindedness that they will live in a manner that conforms to their own aspirations without being dependent on anyone, can a nation's people solve all problems arising in revolution and construction based on their own strength and, positively promoting independent and creative acts, properly carry out the work of revolutionary struggle and construction.

The problem of whether the people do or do not possess such national dignity and independent mindedness impacts on the destiny of the nation and the people and is a key problem arising in leading revolution and construction to victory.

The national dignity and independent mindedness of the people can be genuine only when based on a correct guidance philosophy.

Reactionary ideology, such as the racism and exclusivism employed by imperialism as important tools of aggression and plunder, breeds distrust between peoples, and fuels emnity and quarrels, since it is accompanied by unfounded superiority complexes and haughtiness and contempt for other people. Consequently, reactionary ideologies such as racism and exclusivism are the enemies of proletarian internationalism and socialist patriotism.

Such reactionary bourgeois ideology cannot give rise to the true national dignity and independent mindedness that people should possess.

Only chuche thought, by correctly combining the national mission of the working class with its international mission, and patriotism with internationalism, on the basis of independence, can bring about the true national dignity and independent mindedness which give rise to relations of mutual coexistence, friendship and cooperation between peoples.

The immortal chuche thought not only provides true national dignity and independent mindedness to the people, but is also a grand thought for

continuously elevating them in a manner suited to our time--the time of independence.

That chuche thought is a grand thought which elevates national dignity and independent mindedness is due first and foremost to the fact that chuche thought, in opposing all forms of national subordination and in resolutely safeguarding the independence of nations and peoples, makes it possible to overcome all manner of slave-type submissive ideologies which eat away at the national dignity and independent mindedness of the people.

Herein resides the reason that, armed with chuche thought, the national dignity and independent mindedness of the people are elevated.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In the struggle to establish chuche, we placed our first priority on firmly arming the working masses with chuche thought. The result of so doing this was that, among our people, flunkeyism and dogmatism were eliminated, national dignity and independent mindedness were elevated, and a spirit of self-reliance was fully displayed." ("Answers to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists" Vol 2, pp 127-128)

Chuche thought is an all-embracing thought for national independence which opposes all manner of national oppression and subordination, and safeguards the absolute equality and independence of the broad masses.

Chuche thought was the first to clarify that independence is the life's breath of the nation and the people, and made possible the opening of a broad path for resolutely protecting and realizing it.

The national independence set forth by chuche thought is based on the profound truth that the master of one's destiny is oneself, and that the power to control one's destiny also resides within oneself. Chuche thought teaches that the master of the destiny of a nation is the people, and that the power to control the destiny of the nation resides with the people. Put another way, it has elucidated the fact that all peoples possess the sacred right to decide their destinies themselves, and that they possess the capability to conduct their lives by means of their own power. It is on this point that chuche thought is in fundamental opposition to all manner of slave-type submissive ideologies by which one lowers oneself and elevates others and, holding others above oneself, waits on others and curries favor with others without spirit, and absolutely refuses to tolerate interference by those on the outside in the internal affairs of the nation or their violation of the nation's independence and existence. It is on this basis that chuche thought can be said to constitute the thought for absolute national independence which provides the most resolute protection of the independence of the nation and the people.

As such a national independence thought, chuche thought liberates the people ideologically and spiritually from the prison of all manner of

obsolete ideologies, including the flunkeyism and dogmatism which eat away at national independence mindedness, and elevates beyond comparison their national independence mindedness and national dignity.

The fact that chuche thought is a grand thought which elevates the people's national dignity and independent mindedness is also due to its infusing them with an understanding of, and appreciation for, their nation, and fortifies the ideological orientation of unending love for it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"To carry out revolution in Korea and to live in Korea, one must understand the history and culture of the Korean people, be familiar with its land and oceans and know its climate and natural treasures. Only when one knows one's nation in such a way can all things be accomplished in a way that suits one's own reality, and can one be possessed of love for one's fatherland and people as well as the pride and dignity of waging revolution in one's country." ("On Socialist Education," p 245)

National dignity and independent mindedness do not come about of their own accord. They must be cultivated to greater heights first of all by opposing flunkeyism, national nihilism, dogmatism and other obsolete ideological orientations in revolution and construction, and by organizing and promoting indoctrination activities with the aim of bringing about a good understanding of oneself, including the past and present of one's nation, its history and culture and geography, as well as ideological indoctrination activities designed to establish chuche, at the same time.

Individuals are aware of that which belongs to others; but when they don't recognize what is theirs, they cannot possess a feeling of passionate love for their fatherland, nor can they possess pride concerning their nation and people or establish personal opinions. Only when individuals have a good understanding of those fine and excellent things which are theirs can they be infused with devotion to their fatherland and people, and with the pride and dignity of waging revolution and living in their nation, and can they solve all problems in a manner which suits the reality of their nation and increase their readiness to live in accordance with their aims and demands.

If they are to understand what they have, people must be educated and indoctrinated to give first consideration to that which constitutes their nation.

In educating and indoctrinating people concerning their nation, chuche thought demands, first and foremost, that primary consideration be given to indoctrinating them with the line, policy and revolutionary tradition of their party, and based on that, that they be given correct education concerning the legacy of national culture, and the national tradition, which span history.

It is in this manner that chuche thought, by bringing the people to a good understanding of all the fine and excellent attributes of their fatherland and people and by providing them with proper perception of such, elevates national dignity and independent mindedness.

That chuche thought is a great thought which elevates national dignity and independent mindedness is further attributable to the fact that this thought, as the most correct guiding thought for revolution and construction, points out the way toward rapidly developing all spheres of the nation and building a flourishing new society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Our experience shows that, when chuche is firmly implanted in ideology and thoroughly embodied in all aspects of revolution and construction, and when the creative zeal and capacity of the masses is correctly organized and mobilized, a prosperous new society can be built in a short period of time, no matter how backward the nation may have been in the past, and the prosperity of the nation and the people can be achieved." ("Answers to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists" Vol 2, p 130)

Giving priority over anything else to the rapid development of one's nation in all areas such as political, economic, cultural and military, carries extremely great significance in elevating the national dignity and independent mindedness of the people. The ideological orientation of individuals is influenced by the material conditions of social existence and by the social environment. To the extent that such is the case, the work of elevating the national dignity and independent mindedness of the people must be reinforced by ideological indoctrination work along with material conditions.

In the event a nation is behind others in such areas as economics, culture, science or technology, or is in a weakened state, either the debilitating idea that one is not as good as someone else or that someone else is superior develops naturally among the people, or it becomes impossible to elevate national dignity and independent mindedness. Only when one's own nation is ahead of other nations in all fields can national pride and honor be deeply implanted, possessed of the belief in the strength and capabilities of one's own people, and can the perception of oneself as inferior or others as superior be purged. Consequently, the rapid development of all aspects of the nation and the strengthening of its power constitute an important means for elevating the national dignity and independent mindedness of the people.

Chuche thought is the most correct guiding thought of revolutionary struggle and the work of construction. Chuche thought elucidates the fundamental position and attitude of communists concerning revolutionary struggle and the work of construction, and fully reflects the interests and aspirations of the working masses including the working class.

Chuche thought is a great thought which is based on the firm belief in the strength of one's own nation, and on the high degree of self-consciousness in the responsibility that one bears in world revolution.

Chuche thought is the guiding thought, the invincible revolutionary banner, which leads to victory and success in the struggle to create an independent and creative life for the people, and which guarantees the boundless prosperity of the nation and the people.

By teaching the way to follow in carrying out revolution and construction from and independent and creative position, having the people possess the attitude that they are the masters, chuche thought makes possible the rapid development of one's nation and the establishment of a strong and prosperous new society.

As taught by chuche thought, the masters of a given nation's revolution are the people of that nation, and the primary factor which determines the success of revolution is the strength of that nation. Of course the situation is different in every nation and, depending on how the revolutionary movement develops, numerous difficult and complex questions will arise which have not been encountered previously. Under such conditions, only when a nation's people are possessed of the attitude that they are the masters, and manifest the position that they will solve all problems arising in revolution and construction in conformance with the interests of their own people and the realities of their own nation, and the position of self-reliance, can they successfully carry out their nation's revolution and construction and rapidly develop their nation in all areas, and, as a consequence, further elevate national dignity and independent mindedness.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party and people have firmly established chuche in all fields of revolution and construction, and, as a result of self-reliance, have successfully overcome all manner of obstacles and bottlenecks confronted along the way and have advance revolutionary struggle and the work of construction at a tremendous rate of speed. In this way our nation, which was in days past behind the times, has been transformed in the shortest time frame into an independent socialist power possessed of a strong self-reliant economy, powerful self-defensive military might and outstanding national culture.

Our people possess enormous dignity and lofty pride concerning the successes achieved in revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader and the party, and, holding high the revolutionary banner of chuche thought, a firmly resolved to establish our nation as a people's paradise of even greater wealth and prosperity.

Immortal chuche thought teaches in particular the noble truth that true national dignity and pride become full blown only along the route of

revering the great leader and of brilliantly fulfilling the great revolutionary undertaking which he set in motion.

Although the national pride and dignity which reflect the high ideological and spiritual realms of the people are expressed in a variety of ways, depending upon the predominant characteristics possessed by the people, the basis formed therein is pride and dignity which revere the great leader and which carry on revolution. This is due to the fact that the question of whether or not the great leader is revered and his outstanding leadership accepted is a fundamental issue related to the position and prestige of the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Correct guidance by leaders is an important guarantee of success in revolutionary struggle and the work of construction.

"Only when people accept the correct guidance of the leaders can brilliant success be achieved in revolution and construction, and can they tread the path to impending victory." ("Selected Documents from the Foreign Trips of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-Song," pp 66-67)

The greatness and leading power of the leader are at the same time the greatness and power of the people. The leader of the working class is the genius behind the revolution and plays the decisive role in revolutionary struggle. Only when the people revere the great leader and accept the leader's wise leadership can they achieve glorious victory and success in revolution and construction, and defend and glority national dignity and honor.

There is no greater pride nor dignity than revering the great leader and waging revolution.

The glorious revolutionary history of the Korean people who have marched along the road of victory, pushing aside momentous obstacles, vigorously demonstrates that only when the great leader is revered can the autonomy of the nation be protected, a prosperous nation be built and the honor of the fatherland be enhanced.

In highly revering the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, encountered for the first time in 5000 years of history, as the sun of the nation and the great leader of the revolution, our people were able to bring about the restoration of independence of the fatherland and to emblazen a new era of revolution, and to become a powerful and proud people charting their own destiny independently and creatively, a people filled with well-being and pride.

Revering the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as leader, our people have at all times been able to walk the path of victory and glory,

and to create a proud history of miracles and transformation which enlighten the century. Through the great transformation which has taken place in the fatherland, our people, revering the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, have felt deep in their hearts just how great are the blessings and honor that have accompanied the wise leadership of the leader, and have engraved in their spirits just how priceless are the national pride and dignity that go with living and waging revolution while revering the fatherly leader. As a result, our people revere the respected and beloved leader--the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who created the immortal chuche thought and established a new dawning of history in the fatherland--with flawlessly clean and pure loyalty, and devote their all to the proud course of completing the great revolutionary undertaking of chuche charted by the fatherly leader.

There can be only victory and glory for our people, who are highly revering the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and who are vigorously advancing toward the final victory of the great revolutionary undertaking of chuche under the glorious party.

9062
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CONTINUING REVOLUTION AND YOUTH WORK

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 80 pp 21-25

[Article by Chi Chae-ryong]

[Text] Youth work in our nation under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is being continuously intensified and developed at a new height.

With the intensification of youth work in a manner suited to the practical demands of today, when the dyeing of the entire society with chuche thought is underway, our new generation is being firmly prepared as true communist revolutionaries who will continue the revolutionary cause of chuche generation after generation.

Youth work is the glorious work of educating and indoctrinating the maturing new generation to be successors who believe in revolution, true communist revolutionaries who possess unending loyalty to the party and the leader and who will carry out until completion, generation after generation, the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Only if the maturing generation continues revolution can there be generation after generation of revolution and our sacred revolutionary cause be completed." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-Song" Vol 6, p 63)

Nurturing youth to be reliable successors to the revolution is an important problem connected with the future destiny of the fatherland and the revolution.

The sovereign party of the working class and communists place deep interest in youth work; only if this problem is correctly resolved can revolution and construction be vigorously advanced and the revolutionary, socialist and communist causes set in motion by the leader be carried out until completion.

The revolutionary struggle of the working class for socialism and communism is a long-term undertaking which will have to be carried out generation after generation, and it is an inevitable fact that generations will come and go during the process. Consequently, if communists are unable to complete the revolution in their own time it will have to be passed to the next generation, so that it can be completed even should they pass on. In order that the cause of revolution be carried out until completion, generation after generation, it follows that the maturing new generation--the youth--be nurtured as true successors to the revolution who will fight on, holding high the banner of revolution, irregardless of obstacles and bottlenecks.

As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, youth are the vanguard of social development and the new generation which represents the future of the society. To be spirited, energetic and brave, and to love justice and truth and to fight for them, fearing nothing--such are the characteristics and natural temperament of youth. It is this temperament of youth that plays such an extremely important role in socialist revolution and in the building of a new society.

When youth, who are the successors to the revolution and the masters of the future, prepare themselves to be fervent revolutionaries and fight, devoting all their passion and wisdom to the work on behalf of party, revolution, fatherland and people, the cause of socialism and communism can be vigorously advanced and boundless national prosperity and well-being can be established.

Nurturing youth and the maturing new generation to be true successors to the revolution is of even greater importance in conjunction with the fact that, today in particular, a change of generations is underway in numerous nations that are building socialism.

In many nations, with the passage of time and the advance of revolution, generations are continuously undergoing change. Although the objective of revolution has not changed, a young generation which, under the new system, has not been subjected to exploitation or coercion and has not experienced the trials of bitter struggle is coming on the scene as the master of the nation and the society.

Under such conditions, the nurturing of the young generation to be reliable successors to the revolution through revolutionary and class indoctrination takes on truely important significance in resolutely defending the fruits of revolution won by revolutionary martyrs with their blood, and in bringing about the final victory of the cause of revolution. If the party of the working class and communists claim victory in socialist revolution and say that life has improved, and fail to do a good job in indoctrinating the new generation in a revolutionary manner, then a situation can arise in which the new generation slides into a life of ease and dislikes either to struggle or to carry out revolution. In this event, the era of revolution comes to an end and cannot be rekindled.

The course of revolution ultimately depends on what type of job is done in indoctrinating the youth. The historic experience of the communist movement demonstrates that, if the work of youth indoctrination is not done properly, success cannot be achieved in revolutionary struggle and the work of construction, and the life-thread of the revolution cannot be kept alive.

Indeed, whatever the nation and whatever the people, the nurturing of youth to be reliable successors to revolution is an extremely important problem arising in the carrying out until completion, generation after generation, of the revolutionary cause charted by the leader and the cause of socialism and communism.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, youth work in our nation has been continuously intensified and developed, and the revolutionary cause of chuche has been vigorously advanced.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We have, from the very first day, focused deep concern on solving the problem of youth in revolutionary struggle, and have successfully addressed this problem at each stage of revolutionary development." ("Responses to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists" Vol 2, p 86)

Soon after he embarked upon the course of revolution the great leader placed great concern on the problem of youth indoctrination, and during the bitter anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle poured his heart and soul into the work of nurturing youth to be communists who could take our revolutionary cause on their shoulders. Even in those hard days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the great leader focused his deep concern at all times on youth work, and vigorously prepared the new generation to be true chuche-type revolutionaries amidst the flames of revolutionary struggle. During this process the glorious revolutionary tradition which constitutes the historic roots of the youth movement in our nation was formed.

Based on the noble tradition of youth work established at the time of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader turned to youth organization after liberation and has, at each stage of revolutionary development, provided the most scientific principles for solving the youth problem, and reliably nurtured the new generation to be the pillar of the revolution.

From the time when the first ranks of young communist revolutionaries appeared under the wise leadership of the great leader up until now, numerous new generations have grown up as true successors to the cause of chuche in our nation.

The new generations of young communist revolutionaries who have grown up in the bosom of the great leader have scored brilliant victories in the history of our people's revolutionary struggle.

In the days of what had been the bitter anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, young communists, under the wise leadership of the great leader, took up arms and joined vigorously in the sacred anti-Japanese war, embarking on the path of fatherland liberation.

After liberation, our youth rallied behind the party and assumed a key role in the proud struggle of building a new fatherland, and, displaying incomparable self-sacrifice and courage in the fatherland liberation war against the armed attack of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, defended with their blood the independence and honor of the fatherland.

At the difficult time of post-war reconstruction, youth, along with all workers, tightened their belts and fought desperately on the ash heaps to once again establish factories, restore railroads and build cities and towns.

When the internal and external situation became complex and difficult obstacles were thrown in the way of revolution, it was the youth who answered the call of the great leader and charted the future of the great advance of Chollima, and it was none other than the youth who were the forerunners who created surprising miracles in the enormous struggle to achieve a great leap forward as a socialist industrialized state.

Indeed, all the glorious successes achieved by our people in revolutionary struggle and the work of construction, and the creative monuments built on this ground, are permeated with the noble sweat of our youth and bear proud witness to their immortal achievements.

Such vigorous continuance of the revolution by our youth under the wise leadership of the great leader is the great pride and joy of our people.

The work of nurturing youth to be reliable successors to our revolution is being even more vigorously accelerated in the historic advance to dye the entire society with chuche thought today.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader and the party a fundamental change has been brought about in the work of the SWYL [Socialist Working Youth League], and as a result the ideological and spiritual attitude of our youth is being transformed. All youth possess flawlessly pure and clean loyalty toward the great leader, and are filled with constant determination to fight vigorously for the leader, the party, the fatherland and the people. To enjoy the youthful struggle of living at a time of revolution and to be devoted to political and organizational life, to live frugally at all times, helping and guiding one another, one for all and all for one--such is the beautiful attitude of our youth and the

revolutionary spirit of the glorious youth of Korea. With such splendid youth as these, the future of our revolution is indeed bright.

We have achieved enormous success in the work of youth under the wise guidance of the great leader and the party. But we cannot be self-satisfied at this point.

The revolutionary cause of chuche charted by the great leader in the forests of Paektu is not yet complete. We cannot stop the struggle for even an instant, but must further accelerate the advance of the cause of chuche.

Today we are faced with the ponderous yet glorious mission of achieving the final victory of socialism in the northern half of the republic and of quickly unifying the divided fatherland.

This sacred and glorious task which is before us requires that our youth which are responsible for the revolution be even more strongly nurtured as the successors to the revolution.

When the youth are firmly prepared as chuche-type revolutionaries and as the pillar of socialist and communist construction, the future of our revolution will be further brigtened and the work of dyeing the whole society with chuche thought will be raised to new heights.

Of importance in the indoctrination of youth as reliable successors to our revolution is the strengthening of ideological indoctrination work among them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"SWYL organizations must firmly take up the problem of youth continuing the revolution generation after generation, and more vigorously promote ideological indoctrination work among them." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-Song" Vol 7, p 346)

The time of youth is an important time in the establishment of people's world view. If they receive correct ideological indoctrination at this time, youth can mature into true communist revolutionaries.

SWYL organizations and functionaries must vigorously promote ideological indoctrination work among youth in order to more thoroughly prepare them as true communist revolutionaries who will continue the revolutionary cause of chuche generation after generation.

The most important part of ideological indoctrination work with youth is to infuse them with endless loyalty toward the great leader.

Infinite loyalty for the great leader is the fundamental trait and primary reason for living for chuche-type communists. SWYL organizations must

strive to see to it that all youth fully appreciate the greatness of the respected and beloved leader and possess the boundless pride and dignity that go with revering the great leader, and that they will struggle continuously for the victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Here it is important that youth be brought to learn from the proud and glorious time of youth of the great leader. SWYL organizations and functionaries must take as their number one task, and vigorously promote, the campaign to have the spirit and lofty attitude of sacred revolution possessed by the great leader at the time of his youth accepted intact among youth.

SWYL organizations must also strengthen ideological indoctrination work among youth so that they will passionately love their socialist fatherland and forever hate class enemies.

The socialist system of our nation created by the great leader is a most excellent socialist system in which all people work and study together, and live a blessed life free from any worry. SWYL organizations and functionaries must see to it that our youth fully understand how our nation's socialist system was created under the guidance of the great leader, and that they devote themselves to the fight for the prosperity of the socialist fatherland. SWYL organizations and functionaries must guide youth so that they love work and positively contribute to the construction of monumental creations which will stand out in the history of the fatherland. In addition, they must persistently engage in indoctrination so that all public property of the nation and the society is considered precious, and so that the livelihood of the nation is treated frugally and meticulously.

In the southern part of our fatherland the wicked enemy U.S. imperialists are still squating, and landlords and capitalists are strutting about. SWYL organizations and functionaries must see to it that all youth do not forget the situation of days past, when the tears of parents who were oppressed and exploited flowed freely, or the situation that the South Korean people suffer today, so that, conscious of the extent of their blessings, they will fight fiercely in opposition to the enemy with endless hatred.

Striving to possess communist moral nature is a key requirement arising in the ideological indoctrination of youth.

Communist moral nature is one of the fundamental characteristics of the communist. Only those youth possessed of a noble moral nature can become true communist revolutionaries.

SWYL organizations and functionaries must strive to assure that all youth hold deep within them the enormous benevolence of the great leader who made possible today's endless blessings and glory, and that they come to

possess the noble revolutionary belief in supporting the great leader eternally, generation after generation. In addition, they must carry out indoctrination so that the interests of the group and the revolution take precedent over the interests of the individual, so that elders are respected, etiquette observed and public morality self-consciously safeguarded.

Also of importance in the indoctrination of youth as reliable successors to the revolution is seeing to it that they are made to possess the necessary breadth of scientific knowledge and technology for revolution and construction.

Youth are the ones directly responsible for construction of a new society, and are the masters of the society of tomorrow.

Although youth may be said to be armed with the revolutionary ideology of the working class, if they are not in possession of the knowledge and technical skills which they must have, or if their cultural level is not high, they are unable to participate as masters in the construction of socialism and communism or to fully display their fervor and capabilities. The reality of today in which revolution and construction are being developed at a rapid rate of speed demands the youth possess, as never before, modern scientific knowledge and technology.

SWYL organizations and functionaries must establish a spirit of revolutionary study among the youth, so that they develop the habit of enjoying reading and read numerous revolutionary texts and scientific and technical materials. If chuche is thoroughly established in study, so that even one line is studied or one page of a book read, they will come to possess the knowledge necessary for revolution and construction.

In order to bring about a new turning point in the work of indoctrinating youth as communist revolutionaries, the self-reliance of SWYL organizations must be increased, and ideological indoctrination work accelerated by a variety of forms and means which suit their individual needs.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"SWYL organizations should never carry out ideological indoctrination work toward youth using formalism, but should do so in a substantive manner." (ibid., p 346)

Inasmuch as the work of indoctrinating youth is the work of fostering in them communist attitudes and characteristics, it is difficult and complex work.

Youth possess characteristics that depend on age and mentality, and likewise their level of knowledge and degree of preparation are different. Further, the jobs that youth occupy are different, and the duties with which they are entrusted are not all alike.

The work of indoctrinating youth absolutely cannot be carried out by means of uniform or conventional methods. The heartstrings of youth cannot be touched, or success gained in indoctrination work, with conventionalism. Only when a variety of forms and methods which suit the special needs of youth are used to promote indoctrination work can the broad masses of youth be better indoctrinated.

SWYL organizations and functionaries should organize and carry out a variety of activities which suit the characteristics and level of preparation of youth from all walks of life, including presentation meetings, appreciation meetings, songs and mass dances, discussion groups, lecture groups, study groups and speech tournaments. Along with that, it is important that youth be made to participate in a variety of team activities and socio-political activities.

In order that the work of indoctrinating youth to be true chuche-type communist revolutionaries may be rapidly accelerated, SWYL organizations must continuously elevate their own capabilities and role.

SWYL organizations are the political organizations and ideological indoctrination frameworks for indoctrinaing youth to be communist revolutionaries. SWYL organizations are entrusted with the glorious task of revolutionizing and working classizing all youth, and of organizing and mobilizing them toward socialist construction. The question of whether or not youth will be adequately prepared as true successors to our revolution and as reliable pillars of socialist and communist construction depends in great part on the manner in which SWYL organizations elevate their capabilities and role.

SWYL organizations must be tempered to achieve substance in their work of carrying out indoctrination among youth, and to get them to participate positively in organizational life. In addition, they should strive to have youth become the guards and advance units in the three great revolutions by positively organizing and mobilizing them in the struggle to carry out the ideological revolution, technical revolution and cultural revolution.

The success of their work with youth is closely connected with the work method and work attitude of SWYL functionaries. SWYL functionaries should plan their activities to the last detail and implement them with ambition, and establish the revolutionary spirit of carrying out a plan to completion once it has been started.

With a new turning point in youth work which conforms to the demands of the developing revolution, SWYL organizations and functionaries must further accelerate the revolutionary cause of chuche and advance the construction of a socialist and communist paradise on this land.

9062
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ESTABLISHING A SOCIALIST WAY OF LIFE IS AN IMPORTANT TASK OF THE CULTURAL REVOLUTION

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 80 pp 26-30

[Article by Pak Sun-chae]

[Text] The cultural revolution is one of the three great revolutionary tasks which must be carried out without fail by the party of the working class and the state in order to fulfill the cause of socialism and communism.

In carrying out the cultural revolution, the cultural remnants of an outdated society can be eliminated and a culture of socialism and communism created, and all members of the society can be turned into fully developed communist men.

A key problem arising in carrying out cultural revolution is the thorough establishment of a socialist way of life among the workers.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"To thoroughly establish tidiness in production and frugality in living, and a socialist way of life, is the important task of the cultural revolution. By thoroughly establishing tidiness in production and frugality in living, the socialist way of life, culture-oriented working and living conditions can be formed and a revolutionary attitude toward life established throughout the whole society." ("Let Us Hold High the Banner of Chuche Thought and Further Accelerate Socialist Construction," Booklet, p 18)

Thoroughly establishing a socialist way of life has become one of the key problems in carrying out the cultural revolution.

As taught by the great leader, that which is known as a socialist way of life is the way of acting of people living in a socialist society. As a revolutionary and progressive way of life which reflects the essential nature of a socialist system created by new social relationships with the demise of the sold exploitive system, it constitutes cultural and moral

rules for living and standards of behavior that must be preserved without fail by people struggling on behalf of socialism and communism.

In contrast with the corrupt and reactionary bourgeois way of life, with its pleasure and luxury seeking based on egoism, the socialist way of life is one in which individuals, possessed of a revolutionary ideological orientation, promote the healthy development of the society by striving to lead their lives in a struggle- and culture-oriented manner.

When individuals thoroughly establish a socialist way of life in all phases of social existence, beginning with everyday life, the cultural remnants of the old society can be quickly eliminated and a new cultural and moral life of socialism and communism can be created, and all members of the society can be better nurtured as a new type of man possessed of communist ideological, spiritual and moral attitudes.

Establishing a socialist way of life demands first of all the elimination of those cultural remnants passed on from the old society and the creation of a progressive and civilized life culture.

Socialism and communism constitute the most progressive and civilized culture in the history of mankind. If a new culture is to be created which harmonizes with such a society, the cultural remnants passed on from the old society must be eliminated.

The victory of the socialist system made the workers, who had been left far behind in contemporary civilization, true masters and enjoyers of culture, and provided the socio-economic conditions capable of bringing socialist people's culture into full bloom. However, the cultural remnants and relics left behind by the exploitive society remain for a long period of time even after the establishment of the socialist system. These cultural remnants are prevalent in the way of life of individuals, including their everyday life, speech and behavior, courtesy and morals, and social mores and attitudes.

Instances of individuals failing to live a frugal life, or holding on to empty formalities and engaging in clamorous feasts and rituals, are all dregs of a bygone way of life bequeathed by an exploitive society. Useless formalities and outdated social mores have no significance today, when socialist construction is underway. Such things serve to muddy the healthy spiritual realm of individuals and are key elements in rekindling and dragging on all manner of outdated and reactionary ideologies and attitudes.

Without eliminating the backward way of life bequeathed by the old society a progressive and civilized life culture cannot be created. Experience shows that if the old way of life is left alone and the unhealthy culture becomes revived, it is possible to become undermined by the corrupt and reactionary ideology and culture spread by the imperialists. Consequently, the old way of life must be thoroughly eliminated if the socialist people's culture is to be developed in a healthy manner.

An old way of life whose mores and customs have been tempered through a long historical process is extremely deep-rooted and tenacious. It cannot be swept aside over a period of a few days. The old way of life can be successfully conquered only through unrelenting, conscious struggle to establish a new socialist way of life.

When a socialist standard of living and code of conduct is created in all spheres of social existence and all workers live in accordance with them, then the old way of life can be eliminated and a revolutionary way of life which conforms to the fundamental nature of the socialist system be established.

Thoroughly establishing a socialist way of life also constitutes a firm guarantee for the establishment of a revolutionary attitude toward life among all workers.

As taught by the great leader, the fundamental principle which must be adhered to in a socialist way of life is that all workers must strive to live in a healthful and cultural manner, possessed on a sense of revolution.

Class struggle does not end with the establishment of a socialist system, and revolution continues. Consequently, all workers must continue to struggle fiercely, possessed of a high degree of class-consciousness, revolutionary fervor and a firm belief in victory, until the final victory of the cause of socialism and communism is won.

To say that the socialist revolution is won, and that life is getting better with each passing day and is to be spent in ease, is not the attitude of a person engaged in revolution. The revolutionary must live and work even more tense and struggle oriented, striving toward advancement of the revolution and then the enrichment of life.

Weighty and enormous tasks continue to be placed before our party and people today. For us there can be absolutely no trivial idleness, slackness, stagnation or marking time. The reality demands that all workers live and work at all times in a revolutionary manner. When the work of establishing a socialist way of life is vigorously promoted, a revolutionary attitude toward life can be firmly established throughout the entire society and all workers can come to possess a healthy ideological and spiritual attitudes.

Along with possessing a healthy ideological orientation, for our workers, who are the true masters of the socialist society, to possess pure cultural and moral attitudes is an important requirement in their carrying out of their fundamental role as socialist workers.

By cultivating the habit of working and living frugally and in a cultured manner, workers can become pure communists and better carry out their assigned revolutionary tasks. A person who doesn't take care of himself, and who fails to keep his home and village clean and neat, cannot be said

to possess the attitude of a socialist worker. Such a person is not capable of looking after his position, shop or his factory in a frugal manner, nor is he able to produce high-quality goods or to responsibly carry out the revolutionary task with which he has been entrusted.

Individuals who have thoroughly established a socialist way of life and who keep their living and working spaces clean and cultured are always capable of working cheerfully, possessed of a clean spirit. Quality goods do not come out of a chaotic work place where system and discipline are lacking. When work is performed in accordance with fixed rules and regulations, and the areas in and around factories are maintained in a hygienic manner, the quality and workmanship of goods can be increased and production normalized at a high level.

To say that life should be lived in a civilized and cultured manner in a socialist society does not by any means suggest living a life of luxury. The cultured life of the socialist worker has absolutely no connection with the idle and luxurious life of the exploitive society. In a socialist society, even clothing is selected for its appearance and serviceability in living and working, and not for empty formalities, and living areas should be kept clean and managed frugally in a cultured manner. Only in this way can workers not fall prey to the bourgeois way of life and corrupt tendencies, and at all times live their lives in a revolutionary manner.

Thoroughly establishing a socialist way of life is also an important requirement in creating throughout the entire society a collectivist attitude toward life.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The socialist way of life is the collectivist way of life of socialist workers who are struggling that all people may live a good life together." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-Song" Vol 7, p 20)

Socialism and communism involve a society based on collectivism. In contrast to the capitalist society, where people are at odds with each other for individual interests and comfort, in the socialist society unity and cooperation between workers provide the basis for social relationships, and the communist principle of life, "One for all and all for one," firmly leads the way. The bourgeois way of life based on individualism and egoism that claim the good life for oneself without regard to others cannot be compatible with the socialist way of life.

The socialist society creates one large revolutionary family in which all workers live in harmony, helping and guiding each other. If all workers are to live and struggle possessed of a single purpose and aspiration for communism and socialism, a way of life based on collectivism must be thoroughly established.

As taught by the great leader, the socialist way of life is a collectivist way of life of all socialist workers who are struggling so that all people may live a good life together.

In thoroughly establishing a communist way of life, workers can further display a noble spirit of working devotedly for the interests of the society and the group instead of for personal interests. In addition, bad living habits including dislike for work and idleness can be prevented from making a comeback, and everyone will be enabled to sincerely participate in common labor, and hence to work with sincerity, contributing all their knowledge and abilities. Further, the revolutionary spirit of at all times carrying out ones work, possessed of the self-consciousness that is the master of the revolution and loving the common property of the state and the society as if it were one's own, can also be further demonstrated when a socialist way of life is fully implemented.

Established in our society are the standards of socialist life and a code of conduct that all workers should thoroughly observe in their work and life. In these are found the rules for general economic management and administration, from registration and control of national and people's property to use of public property, and the code of collectivist discipline and cultured and moral life which must be observed in public places such as theaters, movie houses and bus stations. These standards and codes of behavior serve to set the collective and organizational life of workers in good order, and play a tremendous role in solidifying and developing the socialist system.

When our workers thoroughly observe the socialist rules for living and code of conduct in all spheres of work and life, the slightest chance for a rekindling of old ideological remnants and bygone ways of life is eliminated, and revolutionary order and discipline can be thoroughly established in collectives and the society.

Thoroughly establishing the collectivist way of life is an important means for all workers to become habituated to, and live, organizational life.

Inasmuch as the socialist society is based on collectivism, people can neither live nor carry out revolution apart from collectivism and organization. Workers can be prepared as true socialist workers only when they love the collective and the organization, and when they possess the lofty organizational view of self-consciously observing the rules and discipline of the collective.

Through the process of self-consciously and intentionally observing at all times socialist standards of behavior and collectivist life discipline, people come to love organization and collective and to nurture the lofty revolutionary spirit of participating sincerely in organizational life.

Indeed, thoroughly establishing the socialist way of life is an important requirement for eliminating all manner of cultural dregs bequeathed by the old society, and for nurturing workers as true communists.

With the unremitting advance of the work to establish a socialist way of life in our nation under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a fundamental turning point was achieved in the work methods of party members and workers.

Looked at historically, the manners and customs of the old society which muddied and ate away at the ideological and spiritual life of individuals have gradually disappeared, and the socialist way of life, from the individual lives of party members and workers up through all spheres of social existence, is being thoroughly implemented.

A communist attitude toward life of devoting everything to the struggle on behalf of party and revolution, fatherland and people, holding the interests of the society and the collective to be more precious than individual interests, an attitude toward work of frugality and meticulousness with which one's work is carried out until completion responsibly and in the manner of the master, and a revolutionary spirit of unending innovation and advance without the slightest idleness, slackness or self-conceit are being fully demonstrated among party members and workers.

We must patiently push ahead the work of establishing a socialist way of life that accompanies the development of the society and the elevation of life.

An important problem associated with the vigorous promotion of the work of establishing a socialist way of life is the perfection of socialist management laws and regulations in state and economic activities and the establishment of socialist discipline, and the continued creation of standards of cultural moral life which conform to the realities of socialism and communism.

All members of society in a socialist society are masters of the state and the means of production, and as such, participate in state and economic activities.

By formulating and implementing new socialist management laws and regulations in all sectors of state and economic work, and consistently establishing socialist economic management and administration discipline, workers can act accordingly and thoroughly establish a revolutionary way of life throughout the entire society.

Along with the implementation of new management laws and regulations in state and economic work, the systematic establishment of socialist-type common discipline in the everyday life of workers and the continued creation of a cultural and moral standard of living which is suitable to a socialist and communist society have great significance in the establishment of a socialist way of life.

In a socialist society, not only do all workers participate in the work of the state and the society, but also participate in everyday social life as individual members of the society. As a result, new patterns of communist life must constantly be created in the socialist discipline of shared life, courtesy and attitude toward life that workers must observe in public places.

The strengthening of the ideological struggle and ideological indoctrination in order to uproot the old way of life and establish a new way of life, and the creation and generalization of the fundamentals of a new moral life, constitute one of the key tasks arising in thoroughly establishing a socialist way of life.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Indoctrination work designed to eliminate the old moral standards remaining among the workers must be strengthened on the one hand, and at the same time the fundamental examples of a new moral life must be formulated and generalized one by one as part of a social movement and communist moral standards gradually implemented." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song" Vol 5, 2nd printing, pp 470-471)

A way of life is tied closely to the ideological orientation of the people. For this reason, the work of uprooting the old way of life and establishing a new way of life among workers cannot be carried out in a single step, nor can it be taken care of by means of compulsion or administrative steps. It can be successfully carried out only through patient ideological indoctrination and ideological struggle.

We must persistently forge ahead with the work of bringing workers to understand well the fundamental nature of the old way of life and the improper influence it exerts on social existence, and of getting them to recognize clearly the superiority of the new socialist way of life. In addition, the ideological struggle to eliminate old customs and unhealthy living habits must be continuously advanced. In so doing, a rekindling of the remaining outdated ideologies and customs in the minds of the workers can be prevented, and they can at all times and all places be capable of working and living in accordance with the demands of socialist rules and regulations for living.

In addition, the work of eliminating the old way of life and establishing the socialist way of life should be widely promoted as a mass movement, and the work of creating the fundamental aspects of the new way of life and of popularizing them should also be vigorously accelerated.

The work of eliminating completely the remnants of the old way of life and of establishing a socialist way of life cannot be accomplished through ordinary indoctrination or explanation or the strength of a few individuals. Such work can be more effectively carried out when the fundamental aspects

are worked out and used in indoctrination along with bringing the workers to a deep understanding of the superiority of the socialist way of life. Formulation and popularization of the fundamentals is a traditional work method of our party and a powerful means of establishing the socialist way of life.

We should give greater substance to the work of establishing a socialist way of life by increasing the production and distribution of artistic works, such as the art film "Celebration Day," which depict the socialist way of life.

Of importance in establishing a socialist way of life is that functionaries and party members stand in the forefront of this work.

Our functionaries and party members are the individuals who indoctrinate and lead the masses. For functionaries and party members to stand out in front and eliminate old customs one by one and provide a model in the establishment of a new way of life is something that impacts tremendously on the masses.

All functionaries and party members must eliminate the slightest idleness, slackness and empty formalities, and live frugal and strict lives at all times as worthy revolutionaries. In addition, they must observe with even greater self-consciousness than anyone else the standards for socialist life and behavior, and become a model for the masses.

Bringing about a new turning point in the work of establishing a socialist way of life, we must organize militantly to do our work and lead our lives frugally and strictly at all times, and further advance the cause of dyeing the entire society with chuche thought.

9062
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FORMALIZING PARTY LIFE IS AN IMPORTANT GUARANTEE IN TEMPERING PARTY MEMBERS WITH ORGANIZATIONAL IDEOLOGY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 80 pp 31-36

[Article by Ch'a Ch'ol-won]

[Text] Today under the wise leadership of our party, the revolutionary spirit of party life for formalizing party life is being fully demonstrated among functionaries and party members.

In vigorously accelerating the struggle to formalize party life with high political consciousness and enthusiasm, all functionaries and party members are stepping up the process of their revolutionization and working classization, the vanguard role of party members in revolution and construction is being elevated and the power and militancy of the party are being further strengthened.

The development of party work and the fundamental reality of building socialism in our nation demonstrate that formalizing party life is an important means of tempering party members with political ideology and of further strengthening the party, and of vigorously calling the mass of party members to revolution and construction.

Functionaries and party members must bring about continuous upsurges in economic and cultural construction and thoroughly revolutionize themselves by fulfilling the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the policy of the party concerning formalizing party life, and thus participate faithfully and with self-consciousness in party life.

Formalizing party life is a fundamental principle for building the revolutionary party of the working class, and a basic means for strengthening party ranks with organizational ideology.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"All our party members, possessed of the deep pride and dignity that they are the glorious warriors of the Korean Workers Party, must formalize

party organizational life and continuously temper themselves through party organizational life." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-Song" Vol 7, p 274)

That which is called formalizing party life says that organizational and ideological life is advanced in accordance with the demands of the rules for party life, and means the establishment of a revolutionary spirit of leading party life day in and day out without let up and with self-consciousness.

The work of strengthening the party of the working class into revolutionary vanguard units and invincible revolutionary ranks of the working masses is successfully realized through a process of firmly lining up the party rank and file along with the nurturing of all party members to be true communist revolutionaries tempered with organizational ideology.

In revolutionizing party members, the most effective means of nurturing them as essential elements of revolution faithful to the historic cause of the working class is to continuously temper them through strengthened party life.

If party life is to become a powerful means of tempering party members with organizational ideology, party life must be advanced to a higher level so as to conform to the demands of the developing reality in which socialist construction is being continuously intensified and developed, and in which a new turning point is being achieved in the development of party work.

This essential requirement arising in the development of party construction and party work is effectively satisfied through the process of formalizing party life.

Formalizing party life has as a fundamental requirement that all party members carry out party life in accordance with the regulations and procedures fixed within the party.

All regulations and procedures within the party, as a revolutionary party of the working class, are set on the basis of the principle of a democratic centralized authority, and as such reflect the direct will and demands of the broad masses. Only when all the party members who constitute the party move in accordance with the requirements of the regulations and procedures set within the party can the party move as a single entity as per the intent and thought of the leader who created the party, and become united rock-hard in invincible revolutionary ranks.

If party organizations and party members do not act in accordance with the demands of the regulations and procedures set within the party, and move as they see fit, such a party cannot fulfill its mission as the organized unit of the working class and cannot correctly lead revolution and construction.

Only through a process in which independent action and irregularities are not permitted, and all party members move as one in accordance with the requirements of fixed regulations and procedures, are party members united in a revolutionary manner and the militancy of the party strengthened.

Not only should party life be carried out in accordance with the demands of strict regulations and procedures, but it should be carried out from day to day without even an instant's interruption.

The party life of party members is organizational life, ideological life and the revolutionary activity of carrying out duties from the standpoint of party rules. Party members are given tasks by the organization and have their performance reviewed before the organization, and, upon receiving a new task, always act to carry it out. Only when organizational and ideological life is intensified under the constant indoctrination and guidance of the party organization can party members unite themselves in a revolutionary manner and firmly prepare themselves as revolutionaries faithful to the cause of revolution.

To party members, party organizational life is political life. The party member who has left party organizational life is no different from a senile party member or one who has lost his political life.

Only when party members continuously revolutionize themselves through daily party organizational and ideological life can the duty of the party member be fulfilled and the lofty honor of the party member be truly glorified.

Formalization of party life is premised on normal party life based on a high degree of self-consciousness, and on devoted and persistent party life which continues without even momentary interruptions.

More than anything else, formalizing party life represents a firm guarantee for thoroughly arming all party members with the revolutionary thought of the great leader and party policy which is its embodiment.

The teachings of the great leader and the party policy which is its embodiment represent the most correct guidelines for our revolution and construction. Only when firmly armed with the teachings of the great leader and the party policy which is its embodiment can the direction of our revolution and the means for carrying it out be clearly understood, and revolution and construction be vigorously pushed along the most direct route to victory.

The ideo-spiritual mode necessary in revolution and construction cannot be mastered within a few days; it can be acquired only through practical struggle and persistent study over a long period of time.

To vigorously accelerate the struggle to formalize party life, all party members must be brought to consider study as one of their revolutionary

tasks and as the single most important duty of the individual engaged in revolution, and, in accordance with the demands of established regulations and procedures, to participate to the maximum in collective study and to pursue collective study assiduously. By making study part of their lives and mastering it, party members can all become firmly armed with the revolutionary thought of the great leader and the party policy which is its embodiment. Through the process of formalizing party life and persistently studying, party members are able to uproot obsolete ideological remnants which remain in their minds and to firmly establish the revolutionary world view of chuche, and to mature as communist revolutionaries who at all times live and act only in accordance with the thought and intention of the party.

If party members do not participate in formalized life and slough off their studies, they rapidly become deficient ideologically and spiritually and fall behind current development, and are unable to correctly execute party policy.

It is for this reason that formalization of party life can be said to be of decisive use in establishing among functionaries and party members the spirit of revolutionary study, so that all may fully master the essential nature, legitimacy and methods for implementation of the immortal chuche thought and its embodiment, party policy.

Formalizing party life is also the most effective means of increasing organizational awareness among party members, and thus in establishing a revolutionary attitude toward party life.

Increasing organizational awareness means that party members treat party organization with respect and consider it to be precious, and that they possess the position and viewpoint of carrying out their lives and work thoroughly in tune with party organization. Correct organizational awareness is based on believing only in the party, no matter what the circumstances, and having absolute trust in entrusting one's all to the party.

Party organizational awareness is firmly established through the process of formalizing party life.

Formalization of party life demands that all party members work and live in accordance with a single party life code, and allows no one to be excluded from party organizational and ideological life. Herein are found the extremely strict requirements that prohibit even the slightest independent action or irregular occurrences, or anything that borders on a double standard in party organizational and ideological life.

Functionaries and party members are not, in formalizing party life, to permit departures from organizational life and political life, and are to labor consciously to work and live in accordance with the requirements

of the established system, procedures and organizational regulations, and at the same time rectify all shortcomings, such as deficiencies in organizational awareness, in a timely manner.

Through the process of formalizing party life, party members can firmly establish high organizational awareness by which they love organization and group and consider them to be precious and give their all to struggle in their interest, and a strong attitude of organizational life by which they act under the guidance and control of the organization.

Formalization of party life also establishes decisive conditions which make it possible to revolutionize party members and to glorify their political existence.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Just as a person must eat to maintain physical existence, so too must the party member have party life to maintain his political existence. What use is there in just eating and living without participating in party meetings or having party life, and how can such a person be considered a party member?" ("Collected Works of Kim Il-Song" Vol 4, 2nd edition, p 165)

Individuals cannot of their own accord become revolutionized, nor can they become revolutionaries thoroughly prepared with a revolutionary world view. Party members mature politically and are tempered as revolutionaries through practical struggle and revolutionary organizational life. Only through organizational life can the political life of party members be maintained and glorified.

The problem of maintaining party life at the highest level so that it constitutes a genuine blast furnace for tempering party members ideologically is successfully handled through the process of formalizing party life.

Only through the formalization of party life can party members continuously accept the revolutionary mode from organizations and march straight down the road of revolution under the leadership and control of party organizations without an instant's hesitation. They will, in addition, be able to overcome at the right time all manner of unhealthy elements and events which are not in keeping with being masters of the revolution, and to successfully block the insertion of various evils from the outside.

When functionaries and workers formalize party life and live in accordance with the demands of the rules of party life and party regulations, the collective group becomes firmly unified in terms of its ideological orientation, and matures into a militant unit which moves as one under iron-like regulations.

All of this demonstrates the tremendous significance possessed by formalization of party life in strengthening the party and continuously raising its militancy, and in greatly strengthening its leading role in revolution and construction.

The principle laid down by our party on formalizing party life is a wise principle which illuminates the most direct route for further strengthening the organizational and ideological life of party members in a manner consistent with the demands of a reality in which party work is being intensified and developed, and for nurturing them to be chuche-type revolutionaries who are prepared with political ideology.

This principle is a revolutionary principle created on the basis of a scientific analysis of the tremendous role played by party organizational and ideological life in the development of the ideological orientations of individuals and in their revolutionary tempering, and of the demands of the intensified development of party work and the practical application of revolution.

Part and parcel of the party's principle on formalizing party life is its tremendous political faith and concern that all party members be nurtured as chuche-type communist revolutionaries endlessly loyal to the great leader and the party so as to make them the vanguard of the revolution.

In thoroughly implementing the party's principle on formalizing party life there is found a firm guarantee that party members will be nurtured as the essential elements of the revolution in a manner suited to the demands of dyeing the entire society with chuche thought, that their role will be elevated, and that the struggle to remold nature and society in accordance with the demands of chuche thought can be vigorously accelerated.

Of first importance in formalizing party life is the establishment among functionaries and party members of a correct viewpoint and attitude concerning organizational life.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"No one should break away from the party line or depart from party life, but should observe the rules of party life without fail." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-Song" Vol 2, 2nd edition, p 343)

How well functionaries and party members participate in the formalized life of the party depends in great part on their viewpoint and attitude concerning party life.

Party life is organizational life and political life which must be participated in by all functionaries and party members, purposefully and with high political self-consciousness and zeal. Furthermore, it strongly

demands that, in formalizing party life, all functionaries and party members lead party life possessed of the correct attitude and viewpoint.

Just as a person must eat to maintain physical existence, so too must the party member temper his own sense of party and actively participate in formalized party life in order to hold on to honor and to shine. The failure, for whatever reason, to strictly lead formalized party life stems from the lack of a correct viewpoint concerning party organizational and ideological life.

Our functionaries and party members must be fully aware that formalization of party life is the fundamental means to temper themselves with organizational ideology and to forcefully walk the road of revolution, and must fully participate in formalized life.

In this it is important that party organizations see to it that the requirements and methods of formalized life are fully explained among party members so that they themselves have a good understanding of it and set their own party life in order. At the same time, party organizations must widely popularize typical situations arising in the formalization of party life and establish measures to be used in correcting deficiencies, and in so doing lead all functionaries and party members to an ideological awakening.

Another important problem arising in the formalization of party life is the establishment of a self-conscious attitude toward party life among party members.

Party members are the self-conscious revolutionary warriors who have come into the party determined to devote their all on behalf of the party and the leader and the revolution, and their party life is a revolutionary activity based on high self-consciousness.

Party members participate voluntarily in party life, and not as a result of instructions or controls.

Formalization of party life has as a prerequisite the high self-consciousness and discipline of the party members.

The formalization of the organizational and ideological life of party members can be maintained at a high level only when party members participate self-consciously in party life, and only then can the party life of party members become a true blast furnace for tempering ideology and a school for revolutionary indoctrination.

All functionaries and party members must strictly observe, with high self-consciousness, the fundamental demands of formalized life and the discipline of party life and respect the decisions and mandates of the organization, and participate positively in all work carried out within the party organization.

The demonstration of a practical example by responsible functionaries has tremendous influence in getting functionaries and party members to participate self-consciously in formalized life. For responsible functionaries to go among the masses and live with them, and, standing at the head of the work to implement the party's principle on formalizing party life, to vigorously lead the mass of party members, provides a positive influence on party members.

Experience has shown that making maximum use of activities in which all functionaries, including responsible functionaries, go down to lower units and provide a model of what is expected, vigorously awakening party members and the masses and getting a first-hand look at the actual situation, and then establishing appropriate measures to handle the problem, constitutes an extremely powerful method in implementing the party's principle of formalization.

It is important that, by organizing a single meeting or study session, the significance of indoctrination is more clearly laid out and the political and ideological content of formalized life is maintained at a high level, with the result that party members freely participate in order to improve themselves.

This self-conscious attitude concerning formalized life can be even further enhanced when the high political zeal of party members is correctly combined with organizational work to increase the qualitative level of formalized life.

In order to formalize party life among functionaries and workers, it is also important that party organizations conduct proper guidance concerning the party life of party members.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Correctly organizing and properly guiding the party life of party members is an important guarantee for strengthening party life." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-Song" Vol 5, 2nd edition, p 516)

The issue of formalizing party life appears at a high level when the guidance, assistance and control of the party organization supports the self-consciousness of the party members.

Only when party organizations correctly carry out party life guidance can all party members further organize party life and elevate their sense of organization, and fully display a revolutionary attitude toward party life.

It is of importance here that party organizations and functionaries give priority to political work among party members so as to firmly arm them ideologically and spiritually to strive toward formalization of party life, irregardless of the situation, and at the same time to increase demands on the party life of party members and to strengthen control over it.

Just as metal rusts when left outside and cannot be used, individuals who are separated from the requirements and control of the organization become arrogant and ultimately become ideologically degenerate, and are removed from the revolutionary ranks.

Only when high demands are placed on party life and everyday guidance and control are strengthened can party life be consistently intensified in accordance with the demands of fixed rules and procedures without the slightest idleness or slackness.

In the party life guidance of party members, correctly understanding their formalized life style is an important problem.

Guiding under conditions where the actual situation below is understood is a consistent principle advocated by our party.

Just as a correct solution cannot be given when the actual situation is not known, it is also the case that party life guidance cannot be properly carried out if the patterns of formalized life of party members are not as familiar as the back of one's hand. Fully understanding the actual situation below them, party organizations should formulate appropriate measures and establish concrete plans concerning formalized life, and thoroughly carry them out.

Of importance in the guidance of the formalized life of party members is the carrying out of guidance correctly by cadre.

The impact on the masses of the stand taken by cadre and their actions is indeed great.

Everyone says that, in party life, there is no difference between those who are high and those who are low, and that it doesn't matter if one occupies a high positon or a low one, and that everyone participates in formalized life in accordance with a single code of party life.

To the extent that functionaries occupy responsible positions, they must take the initiative in participating in party life and, self-consciously observing party rules, set an example for the masses. Party organizations must properly guide functionaries to become models in formalized life, and carry out party life guidance so that they will indoctrinate workers and party members through practical application.

Formalizing party life for party members has as a key objective to temper them organizationally and ideologically so that they will successfully carry out the revolutionary tasks assigned by the party.

The party life of party members should always be closely linked to the carrying out of revolutionary tasks, and success in party work should be carried over into the carrying out of economic tasks.

Consequently, the formalization of party life should be closely tied to the carrying out of basic revolutionary tasks.

The formalization of party life constitutes a powerful means for leading party members to the successful completion of basic revolutionary tasks.

Party organizations, as a part of formal life, give all party members a party mission and teach the methods for carrying it out, as well as correct any failures that may occur during the process of carrying it out, and in so doing provide a positive stimulus for them to continuously achieve miracles and innovations in socialist construction. The process of formalizing life is one in the same with the process of revolutionization, and as the work and life of party members becomes formalized, so then are revolutionary tasks better carried out.

Consequently, party organizations should give positive direction so that the formalized life of party members contributes thoroughly to the carrying out of revolutionary tasks, and should see to it that the successes carry over into the practical application of revolution.

In addition, the two separate tendencies to either emphasize only formalized party life and to ignore the carrying out of revolutionary tasks, or to underline the importance of carrying out revolutionary tasks while slighting formalized party life, must both be eliminated, and, while properly handling party organizational and ideological life, it should be carried out subordinate to the fulfillment of revolutionary tasks.

Experience has shown not only that individuals who participate actively in formalized party life have a high sense of organization and of revolution, but also that they become true revolutionaries who fulfill their assigned revolutionary tasks in an exemplary manner. It also demonstrates that only when party life and the carrying out of economic tasks are correctly combined can party life be performed well and revolutionary tasks successfully carried out.

When party life is formalized and combined with the fulfillment of revolutionary tasks, and the successes of party work are carried over into the carrying out of economic tasks as a result of proper leadership, tremendous successes can be reaped in economic work.

We must firmly prepare ourselves as true chuche-type revolutionaries, holding high the party's principle on strengthening party life, and bring about continued innovations in cultural and economic construction, and in so doing advance the cause of dyeing the entire society with chuche thought.

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A BRILLIANT ARTISTIC PRODUCTION OF LOVE FOR THE FATHERLAND

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 80 pp 37-42

[Movie review by Yi Chong-sun]

[Text] The art film "Nameless Heroes" (Parts 1-10) which was made at the Korean Art Film Production Studio is today generating a tremendous response among our workers.

This film, which is a compilation of all its parts, movingly portrays the noble patriotism of true sons and daughters of the fatherland who fought, contributing all they had of their youth and their lives, for their party, leader, fatherland and people behind enemy lines at the time of the Fatherland Liberation War.

The art film "Nameless Heroes" (Parts 1-10), providing as it does a filmed portrayal with profound ideological content, high artistic appeal and the realism and flavor of real-life, as well as enormous emotional impact, is yet another brilliant success which clearly establishes the lustrous blossoming of our chuche-type cinematic arts.

1

The art film "Nameless Heroes" (Parts 1-10) is based on historic events and facts which took place at the time of the Fatherland Liberation War.

The film is set against the backdrop of the period from the end of 1952 to the beginning of 1953 when the U.S. imperialists, having broken off armistice negotiations in order to realize their aggressive objectives and having launched a risky "new offensive," were faced with a shameful defeat and was unable to drag itself back to the armistice talks. Based on actual historic events and facts, the film exposes the crimes of the U.S. imperialists in using every manner of cowardly and vicious maneuvers in their attempt to make a success of the "new offensive," and at the same time draws a lifelike portrait of the bold and courageous struggle of Korean Peoples Army scouts in their effort to cause it to fail.

The art film "Nameless Heroes" (Parts 1-10) shows the incomparable bravery and indomitable spirit of true sons and daughters of the fighting fatherland as they pushed their way through the dangerous barbed wire of the rear areas of the enemy from where they might not be able to return, and beautifully illuminates, in a brilliant artistic portrayal, where such bravery and will were given their texture.

By portraying in depth the love of fatherland which occupied the hearts of such positive protagonists as Yu-rim and Sun-hui, the film teaches that only those individuals who harbor a passionate love for their fatherland can devote their youth and even their lives to fight for the motherland which nurtured them. The film also artistically depicts that it is chuche-type revolutionaries alone who are the true patriots who personify the most noble patriotism.

There is no place in the world more precious than the fatherland.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The fatherland is the only true mother of all people. We can neither live nor be happy apart from our own fatherland. Only through the wealth and prosperity of the fatherland can we chart a future of happiness." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-Song" Vol 3, 2nd edition, p 485)

That which is the fatherland is not an imaginary notion. It represents the house where one grew up, the intimate mountains and streams of the home town where one romped as a child, all the familiar surroundings.

Through the development of the character and fate of the protagonist, Yu-rim, the art film "Nameless Heroes" (Parts 1-10) presents a deep and realistic portrayal of true love for the fatherland as the most noble feeling of live which constitutes a melding of the love that people feel for their living parents and the love of one's home and hometown people with the love for the land and people of this nation with its 5000 years of history and outstanding culture.

Yu-rim was separated, shedding bitter tears, from beloved mother and the intimate surroundings of home which held the dreams of childhood and had been dragged off as a "student soldier" to a distant place in the south and there, subjected to the fate of a slave more agonizing than death, could only endure a painful life under the skies of a foreign land over a long period of time. Caught up in such an eventful whirlpool of life, Yu-rim had no chance of living a decent life without a fatherland, and felt the lack of the springtime of youth, of well-being and of the future. As a result, although Yu-rim studied overseas and made a name for himself as a journalist, always in the back of his mind were the ground and clear skies of the fatherland and his beloved mother, who brought tears of happiness to his eyes.

Yu-rim was one who, separated by great distance from the fatherland, always kept the fatherland in his heart. This was the reason that he could accept the mission and cheerfully go behind enemy lines even though he might not be able to return.

Conditions behind enemy lines were dangerous and harsh. The enemy was cunning, and the mission given by the fatherland was almost too difficult to manage.

But Yu-rim was able to carry out the difficult task assigned by headquarters because his love for the fatherland was greater than others and his will to ruin the "new offensive" of the U.S. imperialists was strong and intense beyond comparison.

When, after 6 years behind enemy lines, Yu-rim was offered a cup of yakju by Hung-sik, who he had met up with, he became lost in the fragrance of the fatherland, and when, during a brief respite in Hong Kong, he again smoked a cigarette from the fatherland, he was filled with longing for his mother so far away to the north.

Through scenes such as these the film gives a deep impression of a fiercely flaming spirit of love for fatherland and devotion to revolution which could not be altered, despite spending long periods of time in the disorder behind enemy lines or in the isolation of a deserted island.

It was this burning will that constituted the spiritual quality and reliable guarantee which enabled Yu-rim to fight against the treacherous military schemes and wicked plans of the enemy.

Guided by the fatherly love of the fatherland which filled one such as he, who had been isolated in enemy territory, with the dignity and political life of mankind, Yu-rim, when pinned down and near death in the gunfire of the puppet army intelligence unit's Pak-mu, thought not of himself but first of the information which had not been delivered to the headquarters.

Such love for the fatherland with which he walked the route of hard struggle and set his mind on the longed-for motherland, mindless of his own wounds, constructs one's throat with emotion and joy and brings tears to one's eyes. Nevertheless, Yu-rim, who is seen visualizing the enemy's brutal bombing of his beloved Pyongyang, was filled with firm determination to remain behind enemy lines and to fight on behalf of the fatherland and the people who were suffering the ordeal of war.

Even at the dangerous point when Yu-rim, knowing of such wicked plans, was told that his life was in the balance and to get out of Seoul by Pak-mu, who had come in secret to the hospital room bragging that the fatherland was nothing more than an empty notion out of some history book and that to given one's life for an imaginary notion was childish, he was firmly convinced that the blood of many countrymen would have to flow on

behalf of the fatherland because of such traitors, and that he would give his life if necessary. It was with such determination that Yu-rim embarked unhesitantly on the dangerous route barred by guns and contributed to the blocking of the enemy's "new offensive" scheme with firm revolutionary spirit, invincible will, canny sagacity and daring. In subsequent action, as he walks the dangerous path of fighting behind enemy lines, Yu-rim is drawn closer to the bosom of the fatherland which, in the love of his comrades, always gives him strength and wisdom.

Through such scenes, the film provides profound and artistic answers to questions such as what the most beautiful form of patriotism is and how it can be maintained without change and glorified, how to live and fight, and how great is the power that can be displayed by individuals who burn with fervent love for the fatherland.

The profoundity of the ideological content of the film is found in its vigorous and artistic establishment of these truths of living and struggle.

Another important ideological and artistic success achieved in the art film "Nameless Heroes" (Parts 1-10) is its thorough embodiment of our party's principle that cinematic arts should be weapons for class indoctrination of workers.

By amply demonstrating the aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists and the decadence of capitalist society, the film brilliantly fulfills this artistic requirement.

The film lays bare through broad popularization of historic incidents and facts the reckless maneuvering of the U.S. imperialists to deliberately ruin the Korean armistice talks and to bring to arms numerous lackey nations, and thus to accelerate the "new offensive," and shows that the U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders of aggression and the most cunning and treacherous war fanatics and the kingpins of world reactionaryism.

Further, the film shows the base ugliness of the puppets as they sought to seize power through the relationship between puppet army Chief of Staff Sin Chae-son and puppet army intelligence commander Kim Ch'ang-yong, each pandering to the other and attempting to pin the blame on the other, and bares the teacherous maneuvering of the U.S. imperialists as they conspired to promote the collision between the two and manipulated them toward loyalty [to the U.S.]. In so doing, the film demonstrates the true nature of the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy toward South Korea and the base traitorous acts of the puppets.

The film also gives a good picture of the baseness of life in the capitalist society based on extreme egoism, condemning as it does the tangle of mistrust in personal relations in the den of thieves U.S. Army Intelligence, between [Janet] and [O'neil], and the frauds and schemes in the reciprocal relationships of members of the UN press corps.

In raising the issue of the surgical operation for Yu-rim as he stood near death, shot by Pak-mu, the film examines in detail the decadence of the capitalist society of mammon in which human relations are abandoned, even in the rigors of war, where everything is colored by an insatiable desire to accummulate more money.

The art film "Nameless Heroes" (Parts 1-10) is a production which draws a true-to-life picture of the patriot who possesses noble patriotism and of the model of the chuche-type man, and is a prominent success in the chuche-type and revolutionary cinematic arts which portray life in order to vigorously contribute to the class indoctrination of workers.

2

The art film "Nameless Heroes" (Parts 1-10) is a work which combines profound ideological content with high artistic form in charting a new artistic path.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Lofty ideology combined with refined art--this is the proper standard for determining the value of artistic works." ("Theory of Socialist Culture and Art" pp 66-67)

The lofty ideological content of cultural and artistic works should always be harmoniously combined with established artistic form. The philosophical depth which determines politico-ideological character and artistic value of cultural and artistic works also can be guaranteed in a unity of ideology and art.

What makes the art film "Nameless Heroes" (Parts 1-10) give such a deep impression on workers with its enormous positive appeal and emotional impact is due to the fact that not only is its ideological content profound, but also it has been freed from the steriotype of outdated films and has risen to a new higher standard of artistic form.

The suspense films of the past for the most part gave precedence to the story line. As such, films were based on showing action through fast-paced dialogue and out-of-the-ordinary acts of individuals. While fully portraying the actual lives of people in a natural way, such films did not probe their psychological world in depth.

Also, they concealed the process of developing and resolving incidents, emphasizing the creation of extreme tenseness through the element of surprise, and were not put goether with an adequate reliance on dialogue.

Our party set forth the principle that, even in cinematic works of suspense, emphasis should not be placed on the revealing of the hidden content, but rather on portraying the psychological state of individuals as they develop during the process, and that dialogue should be believable.

By correctly embodying this principle of our party, the art film "Nameless Heroes" (Parts 1-10) has broken new artistic ground in the production of suspense movies.

The artistic achievements attained by this film are first and foremost successes in depicting profoundly the mental state in the character development of an individual while at the same time deeply probing the emotional state.

Depicting properly a human character image is the fundamental key for creating an image that spans humanity. This is because the ideology, mentality, emotions and intentions of people are fully depicted through fully displaying the psychological realm in a human character image. Rather than keying on developing the story line and revealing what is hidden, the film focused on probing the mentality of human beings in weaving together the drama.

Although in the film are depicted numerous events, including the finding out of the secret concerning the enemy's "new offensive" scheme and typical struggles, they were employed only as the opportunity or means of forming human relationships and of developing the dialogue. The film concentrated not on addressing the content of these events, but on probing the human relationships and the actions and psychological struggles of people who were tied up in these incidents.

The ability of the film to deeply probe the burning live of such positive protagonists as Yu-rim and Sun-hui for their fatherland through their psychological realm and the world of human emotion is connected with its strict adherence to the fundamental principle of such patterns in the human character.

Constructing the dialogue so that it was true to historical facts and thus fully guaranteeing that it was a faithful reflection of life is one of the important artistic achievements attained by this film.

Faithfully reflecting life is one of the important problems that constitute the soul of cultural and artistic works.

In the creation of a film, the number one priority in assuring a faithful reflection of life is developing the dialogue in a believable manner.

The film developed its dialogue so that it was fully perceived as the historic reality of something that had taken place at the time of the Fatherland Liberation War.

The film took news reels and photographic materials that depicted actual historic events and facts as they were and melded them into the events and human actions depicted in the work, and constructed the dialogue to go along with this.

The film also presented abundant historic data through the use of narrative and the method of turning back from today to that time in the past, and thus rooted the events and actions depicted in the work in historic truth, setting them out in bold relief.

In constructing a dialogue that made the basic story line consistent with abundant historic facts and using it to create an image through faithful depiction of the character and fate of human beings, the film freed itself completely from the old stereotypes of the past suspense film.

The point that the art film "Nameless Heroes" (Parts 1-10) has the special destinction of having been completed in large-scale sections is of innovative significance in the development of our cinematic arts.

The film uses Seoul and the battle front as its main scenes, and makes use of places throughout the world as living stages, including Hong Kong, London, Paris and Tokyo. In so doing, the film, while keying on the relationship between Yu-rim, Sun-hui and Pak-mu, creates numerous characters with different positions or classes or stations, including high-level personages of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army and the puppet army, and melds them together and breathes life into them.

In artistically recreating the period of the Fatherland Liberation War on such an enormous scale and with such breadth, the film vigorously establishes how the great victory of our people came about, and constitutes an indictment of the crimes and weakness of the U.S. imperialists.

That this film could be made on such an enormous scale is due not only to the fact that the breadth and scope of life are enormous, but also to the fact that life is filled with variety and abudance.

While crisscrossing and leading through the human relations tied up so complexly with the development of the character and fate of a multitude of individuals, the film fully reflects the sense of period and life of the time of the Fatherland Liberation War.

The film further enriches life by not simply associating individual relationships with incidents as they occur, even while laying out the plot and its related incidents, but by linking their past and present lives together with these incidents and melding into one the social drives and individual passions and drawing them out. Thus the film depicts the harsh struggle behind enemy lines along with the life of a "student soldier" who has experienced the bitterness of a fallen nation.

In the film there is the story of love of Yu-rim and Sun-hui who, meeting on the road of revolution those whom they had loved and been separated from 10 years before, could not say the words which they had held deep inside during the action behind enemy lines, and also the heart-rending sadness of the loss of precious comrades with whom they had walked through

life and death. Also portrayed in the film are the complicated destinies of the life of a middle-class woman who came to the path of struggle while freeing herself from the slime of chaotic capitalist society to preserve a clean human conscience, as well as the appearance on the road to a new life of a conscientious British officer who sacrificed himself in the aborted war of the U.S. imperialists.

Also in the film are the nauseating lives of human refuse who tore at each other's throats for the base life, pleasures and advancement in the decadent capitalist society.

Thus the film exuberantly portrays the blessings and happiness, the trials and ordeals and the sadness and the tears that go with living in the midst of struggle and struggling in life.

That this film can so deeply portray life is connected with its glorious embodiment of the party's principle concerning capturing and drawing fully the minute details which make up the essence of life.

The scenes that show Yu-rim plowing through the snow, wrapped up in his thoughts of Hung-sik as he visited the grave of the comrade he couldn't forget on a snowy morning, and Yu-rim in the Madonna Tea House, holding the tea cup offered by Suk-yong and thinking back to the time when he had met Hung-sik, and the scene where Sun-hui slaps Suk-yong, who had no experience behind enemy lines and had rushed to save her, having received a message claiming some emergency, and makes him swallow a hot drink to calm him, are good examples.

The film captures the hearts of the audience with such meaningful and impressionable details, and draws it into the world of the production.

The enormous emotional impact of the film on the audience is enhanced not only by its enormous scope, but also by the special cinematic characteristics.

First and foremost, the uniqueness of the cinematic characteristics of the production is in the clarity and distinctness of its aspects.

The film "Nameless Heroes" (Parts 1-10) is a psychological and philosophical film.

The psychological and philosophical aspects of the film are enhanced through the proper use of a variety of narrative techniques.

The narration of the film not only lets the audience understand the film with greater meaning, but draws it deeper into a positive world.

The narration in the film acts as the voice of the production and provides quick thoughts which serve to keep new characters in their proper places,

and contributes greatly to assuring the philosophical nature of the production.

The recitation of the narrator in Part 7 of the film, "Battle in Silence," describing the psychological state of Yu-rim as his heart flutters with yearning for the mother country while he watches a flock of geese fly north, answering the clear call of the fatherland, is a representative example.

By seeking the extremes in life and portraying life as extreme and thus intensifying the extremes, the film also further clarifies the special aspects of the production.

In accentuating extremes through the friction of the different types of live involved in the relationship between Yu-rim and Sun-hui and that between Sun-hui and Suk-yong, the contrast between everyday life and the genuine feelings stored deep inside, and the collision between outward behavior and internal behavior, the film provides a production which is alive with incidents representing the extremes and people of extremes.

Based on all of this, it can be said that the art film "Nameless Heroes" (Parts 1-10) gloriously embodies the chuche-type theory of culture and art of our party concerning making the cinematic arts a true communist science of mankind and remolding the ideology of individuals, and making society a powerful weapon for change.

The film is a vivid demonstration of the legitimacy and tremendous vitality of our party's theory on chuche-type culture and art, and vigorously establishes that, under the wise leadership of the party, our revolutionary and people-oriented cinematic arts are blossoming and developing with each passing day.

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OUR COUNTRY'S SOCIALIST HEALTH SYSTEM WHICH BRILLIANTLY EMBODIES THE IMMORTAL CHUCHE IDEA

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, 1980 pp 43-47

[Article by Pak Myong-pin]

[Text] The Fourth Plenum of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly held last April adopted the National Health Law of the DPRK which had been prepared by the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song.

The adoption of the National Health Law was a notable achievement which once again displayed the excellence of our country's socialist health system which brilliantly embodies the immortal chuche idea and was an historic event which provided the firm legal guarantee for freeing everyone from the shackles of all kinds of disease forever and for enjoying an independent and creative life to the fullest.

Our country's national health law is the most revolutionary and populist health charter considered either from its nature and definitive scope or from the height and breadth of the health benefits guaranteed therein and it is the original legal corpus which broke new ground in the sphere of health law. The successes gained in the sphere of health work under the wise guidance of the great leader are legally delineated in the national health law and the fundamental questions arising in stabilizing and developing national health measures, the spiritual and moral characteristics which health functionaries must possess, the question of enhancing their role, the questions of combining oriental and Western medicine and developing chuche oriented medical technology, strongly establishing a material and technological base for health organizations and improving supervisory management are all wholly defined in it. This clearly demonstrates that our national health law is a powerful weapon which is not only the leading yardstick to which we must firmly adhere in national health work in the present era but which also solidifies and develops our country's most progressive socialist health system to liberate the people from disease forever and completely settle all health problems once and for all.

Our people today are profoundly cognizant of the tremendous excellence and infinite vitality of our country's socialist health system and are now more vigorously expediting the building of socialism and communism with lofty national pride and revolutionary confidence.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught as follows:

"Through the enactment of a complete and all encompassing system of free medical treatment and the thorough implementation of the line on preventive medicine in our country under the correct leadership of the Korean Workers Party and the government of the republic, all the people are enjoying a happy life free of worry and concern about medical treatment and are taking an active role in the rewarding struggle in good health for the independent peaceful reunification of the country."

The most revolutionary and advanced national health system was set up in our country according to the chuche oriented health ideology and wise leadership of the great leader. The populist nature of our country's socialist health system is clearly confirmed through action and its vitality is being highly displayed day after day.

The nature and excellence of the health system is defined by the level and extent of health service benefits accruing to the working popular masses who are the remolders of nature and society and the creators of history.

The medical right to life and good health is one of the basic rights which everyone should enjoy equally but this is not actually guaranteed in every society. The working masses in an exploitative society, far from being guaranteed the right to medical treatment, are merely treated as objects of exploitation and oppression and have the sorry plight of death from hunger and disease thrust upon them. It is only in a socialist society where the working masses are the true masters of the government and the means of production liberated from all kinds of oppression and plunder once and for all and enjoy an independent and creative life and only when an advanced and populist socialist health system is established in a socialist society that their medical right to health protection is actually completely guaranteed. Unlike the decadent capitalist society in which medical skill which should be directed toward saving people's lives becomes the object of monetary enrichment and even lives are made dependent on money, health protection and enhancement for the working masses who are the most valuable beings in the world become the fundamental mission of health work in a socialist society and the struggle to bring this about is being vigorously expedited through the entire state and society.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, brilliantly embodied the immortal chuche ideology and presented the original ideology on national health work, wisely led our people and established the most advanced socialist health system on this earth.

The great leader overthrew the Japanese imperialist regime early in the arduous period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, presented the chuche oriented health program concerning the establishment of a national health system to serve the working masses, enforced populist health measures in the guerrilla base-liberated districts, established shining traditions of national health work in our country, proposed the democratic line on health immediately after the liberation and established a democratic health system in a short time.

The great leader established the new line on developing the democratic health system into a socialist health system based on the results achieved through the democratic revolution and instituted the most advanced and populist socialist health system in which the state was responsible for completely caring for the health of the people during the struggle for basic socialist construction after the war. As a result of the establishment of the socialist health system, the root of all kinds of exploitation and profiteering through health care delivery was eradicated forever in our country and all the people were able to enjoy a happy life to their hearts content free of worry and concern about medical treatment.

Our country's socialist health system which the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, established is the most excellent and advanced populist health system.

The excellence of our country's socialist health system lies above all in its solving all the problems arising in health work centered on the working masses according to the demands of the immortal chuche ideology and in accordance with their wishes and requirements.

The working masses had to a man longed for a very long time to live a happy life to a ripe old age without disease and completely free from the shackles of nature and society. Such an epochal aspiration of the working popular masses was brilliantly realized in our country's socialist health system which marvelously embodies the immortal chuche ideology, eliminates the roots of exploitation and oppression and thoroughly protects the lives and health of all the workers.

Health work in our country has become the honorable and rewarding revolutionary work which protects the lives of the working popular masses and enriches their health.

In our country, hospitals and clinics equipped with modern facilities are established in accordance with the mission of socialist populist health work everywhere people live and work even in the remotest mountain villages and isolated islands and specialty medical service networks have been multiplied four-fold and five-fold to deliver patient care such as pediatric service networks, gynecological service networks, Oriental medical service networks, dental service networks, first-aid networks, recuperative medical service networks, etc. Indeed, our country is

covered with specialized medical service networks and has ample facilities ready to provide necessary medical services to everybody without distinction, anywhere and everywhere.

The populist nature of our country's socialist health system which completely embodies the immortal chuche ideology, is more clearly demonstrated in thoroughly providing all medical services free to the working popular masses.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught as follows:

"Our workers receive free medical care and are provided with free rest and recuperation." ("Let Us Thoroughly Implement the Socialist Labor Law," single volume, p 3)

In our country, a free medical care system began in the difficult period of the war of national liberation when everything was destroyed and burned and it is more completely and more comprehensively in operation today. This complete and all encompassing system of free medical care is the precious fruits of the revolution which our people achieved through arduous struggle under the wise leadership of the great leader and it is one of the basic indicators which gives living proof of the basic nature and tremendous excellence of our country's health system.

In our country, all the people, whether they are workers, farmers, soldiers, working intelligentsia, etc., are beneficiaries of this full and comprehensive free medical care without regard to sex, age, residence, occupation, quantity or quality of their work. In our country, the costs of medicine given to the patients and all services for patient care are borne by the medical organizations including childbirth assistance, preventive medical services, recuperative medical services, prostheses for the handicapped and denture replacement costs. Moreover, round trip carfare for recuperation is borne by the state or the cooperative. Our people today receive supplementary state assistance equivalent to two month's living expenses per worker each year through the free medical care system as well. Besides this they are provided food and living expenses for the period they are absent from work because of medical treatment, thus living a happy life free of worry and concern. This means that our country's system of free medical care is fundamentally different from health systems which recognize the right to health care according to the economic ability to pay on the part of the individual or the health care systems in which the state bears the costs of medical treatment for only a portion of the social strata.

The fact that such an excellent system of free medical care for the working popular masses is put into effect in our country is by no means due to an abundance of funds nor especially high technology. In fact, in a society which recognizes only money, such a system of comprehensive and complete free medical care for the benefit of the working popular masses could hardly be enacted. Our country's most excellent system of free

medical care could only have been established through the tremendous beneficence of the fatherly leader who devoted his whole life for the happiness of the people and it could only have become a reality through the trust all the people placed in the party and leader as they vigorously moved forward.

Our country's socialist health system which the great leader established thoroughly embodies the demands of the chuche ideology concerning solving all questions arising in health work in accordance with the special nature of the physiognomy of Korean people and the concrete reality of our country.

National health work is the work of developing medical technology, pharmacology and the medical equipment industry through one's own strength and resources to protect the lives and improve the health of the people of one's own country. Consequently, in order to solve the problems encountered in national health work centered around the working popular masses, one must adhere to the principle carrying out treatment and preventive medicine in conformity with the physiognomy of the people of one's country, develop medical technology as well along the lines of chuche and produce and provide the necessary medicine and medical equipment oneself.

In our country, following this principle, Oriental and Western medicine are joined together and medical technology is developed in an original manner. All scientific and technical problems encountered in settling matters of the health of the people are being solved through the efforts of our own scientists and technicians without dependence on anyone. When determining the treatment level and medicinal quantities in medical care and prevention, the determination is made in accordance with the physiognomy and living habits of our people and production of medicine and medical equipment as well relies thoroughly on our country's independent industry and pharmaceutical resources and developed in accordance with the needs and pathology of our people.

Accordingly, medical services are progressing at a rapid pace in our country through indigenous technology and resources; the health of the workers is improving day by day and health standards are further improving.

Indeed, our country's socialist health system which the great leader established clearly demonstrates that the most populist health system which is responsible for caring for the lives and health of the working masses according to the requirements of the chuche ideology and definitively proves that it is a most excellent health system with bright prospects for development.

Our country's socialist health system which brilliantly embodies the immortal chuche idea is a most advanced health system which stresses prevention, faithfully protects and endlessly improves the health of the workers.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught as follows:

"The basis of socialist medicine is prevention; in other words, establishing measures ahead of time to prevent the workers from becoming ill. Thus, socialist medicine can be called preventive medicine." (To Develop Health and Hygiene Work," p 195)

Whether the basis is on prevention of disease or centered on treatment after sickness has been incurred is one of the basic principles which delineates the nature and excellence of a health system.

As the great leader has indicated, capitalist medicine is not properly interested in prevention.

Actually, in a capitalist society it is impossible to have a project preventing people from succumbing to disease. Capitalists are interested in selling more medicine and thus wish that many people become ill and even encourage disease.

On the contrary, on our country's socialist health system, priority is given to prevention so that preventing the workers from becoming ill becomes the important responsibility of state activities and the basic principle of national health work.

The great leader discarded the obsolete remnants of medical care which had remained in the health domain in the past, determined to adhere to the line of preventive medicine from stem to stern as the basic principle of health work, formalized socialist medicine as none other than preventive medicine and wisely led the struggle to give priority to prevention in conformity with the basic nature of a socialist health system.

In our country under the leadership of the great leader, hygiene propaganda work is intensified so that the people themselves are familiar with health and hygiene and consciously participate in health and hygienic work, prepare their living and working environment on a hygienic basis, carry out hygiene and quarantine work on an ordinary basis and prevention of all disease is being performed nationwide and society-wide. In our country today, a nationwide system of hygiene and epidemic control is thoroughly established and the material and technological foundation of prevention is strongly set up. As a result of taking primary interest in preventing a harmful influence on the health of the people according to the requirements of the line on preventive medicine when planning a site for a factory or building a city or highway, the shining success of achieving industrialization without pollution has been achieved in our country.

The policy of preventive medicine which is achieved through the excellence of our country's socialist health system is being thoroughly implemented through the physician district assignment system as well.

The policy of preventive medicine which is achieved through the excellence of our country's socialist health system is being thoroughly implemented through the physician district assignment system as well.

The physician district assignment system is a most excellent system of medical services in which doctors are put in charge of a specific public district and always go to their assigned district, care for the health of the inhabitants and perform preventive care for them as well.

In our country where the physician district assignment system is in effect, both children and adults all receive thorough health care from the state no matter where they live or work or who they might be, the quality of various preventive medical services is increasing daily and all kinds of diseases are being prevented.

All such facts, namely, that primary interest is placed on the health protection of the people in all sectors of production and construction and the state is caring for everyone's health without exception through the physician district assignment system prove that our country's socialist health system is the most excellent and advanced system for protecting the lives and improving the health of the people.

The excellence and vitality of our country's socialist health system is further enhanced through the dedicated struggle of the health functionaries who are strongly armed with the revolutionary outlook of chuche.

Those directly responsible for medical services are none other than the health functionaries themselves and what ideological viewpoint and position they hold and how they work is of important significance in demonstrating the superiority of the health system.

The great leader has taught since early in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle period that the lives of the people could not be saved through medicine and technology alone but that the communistic love for mankind which infinitely loves and cherishes mankind must be included in the foundation of medical technology and taught in detail and that each and every ideological and spiritual characteristic and model which the chuche style health functionaries must possess must be clearly set forth.

Our health functionaries who have taken the great leader's teachings to heart and are firmly armed with the revolutionary world outlook of chuche are making use of all their knowledge, skill and technology in the performance of preventive medical care in a dedicated manner and are highly displaying the ardent dedication and wholesome communistic trait of sacrificing their own flesh and blood and even their bones for the patients if necessary.

Through our country's socialist health system which brilliantly embodies the immortal chuche ideology of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song,

the populist health policy of our party and state and the endless dedication and diligence of our health functionaries, chuche medicine is advancing in leaps and bounds and tremendous changes are occurring in protection and improvement of the lives and health of the people.

In our country such infectious diseases as smallpox, cholera, chronic fever, malaria, Japanese encephalitis, measles, etc., have long since disappeared and the incidence of succumbing to disease has greatly decreased.

In our country, by the end of 1979 there were 23.3 doctors and 120 hospital beds per 1,000 population and the death rate decreased to 4.4 per thousand which is one-fifth of what it was prior to the liberation. As a result of the decrease in the death rate, longevity has increased to the age of 73 in 1976 which is 35 years higher than before the liberation. These facts are powerful evidence that our country which was known as the so-called "land of death" before the liberation has been transformed into the "paradise of disease-free longevity."

Ahead of us today lies the ponderous task of further consolidating and developing our country's socialist system which is proven by its excellence and vitality in action. It is hereby important most of all to thoroughly implement the national health law which the great leader has set forth himself.

We must continue to expend our greatest efforts in implementing the line on preventive medicine as required by this national health law, quickly develop Oriental medicine and properly educate and train the health functionaries. Along with this, we must raise up the sense of responsibility and role of health functionaries and intensify assistance to national health work nationwide and throughout the entire populace.

We must more highly elevate the excellence and vitality of our country's socialist health system and have all the people more vigorously expedite socialist construction with healthy physiques by continuing to thoroughly give shape to the national health law which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song established.

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COMPREHENSIVE MECHANIZATION OF RURAL ECONOMY IS CENTRAL TASK OF RURAL TECHNICAL REVOLUTION

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[Article by Chon Song-hwan]

[Text] The comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy is an important line which our party has consistently adhered to in socialist rural construction and the central revolutionary task encountered today in accomplishing the rural technical revolution.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, has taught as follows:

"Today, the most important task we face in accomplishing the rural technological revolution is expediting the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy and quickly bringing it to completion." ("Kim Il-song, Selected Works," Vol 7, p 12)

The rural technical revolution is a struggle to equip the rural economy with modern machinery and technology, widely incorporate the successes of agricultural science, liberate the peasants from heavy labor and increase agricultural production. When the rural technical revolution is completely accomplished based on irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization, the discrepancy between farm and industrial labor will disappear, the peasnats will be liberated from heavy labor and the agricultural production base will be more strongly established.

The material and technical base of the rural economy has been incomparably strengthened and the grain yield per chongbo has risen to a very high level today in our countryside because irrigation and electrification has been brilliantly accomplished and mechanization and chemicalization have been successfully accelerated. Nevertheless, farm labor still requires heavier effort and more expense than industrial labor and the labor production rate is lower and working hours longer in agriculture than in industry. In order to solve such problems as these it is necessary, above all, to realize the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy quickly.

The realization of the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy is the basic method for eliminating the disparity between farm and industrial labor and freeing the farm workers from heavy labor.

The elimination of the disparity between farm and industrial labor, liberation of the farm workers from heavy labor and giving them a more independent and creative life is one of the major revolutionary tasks for which the party and state of the working class must make their best effort after the socialist system has been established.

When the feudalistic land ownership has been eliminated and individualistic rural economy has been converted into a socialist collectivist economy in the countryside, the peasants will be liberated forever from all forms of exploitation and oppression and the socialist economic conditions capable of establishing an independent and creative life for them will be present. Even after the exploitative system is removed and the socialistic reform is completed, however, strenuous and costly labor will remain for a certain period and this is one of the basic hindrances which restricts the independence of the farm workers in the stage of building socialism. The fact that strenuous labor will remain in the agricultural sector even after socialist reform is completed is due to the agricultural production force and the backwardness of technology which the antiquated exploitative society has left behind. Consequently, in order to make farm labor easier and more efficient it is necessary to reform technology and equip the rural economy with modern machine technology.

Machinery is the decisive means for easing the burden of heavy labor on the people. Manual labor must be converted into advanced mechanical labor if production is to be raised up decisively in agriculture.

The comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy will be able to transform farm labor into easy and satisfying work performed by machines as in industrial labor and working hours will thereby be drastically decreased in the countryside by having all farm work performed entirely by machinery.

This means that the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy has become the basic key to eliminate the discrepancy between farm and industrial labor, liberating the farm workers from strenuous labor and enforcing an eight hour work day system in the rural economic sector, like in the industrial sector. When the disparity between farm and industrial working conditions is eliminated and an eight hour work day is enforced in the countryside, the peasants will not only be able to rest adequately but they will also be able to study more than at present, live a more civilized life and standardize their working hours.

The comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy positively furthers the reform of the ideological consciousness of the farmers and promotes their enjoyment of a more independent and creative life.

If the ideological consciousness of people living in a socialist society is to be reformed, the technical revolution must be actively furthered. This is because the ideological consciousness of people becomes more rapidly reformed as it is standardized through the material circumstances of social life, develops technology and raises up the living standard of the people.

The comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy gives firm material assurance of eliminating the discrepancy between farm and industrial labor, of converting farm labor to easy mechanical labor and rapidly raising up the ideological viewpoint and through patterns of the peasants to the advanced level of the working class. Accordingly, the farm workers become more strongly armed with the collectivistic and communistic ideological consciousness like the working class and are able to enjoy a more independent and creative life as true masters of socialist rural construction.

The comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy is the satisfying struggle task for further strengthening the material and technological base of agriculture, infinitely increasing agricultural production and hastening the ultimate solution to the socialist rural question.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught as follows:

"Mechanization of the rural economy is the inevitable task for further developing agricultural production capacity at the completion of socialist cooperativization and strengthening the cooperative economy." ("Kim Il-song Collected Works," Vol 3, second printing, p 119)

An epochal development of production capacity chiefly comes about through the incorporation of new machinery and technology into the production process and improvement of already existing technical processes. Modern production is based on developed mechanical technology and grows to the extent that machinery, which is the implement of production, develops. The same situation applies in the case of agriculture which is based on modern mechanical technology. If production is to continue to grow at a high speed in an agriculture in which the production process has been transformed into a technological process, we must accelerate the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy and further strengthen the material and technological base of agriculture.

The comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy will be able to overcome all unfavorable natural conditions whatever and continue to increase agricultural production through the thorough implementation of chuche farming on a powerful material and technical base.

Chuche agriculture requires that all cultivation operations be accomplished quality-wise in due season and farming be performed scientifically and technologically in accordance with crop growing conditions. This

requirement of chuche agriculture will be wholly realized when the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy is expedited. The comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy must be expedited so that all farming operations can be expeditiously performed by machinery in a short time in accordance with the requirements of chuche farming, such as making seed beds, seed planting, rice seedling transplanting, crop tilling, reaping, threshing, etc., and all technical standards are strictly observed in accordance with the specific nature of the crops. In this manner, the timeliness and scientific nature of all the farm processes can be precisely assured, unfavorable climatic phenomena due to the cold front can be successfully overcome and a large and stable crop can be harvested on the farms.

If the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy is expedited and the level of the technical facilities is raised up in agriculture, then not only will agricultural production be endlessly developed at a high speed but also the material base for transforming cooperative ownership into ownership by all the people can be strongly set up so that the final solution of the socialist rural question can be advanced.

Realization of the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy also enables over-all socialist construction to be further expedited.

When socialist construction is deepened the demand for food and farm produce increases day by day and amply satisfying this demand is an urgent requirement for ceaselessly developing the over-all national economy at a high pace. The comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy will bring about a rapid increase in production of food and farm produce materials.

When agricultural production increases, the food question will continue to be amply solved in accordance with the requirements of socialist construction and much more farm produce will be provided to the light industry factories which are strongly equipped with modern equipment. Accordingly, more tasty comestibles and processed goods from farm produce can be more sufficiently provided to the people so that their lives will be further enhanced and the over-all national economy will be developed at a rapid pace.

The realization of the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy particularly enables the strained labor question to be amply solved and socialist construction to be vigorously expedited.

The comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy is not performed for one particular chore in farm work alone but for the purpose of having all operations of farm work performed by machines. Thus, if we realize the comprheensive mechanization of the rural economy, we will be able to decisively decrease the manpower working days per unit acreage so that we can do the farming ourselves in cooperative farms even without receiving manpower assistance. This demonstrates that the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy positively contributes to expediting over-all

socialist construction by conserving much labor and turning it over to the development of other sectors in the national economy.

The comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy is likewise a noble political task for completely realizing the independence of agricultural workers and a major revolutionary task for developing agricultural production capacity and further strengthening the economic power of the country.

The achievement of the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy is not something to do far in the future but a prestigious and worthwhile work which we can easily do in a short time if we resolve to do so and if we put ourselves to it.

We will have to more forcefully wage the struggle to complete the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy based on the successes we have already achieved and on the powerful chuche industry.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught as follows:

"We must more effectively utilize the farm machinery we now have, design and build various kinds of modern farm machinery, particularly that which conforms with the terrain of our country, and realize the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy on a wide scale." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 5, second edition, p 455)

What is important above all in expediting the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy is effectively using the farm machinery we now have to the maximum.

In accordance with the line which the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, presented on expediting the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy, modern farm machinery is supplied on a large scale including tractors, trucks, rice seedling transplanters and threshing combines and the level of technological equipment in the rural economy has greatly increased and repaid bases have been provided everywhere in the countryside of our country. No matter where one goes, to the plains or the mountainous areas, farm machinery is performing strenuous labor instead of the farmers and nearly all operations in tilling and harvesting farm crops including grain, vegetables and industrial crops, are performed by machines. Indeed, the number and kinds of farm machines in our countryside are tremendous and their latent production capacity is very great. If we make good use of the farm machinery we already have now we would greatly lessen the difficult labor of our peasants and all farming operations would be successfully accomplished at the proper season by the strength of the cooperative themselves.

The experience of the Saegil [new road] cooperative farm in Sinch'on County, South Hwanghae Province, which the great leader, Comrade Kim

Il-song highly praised clearly proves this to us. Last year, this cooperative farm received no manpower assistance but farmed with the manpower of the farm itself and achieved the results of 9.7 tons of unhulled rice per chongbo. The mechanized conditions of this cooperative farm were neither especially favorable nor better than other cooperative farms. The functionaries and farmers, however, upheld the party line on the realization of comprehensive mechanization and as a result of their vigorous struggle to effectively utilize the farm machinery they already had, this cooperative farm was able to decrease strenuous labor to a large extent, performing all their farmwork themselves at the proper season and raise the grain yield tremendously. Such examples continue to be created frequently in our country's rural economic sector today.

In order to raise up the rate of utilization of farm machinery already on hand, the functionaries have to intensify ideological indoctrination among the tractor drivers and farm machine operators and have them deeply cherish the pride and sense of responsibility of being the sentinels of rural mechanization. When they recognize the importance of the duties entrusted to them, the sentinels of rural mechanization will further display their innovative ingenuity in frugally managing their farm machinery and raising up the rate of utilization of farm machinery.

Along with this, the functionaries must plan and perform indoctrination so as to have the farmers all value and love their farm machinery and develop character traits of masters and perform their work in a substantial manner.

If we want to raise up the rate of farm machinery utilization it is important to thoroughly establish maintenance and repair systems.

The functionaries must sufficiently provide the necessary parts for farm machinery repair. Tractor drivers and farm machine operators must repair and overhaul the farm machinery to be used in each and every farm operation ahead of the farming season and once initiating operations they must see to it that they are always run at full capacity without breakdown until completion. This must be done if all farming operations are to be done quality-wise in due season according to the requirements of chuche agriculture, so that the manual labor of the farmers is decreased and they can farm with their own effort.

The majority of trailer farm machinery in use in the rural economy are used only during a certain season and in one farm operation only. Consequently, we must not only repair, overhaul and properly operate farm machinery on a normal basis but also properly store them according to their technical specifications for subsequent beneficial usage and continue to increase the duration of their utilization.

To raise up the rate of farm machinery utilization, proper performance of land readjustment is also important.

The majority of farm machinery is powered machinery or operational machinery which accomplish their power or operational functions on a specific type of farming terrain.

The particular nature of farm machinery necessitates that the fields be enlarged and standardized so that the machines can move freely to perform their specific work. When the subject of such operations, namely the land, is not readjusted well, the farm machinery cannot be effectively utilized no matter how modern or efficient it might be nor can it play its major role in eliminating the strenuous labor of the farmers.

Land readjustment is an important project which presents the operating conditions for farm machinery and at the same time necessitates the seasonal and periodic nature of the farming process. In our country which has a limited amount of farmland, we must make use of fall and early spring and make certain the illumination is ample to perform land readjustment without hindrance to the farmwork at hand. In the rural economic sector, we must concentrate manpower and machinery with the aid of concrete land readjustment planning and clearcut goals, and continue to push ahead with land readjustment projects within a short period without missing a season through the method of the 'annihilation battle.' Accordingly, we must make the fields large and of regular shape, make inclined fields into terraced fields so that machinery will be able to go in easily and perform its work.

Intensifying material and technological assistance to the countryside is one of the important tasks for expediting the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy.

Agriculture which has land and living matter as the subject of its work, unlike industry, cannot make by itself all the machine equipment it needs. Industrial guidance and assistance are the necessary conditions for developing agricultural production capacity. Industry which is the guidance sector of the national economy must vigorously help agriculture and produce and ship out much farm machinery so that the rural economy can be strongly maintained with modern machine technology like industry.

The functionaries and workers in the farm machinery production sector must manufacture and deliver to the countryside much more modern farm machinery and spare parts such as various kinds of tractors, farm trailing machinery, harvester and thresher combines, etc.

The responsibility which the scientists and technicians in farm machinery research organizations bear in expediting the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy is very heavy. Scientists and technicians must research much new farm machinery so that the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy can be completed rapidly.

the example of the anonymous heroes who sacrificed and struggled with everything they had for the party and leader, the fatherland and people is incontrovertible proof that when the scientists and technicians are deeply conscious of their revolutionary responsibilities and when they struggle to display their infinite fidelity and dedication fully, all scientific and technical problems can be solved successfully no matter how difficult and complex they might be. Scientists and technicians in farm machinery research organs must immerse themselves in the reality of making great strides by emulating the sublime example of the anonymous heroes, intensify creative cooperation with the producing masses, stand pat on the chuche oriented position and research much more good quality and diversified farm machinery which are easy to operate and fit the specific nature of farm crops and natural geographical circumstances of our country. In particular, they must enable the kinds and scope of mechanization to expand endlessly and have all farm work performed by machines by concentrating their efforts on research projects concerning the omitted portions and weak links in mechanization of farm production operations.

In order to carry out the struggle to realize the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy successfully, it is important that the guidance functionaries possess the correct viewpoint on mechanization and plan and execute organizational work in detail.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught as follows:

"The success or failure of all work depends on whether party policy is accurately understood and wisely executed." ("On the Socialist Economic Management Question," Vol 2, p 259)

The comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy is not a simple technological and practical matter but rather a very important work which the great leader has devoted his utmost concern for the purpose of completely eliminating strenuous labor of the farm workers and it is an urgent revolutionary task which our party is placing before the rural economic sector today. Consequently, the functionaries must take to heart the great leader's instructions and the will of the party, rush forth expeditiously and solve with their own power all the problems they encounter in realizing comprehensive mechanization.

The functionaries must properly perform organizational guidance work with high revolutionary zeal and the correct understanding that mechanizing the rural economy comprehensively is a sublime political project which liberates the farm workers from strenuous labor once and for all. The functionaries must completely organize and doggedly push forward all their work such as increasing production of farm machinery, setting up parts production and repair bases, performing land readjustment, teaching drivers and machine operators to raise their technical skill level, manufacturing new farm machinery, etc., and solve the problems they encounter at the proper time.

Functionaries in agricultural guidance organizations must know in detail as the palm of their hand the level of technological equipment and status of land readjustment for each cooperative farm and the status of utilization of farm machinery for each farm operation and thoroughly establish the necessary measures. They must widely disseminate and generalize the good experiences they gained in comprehensive mechanization activities.

The struggle to bring the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy to completion is a worthwhile project to realize the broad plan of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, on socialist rural construction and completely industrialize and modernize our agriculture.

We must expedite the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and ceaselessly raise up agricultural production by upholding the line on comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy which the great leader presented and by vigorously waging the struggle to hasten its realization.

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EXPERIENCES IN LOCAL INDUSTRIES ANALYZED

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, 1980 pp 53-58

[Article by Cho Sin-yon: "Noble Experience Our Party Gained in the Construction of Local Industries."]

[Text] Under the judicious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party has treaded on the single path of brilliant victory in the revolutionary struggle and the construction work, and has gained much precious experience in the process. Of the experiences our party accumulated in the revolution and construction, the one which takes up an important place is the strengthening of the nation's economic independence and the rapid improvement of the people's livelihood by means of building strong and self-reliant local industries from scratch.

The great achievements and the noble experiences that our party accumulated in the construction of local industries have positively contributed to the establishment of a self-supporting socialist economy of the nation, and they have become the precious foundation for increasing the production of people's consumer goods even more and quickening the comprehensive socialist construction today.

By carrying out thoroughly the original policy of simultaneously developing large-scale centralized industries and medium- and small-scale local industries, as prescribed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party was able to put together the powerful and self-reliant production bases for people's consumer goods within a short period unprecedented in history, and has been fulfilling smoothly the workers' ever increasing demands for consumer goods.

The establishment of a strong production base for consumer goods has a very significant meaning in the construction of socialist economy and the people's livelihood.

Only by establishing a self-reliant production base for the people's consumer goods can the workers' life be stabilized and improved through a satisfactory fulfillment of their demands for consumer goods, and the construction of the over-all economy and culture be hastened through

the heightened display of their creativity and positivity. Especially in those countries which have gained national independence after a long period of subjugation under the imperialists' colonial rule, this problem occupies an even more important place because of the partiality, the abnormality and the antiquated technology of the colonial economy inherited from the old society. Without a strong production base for the people's consumer goods which is built on the basis of the raw materials and technology of their own country, it cannot be claimed that a self-supporting economy of the nation has been constructed, nor can it be possible to improve rapidly the people's livelihood by their own determination.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, having acquired a deep insight into the importance of building a self-supporting foundation for the light industry, has presented earlier the policy of simultaneously developing large-scale centralized industries and medium and small scale local industries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"It is a rational principle, in developing the light industry, to develop simultaneously large-scale centralized industries and medium and small scale local industries." ("The Selected Works of Kim Il-song," Vol 3, 2nd Ed. p 342)

The simultaneous development of large-scale centralized industries and medium and small scale local industries is the basic policy held consistently by our party in the process of firmly building the production bases of the people's consumer goods.

The simultaneous development of large-scale centralized industries and medium and small scale local industries for the production of the people's consumer goods is intended to concentrate national investments for the construction and development of those large-scale light-industry factories which have a nation-wide implication, while at the same time to make it possible for various localities to build many small-scale light-industry factories with their own efforts and to produce a large quantity of people's consumer goods with raw materials and labor available in the localities.

This policy of our party, which was presented by the great leader, is an original and unique policy which accurately reflects the rational principle of developing light industries and the realistic demand of the socialist construction in our country, and it is a revolutionary policy which will lead to the rapid enhancement of the people's livelihood and will accelerate even more the over-all socialist construction.

Whereas the development of large-scale centralized light industries requires a large investment and a long time, factories for local industries which are smaller in scale and involve relatively simple technology can

be built in large numbers in a short period with the idle labor, materials and equipments available in the localities, thereby enabling to increase the production of consumer goods rapidly. Therefore, the simultaneous development of the centralized industries and the local industries is an effective means of speedily lifting the people's livelihood in those countries which inherited a backward economy from the traditional society.

The development of local industries has a large significance also in the quickening of the over-all socialist construction.

When local areas construct and operate medium- and small-scale local industries with their own resources, it quickens the construction of the over-all economy by allowing the national investment to concentrate on the large-scale industries, especially in heavy industry; and it enables the development of all areas of the nation evenly in a concerted way and to strengthen the cooperation between the industry and the agriculture even further. Furthermore, it can prevent the evil trend of the urban concentration of population that can be seen in the capitalist society; and it can also make women participate in the socialist construction, thereby accelerating the process of their revolutionarization and proletarianization.

In order to establish a self-supporting production base for the people's consumer goods, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has shown a deep concern for the development of local industries from the earliest time of building the new society after the liberation. In particular, he had presented at the June 1958 plenum of the Party Central Committee the policy of building one or more factories for local industries in each city and county, and he has judiciously led the struggle for realizing it ever since.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has not only comprehensively clarified the fundamental problems and the concrete methods involved in the construction of local industries ranging from the types of industry and its scale to the factory equipments, labor, and how to solve the problem of raw material, but also set an example for the construction of local industries by putting himself in charge of many isolated counties and then universalizing the experience thus gained all over the country.

After having provided the foundation for local industries uniformly, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song convened a national conference of the local industry workers, and on the basis of the analysis and synthesis made from their achievements and the experience already gained in the construction of local industries, he set forth a positive measure to develop them into a higher stage.

As a result of such judicious leadership and great concern of the great leader, it was possible to create local industries in our country, to build them up on a firm material and technological foundation, and to generate great dynamics in lifting the people's livelihood and in hastening the over-all socialist construction of the nation.

Today, there are several thousand factories built for local industries in our country and they are evenly spread out in every province and each city and county.

The local industries which originally started out typically in adjoining rooms of residential houses or barns by a few housewives with such simple tools of handicraft as spinning wheels, hemp-weavers, kilns, and hand-mills have been now transformed to a mechanized, semi-mechanized or automated production process, and they have been shaped into modern factories replete with high-skill workers and technicians. Our factories of local industries have been normalizing the production on the basis of their own firm footing in raw materials, nd the quantity and diversity of the goods manufactured therein are increasing without parallel, and the quality of the goods has prominently improved as well.

The local industries of our country which started out literally from zero are making a great contribution to the enhamcement of the people's livelihood today as an important component of the self-supporting light-industry. The creation of local industries led to the rise of cash income among the general population by increasing the number of workers in each household in the cities and workers' districts and by making it possible to process agricultural byproducts in an opportune time in the farm villages. Because there was an increase in the production of consumer goods along with this, which made it possible for everyone to buy whatever he wanted to, the living standard of the people came to rise sharply.

The development of local industries is showing great vitality also in the growth of national revenue and the strengthening of the local budgetary system. In the past, all the counties used to spend the money received from the state, but today, with local industries in the stage of high development, they not only appropriate their own local expenditures from their own earnings, but also turn in a considerable amount of money to the state. As a result of the development of local industries, the role of the county as a comprehensive unit of developing local economy and culture became incomparably heightened as well.

The proud reality pervading our fatherland forcefully proves the validity and the unperishable dynamics of the policy presented by the great leader concerning the gigantic development of the medium and small scale local industries together with the large-scale centralized light-industries; and it demonstrates that a thorough implementation of this policy is indeed the fastest way of achieving an epochal advancement in the production of people's consumer goods.

In the process of simultaneously developing the large-scale centralized industries and the medium and small local industries under the judicious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party gained precious experiences in the construction of local industries.

Of the experiences gained by our party, the important one, above all else, is that if mass movements are launched under the principle of self-reliance, powerful local industries can be created even without any foundation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"...We have the precious experience of creating such powerful local industries as we have today by launching mass movements when there was no foundation whatsoever." ("The selected Works of Kim Il-song, Vol 5, 2nd Ed. p 394)

As is the case with other works, the important secret for effectiveness in the construction of local industries is under what principle and by what methods it should be carried out.

Under the judicious leadership of the great leader, our party solved this problem most brilliantly by applying the methods of launching mass movements under the principle of self-reliance.

Constructing local industries under the principle of self-reliance through mass movements means to build factories for local industries by mobilizing widely the forces of the masses of people and of the localities themselves without relying on the state. This method is an original and unique method of concretely applying the eternal chuche thoughts and the revolutionary mass-line, which the great leader had originated, to the field of constructing local industries, and it is a revolutionary method which makes it possible to quicken the development of local industries to suit one's own mission.

Unlike the centralized light-industries which cater to the nation-wide demands, the local industries place their fundamental mission entire in the fulfillment of local population's demands for consumer goods through the processing of raw materials from the localities. Therefore, the construction of factories for local industries must be carried out by the masses in given localities posing themselves as masters.

It is not easy, of course, for individual localities to establish local industries by their own efforts.

To solve this problem, our party gave direction to launch vigorous mass movements and to arouse the spirit of self-reliance among the functionaries and workers by means of intensifying ideological indoctrination and organizational works. To eradicate negativism, conservatism, and the wrong tendency of always looking up for direction, which might crop out especially in the process of establishing local industries, our party intensified ideologi-al struggles and at the same time carried out the indoctrination-by-example. In this way, more than 1,000 local industries came to be established in our country within a few months after the historic June 1958 plenum of the Central Committee of the Party.

Only with a nationwide involvement and all-societal support can mass movements for the construction of local industries be forcefully developed, and can they come to a good fruition.

People who are ahead of others are supposed to help those left behind, and the advanced sectors are supposed to help the lagging sectors--this has always been the unique feature of the communist work methods, and it is an important requirement for bringing about ceaseless innovations in every sector of the socialist construction. Particularly, since the construction of local industries is related to the problem of enhancing the livelihood of the people, it is the proper obligation of all sectors to assist it with all-societal concern.

Our party mobilized the entire people when factories for local industries were being constructed, and it relied on the efforts of the entire people also at the time of forming the base of raw materials for the local-industry factories in each county. Especially at the stage of consolidating further the already existing material and technological base of local industries, all sectors of the people's economy were directed to give positive and close assistances to the local industries. The production bases for machinery, metallic materials, chemical materials, and building materials that each county possesses for local industries today have been established in this way.

Under the judicious leadership of the Party, technicians from our central organs, researchers from the scientific research fields, university professors, and technicians from large factories and enterprises went down to, and took charge of, the factories of local industries, one for each person and for a given period; and they raised the level of workers' technical skills and efficiency, solved the technical problems posed in the production process, and rendered other technical assistances such as perfecting engineering process and improving the conditions of raw materials.

As a result of launching mass movements with the principle of self-reliance under such nationwide involvement and all-societal support, we were able to build factories for local industries in every corner of the country and to strengthen their material and technological bases; thereby being able to establish such modern and self-supporting local industries as we have today.

The reality is clearly demonstrative of the fact that our party's policy of launching mass movements under the principle of self-reliance is the most appropriate policy for enabling to build powerful local industries within a historically short period without being constrained by any condition; and that it is a revolutionary policy through which the problem of the people's livelihood can be solved while at the same time the socialist construction is being actively pushed forward.

Of the experiences gained by our party in the construction of local industries, another important one is to let production begin at once by mobilizing whatever preparations and potentials available in the localities and then develop it gradually into modern factory by consolidating its material and technological bases while continuing production.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"In the beginning...our local industrial factories amounted to almost nothing. But, as the saying goes, 'well begun is half done,' once production started, within the period of one to two years their material and technological base gradually solidified and production, too, increased. Now, after 10 years, they all have developed into modern factories." (Ibid. p 393)

Considering the economic conditions of our country after the war, it was not possible to build modern factories for all of the local industries from the beginning, nor was it practicable to put off the construction of local industries. On this account, our party decided to utilize traditional methods as well as the techniques of handicraft in the beginning.

In order to establish and operate local industries, there must be factory buildings, equipments, labor and raw materials.

Our party directed localities to solve all of these problems by mobilizing their own potentials in the beginning. As far as factory buildings are concerned, they were to be filled in, if possible, from the already existing buildings after doing necessary adjustments; and only when it was absolutely essential to build new ones, they were to be constructed by using those building materials which were readily available in the localities, such as lumber, stone, and (sokpire?). As for the equipment, all the available ones were to be thoroughly searched out and to be used, even if they were only for the handicraft; while those involving only simple assemblage were to be made in the localities by their own efforts. The problem of labor, too, was to be solved by the methods of widely recruting those housewives who were free at home. In this way, in the beginning of building local industries, groups of housewives, after installing a few hemp-weavers in the adjoining rooms of residential houses, wove cloths; or, in some localities, women made papers for sliding doors with a few earthen pots placed. Of the raw materials used in the beginning, they were no more than the natural raw materials plentiful in the localities, which were collected and used as they were.

All of these made it possible to build the bases of local industries without spending a large amount of capital, and have contributed to the fulfillment of the people's demands for consumer goods.

However, we could not be satisfied with this, nor could we be stalled at one point. If we let the handicraft-level-technology and the traditional methods, the utilization of which was unavoidable in the initial stage

of building local industries, remain as they were, it would not be possible to liberate workers from hard labor, nor would it be possible to solve smoothly the problem of increasing the quantity and diversity of consumer goods, or the problem of improving their qualities.

Under the judicious leadership of the Party, our people have proceeded to strengthen firmly the material and technological bases of the already established local industries so as to meet the requirements of the socialist industrialization and technological revolution of the nation and the chuche-revolution, modernization and scientific revolution of the people's economy.

Our party, first of all, promoted in an orderly way the program of technological innovation which calculates given conditions and possibilities, for instance, of semi-mechanizing a manual process, mechanizing a semi-mechanized process, and semi-automating or automating mechanized processes. In addition, it was directed that the programs of technological innovation were to be carried out. as far as possible, by individual local factories on their own accord through mass movements, while the central industrial enterprises were to assist a group of local industrial factories located in their neighboring regions.

Also, in order to adjust to the rising level of technological provision, a measure for raising the level of technical skills among workers was adopted. Our party launched mass movements among workers to develop their expertises on the machineries and the production processes which they were assigned to, and to make them possess more than one skill. This has shown great effectiveness when the system of technological learning and the system of skill-training were set up in an orderly fashion, while maintaining normal operations and letting workers stick to one factory and one job.

Our party also built raw material bases for local industries even more solidly. In the beginning, natural raw materials were collected and used as they were; but gradually raw material bases for natural and agricultural products were artificially formed; and, as the typological structure of local industries became diversified and modernized, production bases for processed raw materials and materials such as steel mills and primary chemical factories became solidly established in each province to meet the changes.

In this way, the local industries of our country today became soldily established as modern factories which are capable of producing a variety of high-quality consumer goods in quantity with the minimum of work, owing to the modern technology, the long-established skilled labor, and their own solid raw material bases.

Experience clearly proves that to set up factories in the outset by mobilizing all the potentials and possibilities available in localities and then to strengthen gradually their material and technological bases

while maintaining production is one of the important means of rapidly developing local industries in a backward country which inherited an antiquated economy from the traditional society, and that although production is possible by utilizing the handicraft techniques and traditional methods, their replacement by modern technology sooner or later is the surest way of fulfilling the demands inherent in the socialist local industries.

In the construction of local industries, our party correctly determined the regional units, and has gained important experiences in the improvement of economic leadership and enterprise management as well.

Since local industries are built and operated in a given area as a unit, how far thier regional units should extend is of fundamental importance in the development of local industries.

Our party, considering the position and role that a county occupies in the development of local economy and culture, has determined the county to be the basic unit of the development of local industries.

Counties in our country are the comprehensive units of developing local economy and culture, and they serve as pivots in spreading the advanced enterprise management methods, tidiness in production, and technology to farm villages and in giving political and ideological influences to farmers. Also as the sources of raw materials and labor, and considering the magnitude of demand for consumer goods, counties are the most suitable units in developing and operating local industries.

In developing local industries centered upon counties as their basic units, our party directed that while factories for local industries had to be provided for, as a rule, to produce the consumer goods essential to the inhabitants of counties in their daily life, the scale of the factories had to be appropriately determined on the basis of accurate calculation of the sources of raw materials, the conditions of labor and the magnitude of demands. It was directed, along with this, that when factories had a limited access to the source of raw materials or they were to produce such products as the one which might not be needed so much by the inhabitants in their daily use, which might involve relatively complex technological process, or which might be used as the raw material or material of the local industries, they were to be built within the unit of a province or of several counties, and their specialization and cooperation in production were to be strengthened.

All of these measures showed great effectiveness in putting together factories for local industries to suit the given conditions in each county and city, and in producing consumer goods and meeting their demands in a self-reliant way among the inhabitants of the relevant areas. As a result of building local industries centered upon counties as their units, the role of county in the socialist construction became even more

heightened, and the production of people's consumer goods showed an epochal increase due to its proximity to the sources of raw materials and the areas of consumption.

Together with correctly determining the regional units, correctly establishing the system of leadership and improving the leadership and management constitute an important problem in the development and operation of local industries. Especially because numerous local industries were created all at once and local workers had no experience of operating and managing factories in our country, the problem of leadership and management required a serious attention from the very beginning of the establishment of local industries.

In the process of leading the local industries, our party has maintained the principle in which the creativity and initiative of localities were to be always encouraged to the maximum extent as a rule, while at the same time the centralized leadership of the state was to be correctly linked.

The experience of our party in this respect showed that it was rational to place the local apparatus giving directions to local industries within the local governments and at the same time to unify the central apparatus. By this means, we were able to develop local industries in accordance with the demands of the local people, to solve the problems posed in local industries by means of mobilizing the potentials of the localities in an opportune time, to guarantee satisfactorily technological guidance for local industries, and to guide and control correctly the planning works, the supply maintenance works, and the production organizations of this field.

The control and management works at the factories of local industries can be effectively improved when the training program of managerial personnel is well carried out.

Our party, while sending excellent cadres of managerial technique to local areas after reorganizing the central managerial apparatus, also directed to train, as a rule, the cadres of local industries into excellent managerial personnel through the correspondence and night training system which allows one to learn while working or through the short-training institute for cadres. Together with this, it was directed that a large number of managerial personnel should not be placed in the factories of local industries, but the work of raising the standard of their political-practical works should be kept on.

Indeed, comprehensively clarified in the experiences our party gained are all the important problems of fundamental nature arising from the development of local industries, beginning from newly creating the production bases of people's consumer goods to stregthening their material and technological bases and heightening their managerial standards. Owing

to the existence of such rich and original experiences, the achievements our party made in the construction of local industries are even more shining, and a new victory in the construction of socialist economy is assuredly guaranteed. The durability of the experiences our party gained in the construction of local industries is getting stronger day by day.

By making the experiences gained in the construction of local industries come alive, we must bring about, under the judicious leadership of the great leader, a new momentum for uplifting the local industries to a higher plane to meet the requirements of the chuche-revolution, modernization and scientific revolution of the people's economy.

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ECONOMIC CRISIS IN SOUTH KOREA IS GETTING WORSE

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, 1980 pp 59-64

[Article by Pak Tong-kun: "The Characteristics of the South Korean Economic Crisis Which Is Becoming More Critical With Each Passing Day"]

[Text] Today South Korea's economy is faced with an unprecedented critical catastrophe.

The South Korean economy is now in a turmoil, catastrophic and entangled, which was caused by the second oil crisis from without and the tremendous syndrome brought about by the "high growth policies" from within; and its entire economic life is being affected greatly by that.

The South Korean authorities, in an effort to shore up the current catastrophic economic crisis, have gain "adjusted" their 1980 fiscal year "economic management plan." They are employing every available means and methods, including a big hike in foreign exchange rates, prime interest rates, and commodity prices. However, it would be utterly impossible for them to get over the current economic crisis in South Korea where there are serious economic and social problems.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean economy's dependency on foreign countries would aggravate the current economic crisis further.

A characteristic of the current economic crisis in South Korea is seen above all in the fact that the depth of the crisis has reached an unprecedented point.

Generally speaking, a business cycle recurs in the capitalist economy; and the cycle has four different phases characterized with the essential nature of the capitalist economy and its law-governed movement. Further, in this process, the capitalist economy inevitably goes through a special phase of the social reproduction process--that is, the state of panic. The panic, which is a starting point of the business cycle and, at the same time, its terminating point, is to be described by the unceasing

frustrations and disruptions in the social reproduction process, and the tremendous tumults and confusions in the entire economic life. Thus the panic is seen more conspicuously in the catastrophic economic crisis in the subservient colonial nations.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"South Korea's economy is further turning catastrophic under the influences of the economic crisis the capitalist countries are currently experiencing." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-song" Vol 7, p 154)

South Korea's economy is a subservient one which lives on foreign monopolies. It is facing a crisis that is becoming more catastrophic with each passing day.

Up to now, the South Korean economy has experienced four big economic depressions: the first was in the period 1959-1960; the second in the period 1963-1964; the third in the period 1971-1972; and the fourth in the period 1974-1975. The current crisis of South Korea's economy, which began early last year, may be regarded as the fifth depression.

Every one of the recurring South Korean economic crises has been serious; but the current one is the most catastrophic ever.

This proposition is to be borne out by "the index predicting the state of business," and "the rate of economic growth," by which are supposed to be capable of predicting and reflecting the state of businesses in South Korea comprehensively.

"The business forecasting index," which is supposed to reflect the state of the 18 indexes of the five economic fields, including the currency, production, investments, and trades, was 1.9 in December 1978; it fell to 0.6 in 1979. This is clearly indicative of the fact that the current catastrophic economic crisis is unprecedentedly critical.

Even in the view of the South Korean authorities themselves, who advocate that the falling of "the business forecasting index" to less than 1.0 would mean the emergence of the state of panic, the fact that "the business forecasting index" has fallen to less than 0.6 shows that the South Korean economy has not only fallen to the state of panic already but also come to face the most critical catastrophic crisis it has ever had.

The rapid fall of "the business forecasting index" in South Korea is significantly related with the unprecedented fall of "the economic growth rate," which is said to be reflecting the production index.

"The economic growth rate," which is a term often used in the capitalistic countries, represents the rate of increase or decrease in "the gross amount the national production." Therefore, the economic growth rate

can be said to directly reflect the entire movement of the national production, including the industrial and agricultural production.

In the fourth quarter period of last year, South Korea's "economic growth rate" showed a 10 percent decrease compared to that of the corresponding period of the previous year. In particular, the growth rate fell more conspicuously in the industrial field.

In South Korea today, the natural increase in labor force and the bankruptcy and downfalls of enterprises are causing annually an increase of several hundred thousand unemployed population. Under such a condition, a certain size of "the economic growth rate" is essential for maintaining the status quo of its economy. However, far from bringing about the essential "economic growth rate," South Korea's economic growth rate dropped last year by a double digit number. This will inevitably have serious effects on the overall economy of South Korea which is facing a catastrophic crisis.

The seriousness of the South Korean economic crisis may be seen more conspicuously when compared with the economic situations in the capitalistic countries and other colonial subordinate nations.

The capitalist world today is facing an overall chronic economic crisis. Following the second oil crisis, in particular, the economies of the capitalist countries have failed to avert the serious recession, business depression, and business setback. The economic situations in those countries which are still within the economic system of the capitalist world are also suffering from a depression in production because of the vicious exploitation and plunders by the capitalist multi-nationality enterprises.

The economic situation in South Korea today is such that faces an economic crisis more serious than that of any other capitalist country or imperialist colonies. Nowhere else in the capitalist world, "the business forecasting index" and "the economic growth rate" are falling so rapidly as they are in South Korea.

Thus South Korea's economy is now falling into a whirlpool of the most serious crisis it has ever had since the [Korean] War and faces a wholesale bankruptcy. One of the important characteristics of the current South Korean economic crisis is to be found right at this point.

Another characteristic of the current South Korean economic crisis is that the economic confusion and catastrophe are seen very sharply in the overall economic life.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"The economy of South Korea which is under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists is in an uncontrollable state of catastrophe." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-song" vol 3, 2d edition, p 400)

The economic catastrophe and the state of panic are to be defined also by their depth, scope, and the degree of interruption and confusion in the business cycle.

The current economic crisis in South Korea is causing confusion and catastrophe in all the phases of the economic life as well as in all the phases of the social reproduction, including production, investment, commodity exports, foreign credit balance, prices, and the livelihood of workers, and these factors are acting and counteracting with one another while further precipitating the overall crisis.

First of all, the overall catastrophic economic crisis in South Korea can be found in the fact that the entire process of the production and distribution is in an extremely serious confusion.

In South Korea, the industrial production index is dropping while the production in all fields is decreasing unceasingly. The industrial production index, which is a most fundamental and primary factor that characterizes the overall economic condition, has become extremely unstable since last January. This trend became chronic when the second quarter began, and the index has been falling month after month. Thus the industrial production index in South Korea decreased by over 12 percent during the past one year period.

Such a phenomenon as this is seen conspicuously in the fields of the key industries and of the export industries, where the South Korean authorities have been concentrating their investments along the line of "the industrial high growth" and "the nurturing of the defense industry." The high degree of the fall of the industrial production index in these fields is clearly seen in the extremely low rate of facilities operation there.

The operation rate of the major facilities of the machine industry, lumber processing, shoe manufacturing and textile dropped to the general level of 30 to 50 percent. This fact is significantly related with the facts that the industrial production and commodity exports turned to depression, that the puppet government's scale of investments and private investments decreased, and that the workers' purchasing power rapidly declined.

In South Korea, not only production is dropping, but also prices are rising unprecedentedly.

During the past year, the South Korean authorities employed all the available ways and means to suppress inflation--which they called "the primary imminent task." However, commodity prices have risen greatly in

general. During the past one year period alone, the wholesale prices rose by 23.8 percent, and consumer prices 21.2 percent, they say. This figure is over the double of the 10 to 12 percent limit of "the price control level" set up by the South Korean puppets themselves, and it represents one of the highest price increases in the world.

The reduced figures announced by the South Korean authorities themselves are such as these. Therefore, in reality, it is crystal clear that the prices rose way above the announced level.

While the prices are rising, the entire commodity price system is being shaken greatly.

While sales became more difficult and the field of distribution faced a more complicated turmoil, the differences between the wholesale prices and the consumer prices generally reached 1.5 to 2 times, and the differences between the export-import goods prices and the domestic goods prices, agricultural produces prices, and the industrial goods prices became greater. Even as for the prices of the same kind of goods, the differences among local prices and seasonal prices became tremendous.

The foreign exchange rate and the interest rate rose sharply and the crude oil price rose by over 50 percent. Under these conditions, the prices in South Korea are expected to rise more sharply this year than the last.

The steep rise in commodity prices and the confusion in the overall price system are destroying the purchasing power of the population and the circulation of capitals. They are paralyzing the relationships among enterprises as well as those among economic fields. Further, they are extremely damaging the normal cycles among all the factors of the reproduction, including production, consumption, distribution, and exchanges.

The overall catastrophe and confusion in the South Korean economy may be found also in the facts that the commodity exports decreased, and that the balance in the international payments hit the lowest bottom.

An economy's international bankruptcy crisis is one of the important aspects of the catastrophic crisis. In particular, in the case of the South Korean economy, whose degree of foreign dependence is incomparably high and which is clinging solely to the commodity exports for the monopoly capitals of the United States and Japan, the crisis becomes a fatal one.

In South Korea, the commodity exports are decreasing precipitously. During the past year, the decreases in commodity exports in each quarter period this year compared to the corresponding period of last year were, quantitatively. In the first quarter the decrease was 2.8 percent, in the second quarter, 3.8 percent, and in the third quarter, 5 percent. In monetary terms, too, the exports decreased this year compared to last year.

In the last year, the South Korean puppets' "commodity exports plan" was implemented with the amount exported as much as 2 billion dollars short of the target. This is leading the South Korean economy, which is faced with a catastrophe, to a more desperate dead end.

Because of the decrease in commodity exports and the failure in accomplishing "the commodity exports plan" in South Korea, the management activities of the export industry enterprises were destroyed, production dropped accordingly, facilities and labor force are in overabundance, and the production cost per commodity unit and its international economic power are being weakened.

The trade deficits in South Korea have reached its worst level ever.

The South Korean puppets themselves "predicted" that the trade deficits, which reached 4.3 billion dollars last year, would reach 5.5 billion dollars this year. But many observers say that they will reach 6 to 7 billion dollars. Such an increase in the trade deficits is rapidly weakening the overall owrking budget of the South Korean puppets, whose debts reached 20 billion dollars. Thus the South Korean puppets had a 4 billion dollar deficit, an awful one, in their working budget last year; and, it is said that the deficit will reach 4.7 billion dollars this year. Thus the increases in the trade deficits and in the working budget deficits resulted in a terrific decrease in their "pure foreign assets holdings," and their international credit with foreign nations is being impaired greatly.

The catastrophe of the South Korean economy in the international scene is also seen in the phase of the capitals transactions.

The introduction of foreign capitals, which constitutes the only vital element of the South Korean economy, is becoming harder and harder, and the requirements for the introduction process are becoming much harder to be met.

According to the data available, the total amount of the foreign capitals introduced into South Korea during the period from January to October last year was only 41.6 percent of the amount anticipated for the period.

Meanwhile, the principal and interest defrayment for the loans is increasing. It was 2.7 billion dollars in 1979 and rose to 3.2 billion dollars this year. Thus the foreign capitals invested in South Korea are showing a fresh tendency of being withdrawn. In short, South Korea today is facing a very grave phase of bankruptcy in the field of trades and capitals transactions.

The catastrophic character of the South Korean economic crisis is to be found also in its persistence.

The effects of the destructive actions of the economic crisis are to be defined not only by its seriousness and comprehensiveness but also by its persistence. Even when its depth and width are not changing much, the catastrophic crisis would bring about tremendous results when it is persistent for a long time.

The catastrophic crisis prevailing in the South Korean economy today has not only an unprecedented depth and width but also a greater persistence--far more persistent than any economic depression South Korea has experienced after the [Korean] War.

Each of the four occasions on which South Korea has had economic depression so far was generally for a period of no more than 10 to 15 months. However, the current economic crisis in South Korea started in January last year, is still continuing, and is expected to continue for a long time to come. It is not fortuitous that the South Korean authorities themselves are giving a cry of pain by saying that the current economic depression will continue till 1981.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are laughably attempting, in desperation, to straighten out the current economic catastrophe as soon as possible and make preparations for the so-called "fresh leaps in the 1980's." However, no matter what they may do, they would not be able to stave off the current catastrophic crisis. The catastrophic persistence of the South Korean economic crisis would become more enduring, while the socio-economic hardships will become greater.

All facts are indicative of the propostion that the South Korean economy today is suffering from a chronic crisis with an unprecedented tumults and confusion, and that South Korea's economy is facing with a bankruptcy internationally and internally.

The catastrophic crisis of the South Korean economy--which is worsening with each passing day--is an inevitable product of the colonial subordination policy pursued by the South Korean puppets under the instigation of U.S. imperialism. It represents a realistic proof of a total bankruptcy of South Korea's economy.

During the period under review, the South Korean puppets pursued the depend-on-the-foreign-forces policy in the field of economy as well as in other fields, and, through such a policy, they tried to accomplish something.

One of the actual examples to bear this out is the reorganization of the South Korean economic structure into an "export-preponderance type economic structure."

The "export-preponderance type economic structure" is a product of the "high growth" policy forcibly pursued by the traitor Pak Chong-hui, the late dictator, with the support from the "Yusin" system.

Following the reorganization of the South Korean economy into the "export-preponderance type economic structure," the degree of dependence on exports, which was 3.4 percent in 1960, rose to 35.8 percent in 1977, and the percentage of the commodity exports occupying in the "economic growth rate" rose up to 60 percent. Thus the commodity export became the primary objective of the "economic policies" in investments, monetary activities, and financing. And the mobilization and distribution of all the material, personnel, currency, and resources were conducted contingent to the commodity exports.

However, the formation process of the "export-preponderance type economic structure" was a process of deepening and expanding the economic contradictions prevailing in the colonial economic system.

"The export-preponderance type economic structure" brought about a terrific gap between the productive capacity of the export industry and the exporting capability.

The puppets, in their pursuit of the so-called "growth," continued investments above their capacity by introducing the U.S. and Japanese monopoly capitals limitlessly. Recently, in particular, more than 80 percent of the industrial investments was put into the heavy chemical industry erratically under the signboard of "nurture the defense industry" and "elevate to a higher level" the structure of export commodity. However, in South Korea, where there has been no history of a heavy chemical industry, nor the technological economic conditions essential for bringing about a fresh growth of the industry, it would have been utterly impossible to bring up the field of heavy chemical industry.

This has been borne out by a very low rate of facility operation of the heavy chemical industry.

According to the data available, the facility operation rates in South Korea in the past year were: 75 percent in the pig iron industry, 76.4 percent in non-iron metal industry, 60.4 percent in the production of industrial machines, and 21.5 percent in the ship building. The facility operation rate of the Ch'angwon Industrial Center, which is called "the face" of the South Korean machine industry, was less than 30 percent.

Such serious contradictions as these constitute one of the factors which are aggravating the catastrophic crisis of the South Korean economy today.

The colonial economic policy pursued by the South Korean puppets also brought about a sharp contradiction between the scale of currency supply and the productive capacity of "the domestic consumption industry."

The puppets introduced foreign capitals at random while crying out for "the high rate growth"; on the other hand, however, they ran wild to seek "the procurement of domestic capitals." Thus the South Korean puppets

stepped up their plunder of the population through taxation, and printed the paper money randomly to cause a limitless inflation. In this way, the total amount of currency issued at the end of the 1960-1979 period was 80 times as much as the total amount of currency issued at the beginning of the period; and the total amount of the currency in circulation at the end of the period was more than 100 times as much as that at the beginning of the period. Thus the increase in the total amount of currency issued during the period is 20 times as much as the increase in "the gross national production" announced by the puppets in tampered figures, while the increase in the total amount of currency in circulation during the period is 25 times as much as the increase in "the gross national product" announced by the puppets in tampered figures.

However, on the contrary, "the domestic consumption production" could not increase because the puppets controlled the price of the rice produced by the farmers and the wages of the workers at a low level and did their utmost to promote the export industry.

The contradictions between the productive capacity and the demand in "the domestic consumption industry" manifested themselves in a sudden increase in the nominal demand for the daily necessities and the decline in the productive capacity. These contradictions, combined with the depend-on-the-foreign-force characteristic and the vulnerability of the South Korean economy, which are displayed by "the export-preponderance type economic structure," are further aggravating the current economic crisis.

To make these serious contradictions and factors worse, the second oil crisis emerged. Thus the current South Korean economic crisis came about.

The overall catastrophe and confusion in the South Korean economy are making the workers' livelihood extremely bad and throwing workers into a great misery.

In South Korea today, the number of unemployed is increasing in a chain reaction. The number of those enterprises which became bankrupt and fell down because of the catastrophic economic crisis is increasing and, consequently, a great number of workers of the bankrupt enterprises are joining the rank of the unemployed.

In particular, in the cities of Masan, Ch'angwon, Pusan, Ulsan, Seoul, Inch'on, Kumi, and Iri, and in "the industrial centers" where the export industries are concentrated, "the dismissal storms" are coming much stronger.

Even according to the tampered data published by the South Korean authorities, the number of unemployed in the past year showed an over 35 percent increase over the previous year; and it is expected to increase this year by 100 percent.

A great number of the working people in South Korea, deprived of jobs, have no shelters nor food, and they are wandering about and begging, in starvation and poverty.

The livelihood of those workers who have jobs in South Korea is also in a dire plight. During the past year, the living cost of urban workers increased by as much as 30 percent in average because of spiraling commodity prices, while their nominal wage index remained at the level of 20 percent. This year the puppets froze the workers' nominal wages in order to shore up the economic catastrophe that is being aggravated with each passing day, while the prices went up by over 30 percent. Thus the livelihood of the workers got worse greatly. In fact, the livelihood of the South Korean workers today is the worst ever. The mass riots which broke out last year in Pusan and Masan were directly related to the miserable plight of the workers' living.

The substantial income of the farmers is also decreasing. Whereas the prices of agricultural produce are fixed continuously at the level of 60 percent of the production cost, the expenditures in the farming, including the farm management cost, are rapidly increasing. Thus substantial income of the farmers in the past year alone decreased by as much as 20 percent.

The economic circumstances of the urban middle class and the medium and small enterprises are being aggravated continuously.

The operation rate of the small and medium enterprises in South Korea last year was no more than 77.1 percent. A total of 2,848 small and medium enterprises reduced the rate of operation; a total of 463 small and medium enterprises stopped operation temprarily; and a total of 106 small and medium enterprises closed down entirely.

Thus the catastrophic influence of the South Korean economy, which is faced with a catastrophic crisis, upon the overall socio-economic life is becoming more and more serious.

In order for the South Korean economy to get over the current catastrophic crisis, the causes of the crisis must be eliminated and the economic structure must be reorganized on the basis of the principle of independence. In order to do so, the economic policy of depending on the foreign forces must be abandoned in the economic management and the national independence must be established firmly.

To bring about an economic cooperation and exchange between the north and the south is one of the important ways of shoring up the South Korean economy from the catastrophe.

The northern half of the republic has a strong material and technological power to forcefully help the South Korean economy. Thanks to the correct economic policy of our party and the government of the republic, an

independent national economy, which would never be shaken by any worldwide economic crunch, has firmly been established. Only when there are a many-sided economic cooperation and exchange between the north and the south, can the South Korean economy be saved and can the livelihood of the South Korean people who are suffering from the misery be stabilized and improved.

The South Korean authorities should not try to shore up their catastrophic economy by relying on foreign forces in implementing the policy of depending on the foreign forces, but to seek the way of effecting the cooperation and exchange between the north and the south.

To lead to a success the dialogue being conducted amid the intent enthusiasm and expectations is a primary condition for the realization of the many-sided cooperation and exchange between the north and the south. Only when the dialogue gets success, can the series of problems of the interests of the nation and the people be solved successfully, and can the correct way of bringing about the economic cooperation and exchange between the north and the south be found.

Today all the Koreans in the north and the south and overseas are intently expecting a success in the dialogue for reunification. They are paying keen attention to it with a tremendous concern.

At this juncture when we must do something good for our country and the people, any move by the South Korean authorities to ignore the intent desires and demands of the people would be condemned long in the history.

All the people in the north and south Korea will launch a firmly united struggle and thereby accomplish their fatherland's independent reunification and establish a stronger independent country without fail.

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6 November 1980

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 109

CONTENTS

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'KCNA' Notes Speeches, Resolution on Korean Question at Sofia Meeting
(KCNA, 9 Oct 80)..... 1

SOUTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Briefs
Ex-Journalists Association President Arrested 4

ECONOMY

ROK-UK Council Meets, UK Delegations To Visit Seoul
(THE KOREA TIMES, 9 Oct 80)..... 5

Government To Coordinate Realignment of Heavy Industrial Projects
(TONGA ILBO, 1 Oct 80)..... 7

Government To Consolidate Investments in Heavy Industries
(HAPTONG, 7 Oct 80)..... 10

Article Details Energy Conservation Problems, Solutions
(Yi Ch'ang-yong; JOURNAL OF THE KOREA ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION, Jul 80)..... 11

Briefs
New Corporation 27

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Briefs
Expanded Medical Insurance System 28

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Planned U.S. Flight Over North Korean Airspace Reported
(TONGA ILBO, 10 Oct 80)..... 29

NORTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Kim's Father's Anti-Japanese Leadership Role Questioned
(TONG-IL ILBO, 15 Jul 80)..... 30

ECONOMY

Bumper Crops Common Along West Coast
(Chon Jong Hung; KOREA TODAY, Aug 80)..... 32

Agricultural Production Growth Reviewed
(Han Bong Chan; KOREA TODAY, Aug 80)..... 35

New Industrial Developments Described
(KOREA TODAY, Aug 80)..... 39

Information on North Korean Industrial Facilities..... 41

Briefs
Hyesan Region Mines 46
Chemical Industry Successes 46
Kaech'on Colliery 46
Coal Cutting Report 46
Power Station Construction 47
Mining Maintenance Station 47
Northern Region Colliers 47
Small-Medium Power Stations 47
Lock-Gate Construction 48

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Kim Yong-Nam Meets With Cuban Delegation
(Julio Hernandez; BOHEMIA, 5 Sep 80)..... 49

Kim Il-song Receives Messages From Foreign Countries
(KCNA, 8 Oct 80)..... 53

Briefs
Maldives Government Delegation 54
Yemen Socialist Party Congress 54
Message to Yemeni Minister 54
TV Delegation to Japan 55
Message to Polish Minister 55
DPRK Youth Delegation 55
Yi Chong-ok's Message 55

BIOGRAPHICS

Biographic Information on DPRK Personalities and Koreans in Japan 56

Appearance Lists for DPRK Personalities..... 58

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'KCNA' NOTES SPEECHES, RESOLUTION ON KOREAN QUESTION AT SOFIA MEETING

SK091031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang, October 9 (KCNA)--A resolution on Korea and other documents were adopted at the World Parliament of the Peoples for Peace held in Sofia some time ago, according to a report.

Romesh Chandra, president of the World Council of Peace, made a speech at an opening meeting. Referring to the Korean question, he said:

We are confronted with a very important and urgent task. It is to unite our efforts for a fair solution of the Korean question.

Delegates of various countries in their speeches expressed infinite reverence for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and highly estimated the justness of our party's policy of national reunification.

Almost all the speakers at the sub-committee meeting on Asian peace and security expressed full support to our peoples cause of national reunification and denounced the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

William Wilson, member of the British Parliament, said that during his visit to Korea he saw for himself the great successes made by the Korean people in socialist construction.

When the great leader President Kim Il-song received his delegation, he said that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea always firmly maintains an independent policy and non-aligned policy. William Wilson noted, and stressed: This is a declaration which could be made only by the great leader of the great people, President Kim Il-song.

He expressed the conviction that under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song Korea would surely be reunified. He said:

A few years ago Carter "promised" to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea, but there has been no result up to this day. Carter must withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea as he "promised."

We actively support the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country. The road to be followed by the world people is the road of supporting the reunification of Korea.

Head of the U.S. delegation Faulkner said that today South Korea is a lawless land without an equal in the world. He said:

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea invariably calls for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The U.S. occupation of South Korea is the source of a war in Korea. This danger of a war threatens not only Korea but also the whole world.

We support the proposal on replacing the armistice agreement concluded in 1953 with a peace agreement.

We hold that the reunification of Korea should be achieved through peaceful negotiations between the north and south.

It is entirely due to the U.S. and the South Korean side that Korea has remained divided for over 30 years.

Shigeru Ito, delegate of the Japan Socialist Party said in his speech: The most important question facing us in the activities for peace is to strengthen solidarity with the Korean people.

We will conduct brisk activities for peace and detente in Asia and the reunification of Korea at a congress of the Socialist International to be held in Spain in November and meetings of Asian and Pacific countries.

A delegate of the Tri-Continental Peoples Solidarity Organisation said that the United States should unconditionally withdraw its troops from South Korea and immediately stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea.

A delegate of Puerto Rico said that the reunification of Korea should be peacefully realised in accordance with the July 4, 1972, North-South joint statement.

A Bulgarian delegate said that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has advanced many proposals for peace and security on the Korean peninsula.

A delegate of Bangladesh noted that the urgent task we should fulfill is to take a practical step to express active support to the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The chairman of the sub-committee meeting on the struggle for national liberation and economic independence in Africa said: We will always stand on the side of the Korean people struggling against the U.S. imperialists and will not stop extending support till their victory.

Delegates of various other countries also expressed full support to and solidarity with the just cause of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The parliament adopted a resolution on Korea, a resolution denouncing the atrocious violation of human rights in South Korea, a resolution on Asian peace and security, a resolution opposing racism and suppression of human rights and other documents.

The resolution on Asian peace and security noted that the policy of the United States scheming to create "two Koreas" is an obstacle to the realisation of the peaceful reunification of Korea without outside interference.

The resolution opposing racism and suppression of human rights called for waging a movement for demanding the immediate and unconditional release of political prisoners in South Korea.

At the parliament the president of the World Council of Peace noted that it is a very urgent and pressing question to save the life of Kim Tae-chung, who was sentenced to death by the South Korean fascist authorities, and called upon all the delegates present at the parliament to sign a signature paper for rescuing his life.

His call was welcomed by the attendants with an enthusiastic applause.

A signature paper calling for the immediate revocation of the death sentence on Kim Tae-chung and the release of all the political prisoners of South Korea was signed by 1,358 influential attendants of the parliament including Romesh Chandra, president of the World Council of Peace, its vice-presidents, heads of delegations and delegates of over 130 countries, heads of delegations and delegates of over 100 international organisations, members of parliaments, archbishops and delegates of religious organisations.

Delegates of Latin American countries and the United States, who had attended the parliament, respectively held meetings of solidarity with the Korean people on September 26 and issued statements and personages of Britain, Canada, Spain, Finland, West Germany, Norway and other countries issued a joint statement on Korea.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

EX-JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT ARRESTED--Kim Tae-hong, former president of the Korean Journalists' Association, has been arrested and prosecuted on charges of attempting an insurrection and violating the anti-communist law and martial law decrees, a joint probe team of the martial law command announced yesterday. The announcement said Kim played a role or an avantgarde in helping dissident Kim Tae-chung and his followers attempt to trigger a civil upheaval. He reportedly received a total of 1,800,000 won from Yi Hyop, press secretary of the dissident Kim, on three occasions last March to get elected president of the journalists' association. He sought an insurrection by urging all the reporters to boycott the press censorship by the martial law authorities from last May 20, it said. Kim and vice presidents of the association had chairmen of association chapter agree to take extreme actions in seeking to avoid press censorship, it revealed. He produced and distributed some 30,000 illegal pamphlets calling for the removal of martial law and the curtailment of the caretaker government period, it disclosed. It further said he had read 66 books on communist ideology from 1978 to 1979. Kim ran away last May 17 when martial law was extended nationwide and was arrested last August 27, it said. [Text] [SK090421 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 8]

CSO: 4120

ROK-UK COUNCIL MEETS, UK DELEGATIONS TO VISIT SEOUL

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] A delegation of six senior members of the British House of Commons headed by Sir Donald Karberry, chairman of the select committee on industry and trade, will visit Korea Oct. 22-26, it was disclosed yesterday.

According to the Foreign Ministry, a large-scale British economic mission will also visit Korea in April next year.

The scheduled visits to the high-powered missions from the British House of Commons and business circles were announced to the government by British officials during the first session of the annual policy consultations between the two nations, held at the capital.

A senior ministry source explained that the coming visit to Korea by the members of the British House of Commons who are assigned to the industrial, trade and economic committees would be the first overseas trip ever planned by the parliamentarians for the purpose of seeking cooperative relations.

During their stay in Korea for five days, the source said they would have a series of talks with government leaders and business representatives.

The British economic mission is expected to be comprised of leaders of top-ranking business circles and trade firms, the source said, adding that they would seek measures aimed at expediting bilateral trade and economic cooperation and expanding investment in Korea or in third nations.

The second meeting of the policy consultative council will continue through Saturday in economic, political and cultural sessions. The first meeting was held in London last year.

The Korean side is represented by Vice Foreign Minister Kim Tong-hwi and the British delegation is headed by Edward Youde, deputy to the permanent undersecretary of the foreign office.

Other British delegates include Russel Sunderland, undersecretary of the trade department; William T. Hull, assistant head of the cultural relations department; and John Mahatt, [words indistinct] British council.

At yesterday's economic session, the Korean side called for simplification of various restrictive measures taken by Britain against imports of local television sets, textile products and other goods.

The London side expressed its desire to promote joint venture activities in construction, and in economic and industrial sectors in third nations.

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

GOVERNMENT TO COORDINATE REALINEMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 1 Oct 80 p 1 [Seoul U.S. Embassy translation]

[Summary] By virtue of its own authority the government has embarked upon coordinating the realignment of four heavy industry fields--heavy electrical machinery, electronic switching systems (ESS), marine engines, and copper refining. Previously, the government had determined to leave the matter of autonomous adjustment to the business firms concerned, provided they met a deadline of the end of September. Their talks, however, broke off because of conflicting business interests.

As of 1 October, agreement had been reached only in the copper refinery field. Major stockholders of the Korea Mining & Smelting Co. have agreed to take over the Onsan Copper Refinery.

On the ESS projects, Orient Precision and Korea Tele-communication have reacted strongly against the proposed two-pronged operations by Korea Electronic Communication and Gold Star Semiconductor.

On the marine diesel engine project, business circles have asserted that the realignment will generate no substantive benefits unless sufficient production orders can be secured. The three existing manufacturers, now engaged in specialized production, have requested that the government undertake measures to secure the orders.

Because the business circles failed to meet the deadline for "autonomous adjustment," the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has immediately stepped in and made the following determinations:

1) In the heavy electrical machinery field, one firm will be entrusted with the production of special high voltage machinery of 345 kilovolts or more. The remaining subsidiary fields will be left to specializing firms.

2) ESS projects will be entrusted to Korea Electronic Communication and Gold Star Semiconductor.

3) Marine diesel engines will be excluded from the targets for realignment. Instead, the Ministry will consult with other concerned government ministries on ways and means to normalize the operation of the concerned firms by helping them to secure production orders.

Meanwhile, as concerns the merger of automobile companies, negotiations between Hyundai Motor and General Motors of the U.S. are still deadlocked over the question of respective shares of interest. General Motors is expected to send its executive vice president, Brown, to Korea on 3 October to discuss the matter again with Hyundai and the Korean government. Against the GM proposal for a 50-50 share and participation in the management, Hyundai insists that it cannot accept GM participation in excess of 33 percent. As a result, it is inevitable that the government will have to directly coordinate the merger between the two firms.

Heavy electrical machinery

Since 13 September, the representatives of the seven corporations concerned have met on three different occasions but have so far failed to reach any agreement.

Ichun Electrical Machinery proposed that Hyosung and Ichun take over either Ssangyong Machinery or Kolon General Machinery and that such subsidiary fields as transformers, circuit breakers, and electric motors be left to specialization by small businesses.

In a counter-proposal, Hyundai Heavy Electrical Machinery has proposed that all eight present firms, including Gold Star Electrical Instruments in the circuit breaker field, be combined into a competitive integrated production system and entrusted wholly to Hyosong, Hyundai, and Ichun.

Heavy electrical machinery accounts for 10 to 20 percent of all construction costs in any large project, such as the construction of power plants. In the long run, the industrial field will enjoy a high marketability. However, because of the relatively low ratio of owned capital (now standing at an average of 16 percent), the seven existing firms' combined total annual sales barely amount to ₩100 billion.

ESS

In this field, the only remaining problem is to conduct final talks with the Ministry of Communications. But sources say that only two firms will most likely be entrusted with the projects.

For ESS Type I, both Korea Electric Communications and Orient Precision have entered into technical tie-ups with ITT (Belgian subsidiary). For ESS Type II, both Gold Star Semiconductor and Korea Tele-communication have concluded technical tie-up agreements with Western Electric of the U.S.

Korea Electronic Communications proposed to take over Orient Precision under a merger plan. But their negotiations broke down when Orient Precision demanded that the Kumi plant of Korea Electronic Communications should be turned over to Orient Precision. Both Gold Star and Orient Precision got in on the ground floor in the old mechanical switching systems field. Because of the cutthroat competition among bidders for winning contracts for ESS, the Kumi plant was taken over by Samsung-GTE at ₩14 billion.

Marine engines

The production of marine engines has been specialized by firm. Large marine engines are produced by Hyundai, medium-size marine engines by Ssangyong, and small-size marine engines by Daewoo. But their operating rates now stand below 30 percent.

Unless sizable production orders are secured, the proposed unification or merger of the three will have no substantive benefit. Moreover, their production facilities are scattered: Hyundai's in Ulsan, Ssangyong's in Ch'angwon, and Daewoo's in Inch'on.

CSO 4108

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

GOVERNMENT TO CONSOLIDATE INVESTMENTS IN HEAVY INDUSTRIES

SK070319 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0231 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 7 (HAPTONG)--Commerce-Industry Minister So Sok-chun announced today that his ministry has worked out measures to consolidate investments in the fields of ESS (electronic switchboard system) manufacturing, heavy electric equipment manufacturing, diesel engine manufacturing and copper smelting.

The measures are the second of its kind to be effected by the government, Minister So said. The first measures were taken early in August this year for passenger car and power generation equipment manufacturing.

Under the second measures, Korea Electronics Company, a technical tie-up firm with International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation (ITT) of the United States, will become the sole maker of the M10CN-model ESS in Korea, while Gold Star Semi-conductor Company, a technical tie-up partner with Western Electric of the United States, was designated as the maker of the No. 1A-model ESS.

Hyosong Heavy Industries Company will take over Ssangyong Electric Company and Kolon Electric Machinery Company is to become the sole maker of super high pressure transformers and circuit breakers of over 10,000 megavolt-ampere. Sinhan Electric Company and Taemyong Heavy Electric Machinery Company will be banned to produce transformers of over 154 kilovolts, while Echon Electric Company will be allowed to put out transformers of less than 154 kilovolts.

In the manufacturing of diesel engines, Hyundai Engine Mfg. Company will be permitted to produce only large diesel engines of over 6,000 horse power, and Ssangyong Electric Machinery Company was authorized to turn out industrial diesel engines of less than 6,000 horse power except for motor vehicles, while Taeu Heavy Industries Company was allowed to manufacture diesel engines only for motor vehicles.

The Korea Mining and Smelting Corporation will take over the Onsan Copper Smelter to become the sole copper smelter in Korea, the minister added.

CSO: 4120

ARTICLE DETAILS ENERGY CONSERVATION PROBLEMS, SOLUTIONS

Seoul JOURNAL OF THE KOREA ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION in Korean No 43,Jul 80 pp 5-13

[Article by Yi Ch'ang-yong, Technical Director, Energy Management Corporation: "Summary of Report by the Special Investigation Team on Industrial Energy Conservation"]

[Text] 1. Introduction

As the energy problem faced by industrially advanced countries steadily worsens, it is only natural that they move actively to cope with the problem on a national basis.

The urgency of energy policy in our country in particular must be viewed as greater than that of others because we face the basic conditions of a high degree of dependence on foreign energy sources and great long-term potential demand for energy.

At the same time, because the modern industrial facilities built through our national efforts make output energy dependent and have increased national income, handling the energy problem as a first priority is the topic of the day for business and management.

Specifically, because energy policy in the industrial and power generating sectors, which use about 75 percent of total petroleum energy for which we depend on foreign sources, must be viewed more closely, many legislative duties and responsibilities are required first.

Although energy policy is classified either as active, such as alternate energy source research and development, or passive, as in energy conservation--specifically measures to economize on consumption, the policies and plans most closely meeting our country's situation fall in the latter category, more effective usage.

Effective use of energy means using energy rationally, to reduce waste of available energy resources, and, since this method has the advantage of producing economic effects in the short term, given deep concern, minimal investment and existing technology, all of the industrially advanced countries facing the energy question have chosen this method on a national basis and are sounding the call as a matter of policy.

Regarding those enterprises indicated for thermal energy management which use more thermal energy than the fixed amount specified by the 1974 Thermal Fuels Management Law, under which the energy conservation drive was delegated to those industries themselves, the emergence of the new state of affairs in the petroleum energy problem spelled the birth of an Energy Usage Rationalization Law broadened to include all sectors.

The Korean Thermal Energy Management Association (KTEMA), in annual Thermal Energy Management Inspections of enterprises specified for thermal energy management since 1975, had, by 1978, collected accumulated examination data on 920 factories in the industrial sector alone. These data, measuring thermal energy in an evaluation standard appraising the year in which the evaluation was carried out and considering primary technology and policies to cope with the situation as well, could be called our country's first very valuable data in this area.

To summarize, the assemblage of this data yielded a judgement that a mere increase in concern about thermal energy management in the industrial sector could result in an approximate 9 percent savings in fuel usage. Based on usage levels in the year of the examination, this equals fuel expense savings of about 38 billion won per year.

The government, understanding the scale and the economic character of its expectations for conservation in industrial energy use, showed its strong intention to assume more active leadership, and precisely this led to the 1979 Special Investigation on Industrial Energy Conservation.

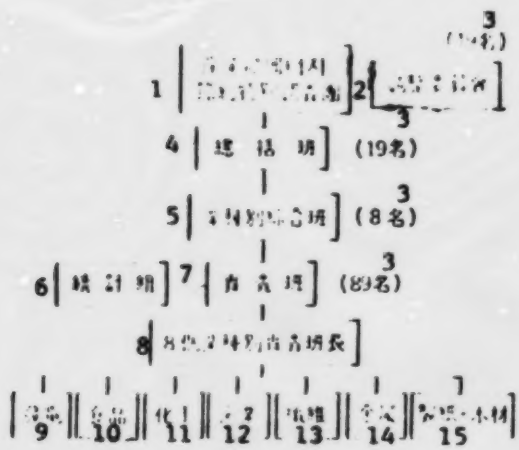
This project, carried out under government aegis, is the basis for an energy management model which is the first of its kind in the world. In the following section, we will give a consolidated outline of the project.

2. Organization of the Investigation Team

The investigation team was set up as an ad hoc organization within the Ministry of Energy and Resources, the ministry responsible for energy policy. As shown in Table 1, the team was organized around special purpose subcommittees. Work was divided, with policy evaluation functions being done by the Steering Committee, industrial sector consolidated views being developed by the Summarizing Team, technical judgments classified by industry being done by the separate Industry Synthesis Teams, and on-site inspection of technical documentation being done by On-site Survey Teams, all composed of a grand total of 133 persons.

The personnel of the Investigation Team, having come from, and been recommended by, government ministries and agencies, academic circles, research organizations, industry, and organizations specializing in investigations--all concerned with energy policy development--compare most favorably with anything as a national working group of thorough specialists. In particular, the technical personnel of the on-site survey teams, as graduates of science and engineering colleges, formed the main axis of energy management officers having a record of investigating experience, and because they operated with engineering department chief-level cooperation from each industrial group, the ranks of the Energy Measurement Techniques Staff were filled.

Table 1. Investigation Team Table of Organization



Key:
1. Special Investigation Team for Industrial Energy Conservation
2. Steering Committee
3. Personnel
4. Summarizing Team
5. Separate Industry Synthesis Team
6. Statistics Team
7. On-site Survey Team
8. Separate Industry On-site Team Chiefs
9. Power Generation
10. Food
11. Chemicals
12. Ceramics
13. Textiles
14. Metals
15. Paper Manufacture, Lumber

3. Basic Operations of On-Site Survey Teams

Thirty on-site survey teams, each made up of two people were to perform on-site inspection of each factory for a period of three days, and the investigation data gathered at each factory were to be presented for a first inspection by foremen and working level chiefs of each industry. The on-site survey teams fully examined the actual energy situation by examining, before the on-site survey, the contents of each factory's past inspection reports. In addition, the teams formulated technical evaluation standards to speed up the on-site technical evaluation and assure correct coordination.

Although there was a problem concerning the investigation with respect to electrical energy, for which investigation findings were inadequate, detailed data from the electric power sector on the Thermal Energy Management Law and the on-site technical inspection plan were ruled out, and basic data on electrical energy was collected instead. Accordingly, it is necessary to understand the point that the investigation summary report mainly refers to the fuels energy sector.

4. The Energy Picture of Inspected Businesses

The relative importance of the total 820 target enterprises, made up of 14 thermal power plants and 806 industrial plants, in terms of total fuel usage, is indicated by their taking up about 85 percent of total national usage. Thus the data developed in this investigation may be viewed as representative of the entire picture of our country's thermal power plants and industry.

When we look at fuel usage in the industrial sector by industry, metals, chemicals, ceramics and textiles appear in order, and total fuel usage among businesses surveyed on-site was about 8.3 million kiloliters (B-C oil converted), including undustrial consumption of coal. The reason why the amount of fuel usage in the metals sector is so high is that the coal used in making steel is included. If strictly oil is considered, that ranking would weaken. In conclusion then, fuel

consumption in the industrial sector is led by the four industries mentioned above (see Chart 2).

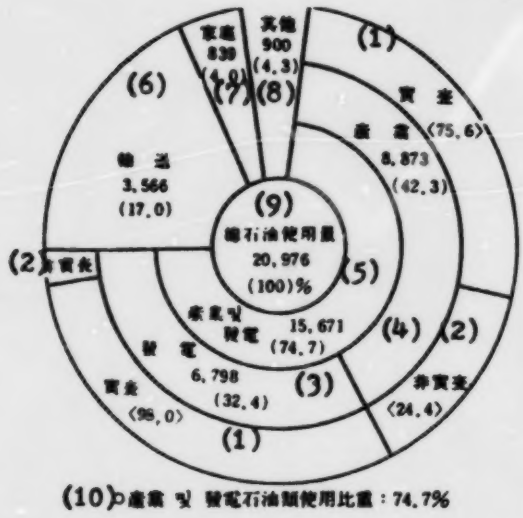


Chart 1. Status of Petroleum Consumption Nationwide by Industry
(Unit: B-C Petroleum Per Thousand Kiloliters)

Key:
1. On-site Survey
2. No On-site Survey
3. Electric Power Generation
4. Industry
5. Industry and Electric Power Gen.
6. Transportation
7. Family
8. Miscellaneous
9. Total Fuel Usage
10. Percentage of petroleum devoted to industrial and power generation use

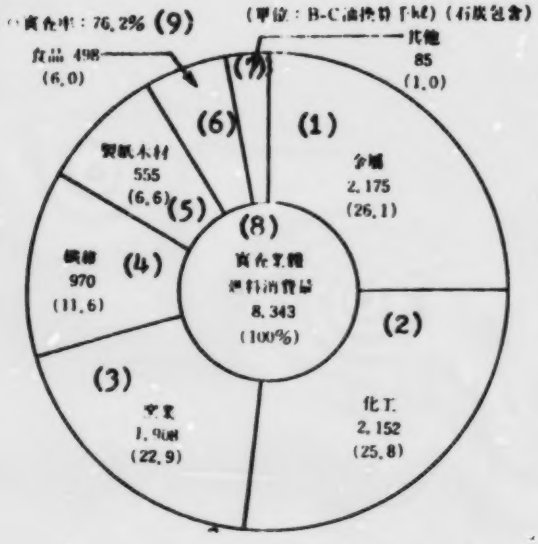


Chart 2. Fuel Usage Breakout By Industry

(Unit: B-C Petroleum Per Thousand Kiloliters) (Coal Included)

Key:
1. Metals
2. Chemicals
3. Ceramics
4. Textiles
5. Paper and Lumber
6. Food Processing
7. Miscellaneous
8. Amount of fuel used by on-site surveyed plants
9. Percentage surveyed on-site: 76.2 percent

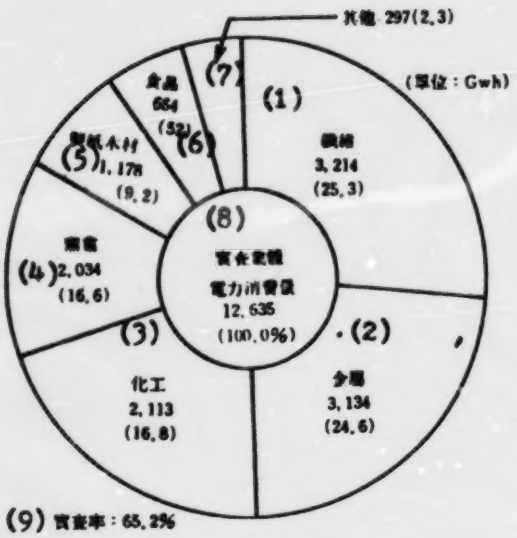


Chart 3. Electric Power Usage By Industry

(Unit: Gegawatthours)

Key:
1. Textiles
2. Metals
3. Chemicals
4. Ceramics
5. Paper and Lumber
6. Food
7. Miscellaneous
8. Electric power consumption by on-site surveyed plants
9. Percentage surveyed on-site: 65.2 percent

Using 12,635 Gwh per year, domestic industrial usage of electricity accounts for about 64 percent of total electric power usage, with textiles, metals, chemicals and ceramics using the most, in that order.

Although the amount of electrical energy used by industry as primary energy for power generation has greatly increased in comparison to industrial usage of fuel energy, the reason that the relative importance of electrical energy has increased so greatly is because of the electric furnaces and electrochemical equipment of factories which are large users of energy.

5. The Energy Conservation Record

In the 4-year span between 1975, when the Energy Conservation Campaign was inaugurated, and 1978, the total energy savings by the target industries was 5,723Gkal, which was found to be approximately 4 percent of total energy usage. Fuel energy occupies a place of great importance in total energy conservation, and, in order of importance by industry, chemicals, ceramics and textiles have shown conservation results.

Specifically, although there are problems with both the aims and methods of the investigation, of one depends only on the investigation data, one can only conclude that industry has mainly stressed thermal energy management, while showing comparable carelessness in the case of electrical energy management.

The total amount of investment during the period in the name of conservation to achieve energy savings like those above was found to be about 32.3 billion won, which can be seen as an average of about 40 million per plant. It was discovered that 87 percent of total investment was put toward fuel conservation goals, while only 13 percent was applied to electricity conservation, and this data gives further proof of the existence of problems in industrial plant electrical energy management practices as well. An investment ratio of required fuel and electrical energy expenses to the expenditures and equipment costs to conserve on those

expenses was taken, and the standard investment rate for the past four years totalled 2.4 percent, and investment in the area of fuels was calculated to be higher than in the area of electric power.

Additionally, it was revealed that concerning the economic effectiveness of investment by sector, that in the area of electrical energy management far greater results were achieved than in the area of thermal energy management, a natural conclusion.

Table 2. Energy Conservation Record 1975-78

(2) 에너지 / (1) 구분	(3) 단위	(4) 절약량	(5) '78 사용량 대비 절약률(%)
(6) 연료	千 kℓ	527	4.8
(7) 전기	Gwh	174	1.4
(3) 에너지	10^9Kcal	5,722.6	4.0

(8) 註) 發電部門除外

Key:
1. Class
2. Energy
3. Unit
4. Size of Cutback
5. Cutback as a percentage of 1978 use
6. Fuel
7. Electricity
8. Note: Excludes power generation sector

Table 3. Record of Economic Nature of Thermal Energy Investment by Industry

(12) 업종 / (1) 구분	(2) 투자비(百萬원) 연료부문 (4)	투자율 (%) (10)	전기부문 (5)	투자율 (%) (10)	합계 (6)	투자율 (%)	구성비 (%) (11)	투자비 회수기간(年) (3) 연료비 (7)	전기비 (8)	에너지비 (9)
(13) 窯業	4,509	1.9	240	0.2	4,749	1.3	14.7	0.7	0.2	0.7
(14) 纖維	6,185	5.5	2,146	1.9	8,331	3.7	25.9	1.7	1.8	1.8
(15) 化工	8,400	3.4	1,150	1.3	9,550	2.8	29.6	0.6	1.2	0.6
(16) 金屬	3,763	2.9	147	0.2	3,910	2.0	12.1	1.4	0.7	1.3
(17) 製紙·木材	3,251	5.1	511	0.9	3,762	3.2	11.7	1.3	2.6	1.4
(18) 食品	1,415	2.2	140	0.5	1,555	1.7	4.8	1.0	0.6	1.0
(19) 其他	245	6.4	149	2.3	394	3.8	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.9
(20) 合計(平均)	27,768 (86.5)	(3.3)	4,493 (13.5)	(0.9)	32,251	(2.4)	100.0	(0.9)	(1.1)	(0.9)

Key:
1. Category
2. Investment (millions of Won)
3. Investment Recovery period (yrs)
4. Fuels
5. Electricity
6. Total
7. Fuel cost
8. Electricity Cost
9. Energy Cost
10. Investment rate
11. Equipment ratio
12. Industry
13. Ceramics
14. Textiles
15. Chemicals
16. Metals
17. Paper/Lumber
18. Food
19. Other
20. Total (average)

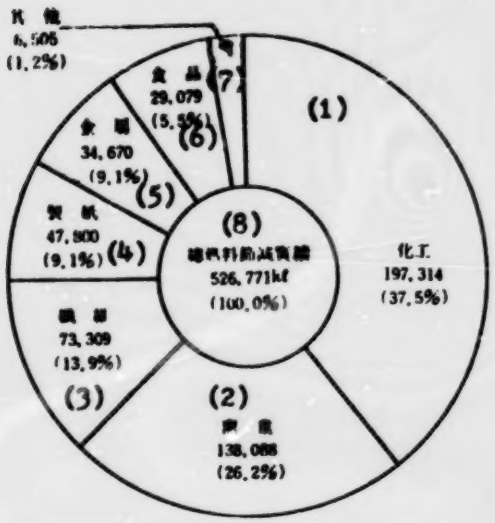


Chart 4. Fuel Cutbacks By Industry

Key:
1. Chemicals
2. Ceramics
3. Textiles
4. Paper
5. Metals
6. Food
7. Other
8. Total Fuel Cutback

Table 4. Component Price Ratio of Energy by Industry

(1) 品目 / (2) 業種	(3) 燃料費 構成比(%)	(4) 電力費 構成比(%)	(5) 総エネルギー費 構成比(%)	(6)
(7) 窯業	19.8	7.2	27.0	
(8) 繊維	4.3	4.1	8.4	
(9) 化工	27.1	64.7	41.7	
(10) 金属	9.2	4.9	14.1	
(11) 製紙	5.1	6.2	12.3	
(12) 木材	3.4	2.0	5.4	
(13) 食品	3.6	1.5	5.1	
(14) その他	2.6	3.4	6.0	
(15) 計(平均)	(9.5)	(5.5)	(15.0)	
(16) 構成比(%)	63.4	36.6	100.0	

Key:
1. Item
2. Industry
3. Fuel Cost
4. Electric Power Cost
5. Total Energy Cost
6. Component ratio (percent)
7. Ceramics
8. Textiles
9. Chemicals
10. Metals
11. Paper
12. Lumber
13. Food
14. Other
15. Total (average)
16. Component ratio (percent)

Though it was discovered that total energy expenditures average a 15 percent share of production costs, we see that later, the component ratio due to fuel price increases expanded to about 21 percent.

The investigation showed that chemicals led in energy cost ratio, followed by ceramics and metals in turn. In addition, it becomes evident that the fact of the much larger fuel cost ratio over electricity cost ratio is the true state of affairs upon which it is worth concentrating. (see Table 4)

6. Analysis of Energy Conservation Expectations

Measurement of energy conservation expectations in the broad categories of energy development, transportation and usage was performed on a consolidated basis on subjects which were fixed at the first stage and then determined at the second stage to need to apply work process improvement and methods of generating thermal energy along with electric power. But calculation of expectations and objective selection only took account in principle of real investment results, and failed to consider such things as possible investment outcomes and actual plant conditions.

The one-time amount of energy calculated as capable of conservation amounted to 18,036 x 10^9 thousand calories per year, and this represents about 140 billion won per year in energy costs. Looking at the area of energy targeted for conservation, about 84 percent is represented by fuels, and Table 5 shows that we are nearly reaching the levels which could be expected only if investment in facilities for conservation measures takes the lead. That is to say, setting up an energy conservation strategy and estimating its effectiveness starts from the conclusion that there must be investment in facilities.

Table 5. Potential Overall Energy Saving (Based on 1978)

	(2) 項目 \ (1) 區分	運轉의 合理化 (3)	%	施設投資 (4)	%	計 (5)	%	(6) 78年使用量對比 節減率(%)
(7)	연료(kℓ)	67,004	84.4	1,728,403	99.2	1,795,407	98.5	21.5
(8)	전력(Mwh)	42,237	13.6	48,010	0.8	90,247	1.5	0.7
(9)	에너지(10^9Kcal)	786.2 (4.4)	100.0	17,250.1 (95.6)	100.0	18,036.3 (100.0)	100.0	15.1

Key:
1. Class
2. Heading
3. Rationalization of operations
4. Investment in facilities
5. Total
6. Savings as percent of 1978 usage
7. Fuel (thousands of liters)
8. Electricity (megawatthours)
9. Energy (10^9 thousand calories)

If one analyzes expectations of thermal energy by major factor, one finds that kiln facilities, which are a part of the thermal energy production sector, account for the majority, and that the Total Energy System, i.e., application of measures for generating power with thermal energy, is next in order. This is because of the fact that kiln energy loss rates are great, as is the amount of fuel they use.

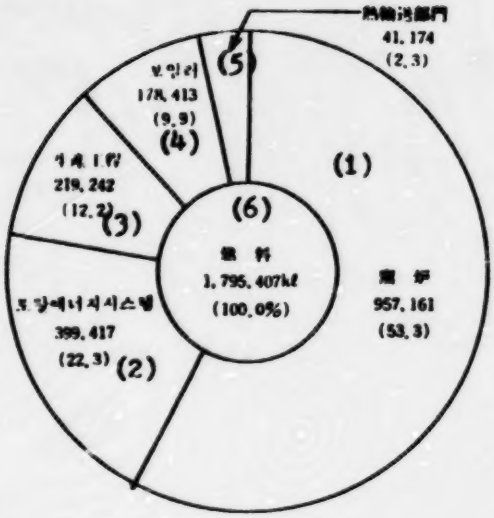


Chart 5. Potential Fuel Savings by Sector

Key:
1. Ceramics kilns
2. Total Energy System
3. Production
4. Boilers
5. Thermal energy transport sector
6. Fuel

In other words, this is a valuable indication that our industrial energy conservation policies must be concentrated in this very area.

Calculation of the capital required to conserve about 1,822,000 kiloliters of B-C petroleum per year amounts to roughly 226 billion won. The cost of the oil, based on 1979 prices, is about 140.1 billion won. The amount of oil expected to be saved in the above calculation represents roughly 21.5 percent of the fuel oil used on a yearly basis in the industries which were subjects of the investigation, which is an amount equal to about 6 percent of our country's annual oil imports. The structure of essential monies by sector, as shown in Table 6, is mainly taken up by the ceramics and the TES sectors. This is because of the enormity of the changes required in individual facilities and unit construction costs. Specifically, compared to the ceramics sector, the amount of construction money introduced in TES is enormous.

Table 6. Investment for Energy Conservation and Expected Results

(1) 區分 / (9) 項目	(2) 節減 kl/年	(2) 節減 億萬원/年	(3) 所要資金 億萬원	(4) 回收年數
(10) 보일러	178,414	13,830	25,139	1.8
(11) 窯業	957,162	74,201	89,203	1.2
(12) 生産工程	219,242	16,989	25,010	1.5
(13) 熱輸送	41,172	3,192	4,759	1.5
(14) T E S	399,414	29,678	78,843	2.7
(15) 電力	26,525	2,577	2,788	1.1
(16) 計	1,821,929	140,467	225,742	1.6

(5) • TES : Total Energy system

Key:
1. Item
2. Saving
3. Required Investment
4. Recovery period (years)
5. TES - Total Energy System
6. Kiloliters per year
7. Million won per year
8. Million won
9. Heading
10. Boilers
11. Ceramics Kilns
12. Output
13. Thermal energy transport
14. T. E. S.
15. Electricity
16. Total

Table 7. Investment and Effectiveness by Industry

(표-7) 業種別 投資의 効果 (單位 : 百萬원) (5)

(1) 區分 (6)	(2) 燃料部門			(3) 電氣部門			(4) 總에너지		
	投資所要額 (7)	節減額 (8)	回收年數 (9)	投資所要額 (7)	節減額 (8)	回收年數 (9)	投資所要額 (7)	節減額 (8)	回收年數 (9)
(10) 窯業	29,750	13,360	2.2	82	1,185	—	29,832	14,545	2.1
(11) 纖維	38,782	19,610	2.0	2,149	862	2.5	40,931	20,472	2.0
(12) 化工	41,648	28,286	1.5	250	90	2.8	41,898	28,376	1.5
(13) 金屬	67,680	52,730	1.3	5	5	1.0	67,685	52,735	1.3
(14) 製紙	29,528	13,974	2.1	51	93	0.6	29,579	14,067	2.1
(15) 食品	15,013	9,274	1.6	218	296	0.7	15,231	9,570	1.6
(16) 其他	553	656	0.9	33	44	0.8	586	700	0.8
(17) 計	222,954	137,890	1.6	2,788	2,577	1.1	225,742	140,467	1.6

Key:

1. Item
2. Fuel Sector
3. Electric Sector
4. Total Energy
5. (Unit: Million won)
6. Industry
7. Investment required
8. Amount saved
9. Recovery period (years)
10. Ceramics
11. Textiles
12. Chemicals
13. Metals
14. Paper
15. Food
16. Other
17. Total

Additionally, the effect of investment, a primary objective which must be improved for the sake of conservation, is calculated to represent, as an overall average, an extremely short investment recovery period of 1.6 years, and it has been discovered that the greatest investment recovery periods exist in the Total Energy Sector. This is because of the scale of initial investment and the fact that because of the continuing rise in energy prices, the investment recovery period in years is again being shortened.

Although the investigation found that about 99 percent of the funds aimed at energy conservation was required in the area of thermal energy facilities while 1 percent was needed for electrical facilities, this, as stated before, is because the main emphasis in the current investigation was placed on thermal energy facilities, specifically in the area of fuels. However, according to the general analysis on the subject of increases in energy efficiency, the general consensus and conclusion is that there are many more factors to be considered in thermal energy facilities than in electric power facilities.

Moreover, when one analyzes investment effects by industry on the basis of investment recovery period in years, one finds that although "other", metals and chemicals are satisfactory, and ceramics, paper and lumber, and textiles show a comparatively longer term, since all are within two years or so, it means that in our present industrial status, we have very satisfactory economy of investment. That is to say, it is a question of how many businesses really exist which can recover initial investment in a short time in today's industrial activity, and a judgement

that investment activity for conservation can promise business effects, too, in the manner of "killing two birds with one stone."

The overall size of required funding was found to be large for metals, chemicals and textiles, and the reason why the scale of capital is especially large in metals, was revealed in capital used to set up high priced continuous casting equipment which has been introduced. Additionally, the reason why chemicals and textiles account for a great part of the capital requirements is mainly because of the introduction cost of facilities to generate electric power from thermal energy and their setup and construction costs.

7. Conservation Measures

In order to achieve energy conservation the three basic conditions of concern, technology and capital must be met, and, if in addition these are accompanied by national guidance and fiscal support, great effectiveness can be achieved immediately.

The Energy Usage Rationalization Law which became effective 1 July is an opportune creation for exercising energy conservation as a joint responsibility and mission along with the people.

The results of this investigation, reflected substantially in national policy, brought to realization, presented clearly and presently being assiduously examined, are viewed as capable of giving much assistance to our industries in the short term. If this is an important policy of support which must apply to industry in particular, it is largely classified as financial funding support, improvement of the system for improving the tax system and technical measures, and Tables 8 and 9 show the general content of financial support.

Table 8. Investment in Facilities for Energy Conservation Measures
(Unit: Hundred Million Won)

	(1) 区分 / (2) 投資金	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(3)	外資	1,054	46.7	1,054	—	長期延拂輸出基金利用 (11)
(4)	内資	1,203	53.3	870	333	
(5)	計	2,257	100.0	1,924	333	

Key:
1. Item
2. Investment
3. Foreign Capital
4. Domestic Capital
5. Total
6. Total Amount Required
7. Percentage of total
8. Amount of Government Assistance Required
9. Industry share
10. Remarks
11. Used Long-term Deferred Payment Export Funds

Table 9. Required Capital and Results by Sector
(Unit: Million Won)

(1) 區分			(2) 熱發生部門	(3) 生產工程部門	(4) TES(熱併合發電)	(5) 電氣部門	(6) 計
(7) 所要資金	(8) 外資		43,223	14,884	47,306	—	105,413
	(9) 內資	(10) 業體負擔	21,336	7,443	3,154	1,394	33,327
		(11) 政府支援	49,783	7,442	28,383	1,394	87,002
		(12) 計	71,119	14,885	31,537	2,788	120,329
	(13) 合計		114,342	29,769	78,843	2,788	225,742
(14) 構成比(%)			50.7	13.2	34.9	1.2	100.0
(15) 節減量(10^9KCal)			11,247	2,578	3,954	263	18,037
(16) 節減金額			88,031	20,181	29,678	2,577	140,467
(17) 投資回收年數			1.3	1.5	2.7	1.1	1.6

Key:
1. Item
2. Thermal Energy Production
3. Production rate
4. Total Energy System (Thermal used to produce electric)
5. Electric Sector
6. Total
7. Required Capital
8. Foreign Capital
9. Domestic Capital
10. Industry share
11. Government aid
12. Total
13. Combined Total
14. Percentage of Total
15. Amount conserved (in 10^9 KCal)
16. Money Savings
17. Investment recovery period (yrs)

Table 10, which follows by way of summarizing in detail measures besides those in the realm of financial and fiscal support, introduces those problems currently existing in each sector and the plans and programs to remedy the problems.

Summarizing technical measures by sector, they are as follows, and it is hoped that they will be used as an indication of the activity of energy management personnel in the factories.

A. Thermal Energy Production Facilities

(Boilers)

1. Improving operating techniques

-Making combustion more complete
-Maintaining proper steam pressure
-Holding proper water level

2. Intensifying preparation of water to be used

3. Recovering and reusing exhaust gas heat

4. Improving boiler insulation

(Kilns)

1. Increasing work ratio

2. Maximizing combustion efficiency

3. Increasing kiln temperature

4. Recovering and reusing exhaust gas heat

5. Managing maintenance of proper kiln pressure

6. Managing maintenance of proper temperature

B. Production Rate (Facilities Using Thermal Energy)

1. Improving insulation

2. Raising recovery rate for water from condensation

3. Strengthening recovery and use of low temperature water

4. Upgrading capabilities of traps and valves

5. Supplying equipment which increases heat using airtight seals

6. Heavily increasing use of heat pressure

7. Increasing use of energy at the proper temperature and pressure

8. Substituting for highly efficient energy facilities

Table 10. Problems and Solutions By Sector

Sector	Problem	Measure for Solution
A. Legislative and Administrative	*No efficient regulation of facilities using thermal energy	-Making demonstration of efficiency in thermal energy facilities obligatory
	*Unsatisfactory system of formal recognition	-Broaden the formal recognition system (for all types of kilns, for example)

	*No regulation of soot		-Improve regulations prohibiting pollution
	*Lack of production facilities, thermal energy facilities, and regulations for their use		-Prior approval of factory construction and introduction of facilities
	*Problems in electric power industry legislation		-Legislative reform for expansion of power generation from thermal energy
			*Capability to transmit power within certain areas
			*Relax employment specifications for technicians who specialize in turbines
	*Lack of laws regarding insulation		-Enact construction standards for insulation
	*Weakness in administrative procedures for thermal energy management		-Strengthen orders to rectify thermal energy management
	*Poor water management		-Make water management facilities compulsory
B. Capital and Taxation System	*Worsening of Industrial Capital situation		-Support funding of facilities for energy conservation (extended terms, low interest)
	*High rate of taxation on materials for energy conservation equipment		-Tax rate reduction
	-Boilers	15%	-Tax exemption
	-Turbines	15%	-Tax exemption
	-Water treatment facilities	30%	-10%
	-Other facilities	15%	- 5%
	-Special heat transfer devices	15%	- 5%
	-High efficiency dryers	15%	-Tax exemption

	-Heavy concentration tubs	15%	-Tax exemption
	-Heat pipe	15%	-Tax exemption
	-Heat pump	15%	-Tax exemption
	-Heat cutoff equipment	30%	-Tax exemption
	Burners	15%	- 5%
	-Continuous casting equipment	15%	-Tax exemption
	-Heat control gauges	20%	- 5%
	-Trap valves	15%	- 5%
	-Automatic temperature control equipment	20%	-Tax exemption
	*Depreciation period in years excessive		-Special depreciation provisions
	-Firing kiln	10 yrs	-7 yrs
	-Tunnel kiln	7 yrs	-5 yrs
	-Melting furnace	4 yrs	-3 yrs
	-Boilers	11 yrs	-8 yrs
	*Industrial securities in metals weak		-Effect a system of retroactive guarantees
C. Energy Management Techniques	*Below average levels of technical expertise among Thermal Energy Management Committees		-Lengthen the period of required education (from present 1 day/yr to 3 days/yr)
	*Introduction of energy conservation techniques stagnated		-Enact a system to speed up introduction of energy saving technology
	*Thermal energy facility construction and the technical levels of the people doing it are substandard		-Expedite introduction of technology from advanced countries

	*Lack of companies specializing in engineering	-Push for a company specializing in engineering to be established
	*There is no system for technical inspection on the introduction of electric power produced from thermal energy	-Require that the introduction of electric power produced from thermal energy be appropriate and inspected technically
D. Technical Development	*Development of materials which are heat and rot resistant yet have high conductivity	-Support introduction of technology from advanced countries and its development
	*Development of construction laws to prevent boiler gas leaks	" " "
	*Development of equipment to recover lost heat from turbine-condensation unit	" " "
E. Other	*No crosschek for thermal energy management gauges	-Strengthen administrative guidance on gauge setup
	*Business managers lack knowledge	-Strengthen development of seminars for business managers
	*Paucity of technical people	-Intensify education of thermal energy management personnel
	*No common standards among those running various thermal energy facilities	-Design standards for those running thermal energy facilities
	*No system for officially recording energy supply and demand	-Systematize official records
	*Rapid increase in energy usage statistics reporting	-Electrically format energy usage report details

8481
CSO: 4108

BRIEFS

NEW CORPORATION--Seoul, Oct. 11 (HAPTONG)--A new corporation, to be called Korea Technological Development Company, will be inaugurated next February to help finance research and development projects of local enterprises, President Chong Chu-yong of the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) said Friday. Announcing this at a press conference, Chong said the new corporation would greatly contribute to the strengthening of international competitiveness of local enterprises by facilitating their research and development projects. The new corporation will have a capital of 60 billion won (about 100 million dollars), of which 35 per cent or 21 billion won (some 35 million dollars) will be met with government's investment and the rest with a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) along with the funds raised among local enterprises, Chong said. The new financing company will extend a soft loan of 500 million won (roughly 820,000 dollars) to a local enterprise for one research and development project, in principle. But if deemed necessary, the loan ceiling will be increased up to one billion won (some 1.6 million dollars) per project, he revealed. [Text] [SK110325 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0314 GMT 11 Oct 80]

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

EXPANDED MEDICAL INSURANCE SYSTEM--Seoul, Oct. 16 (HAPTONG)--The government plans to expand the medical insurance system to cover farming and fishing communities in a move to provide improved health care in rural areas, according to the Health-Social Affairs Ministry Wednesday. The plan was bared by Health-Social Affairs Minister Chon Myong-ki at a policy briefing session to President Chon Tu-hwan at the presidential mansion Blue House. Under the ministry's new policy package, the medical insurance system will be introduced in rural areas beginning next year to be gradually expanded over the next ten years to cover the entire nation. Also under the package, the nation's medical institutions will be classified into three categories: health centres to treat light ailments, clinics for more serious cases and general hospitals for critical cases. In order to cope with shortages of doctors in remote areas, the ministry intends to send out specially authorized nurses to remote rural areas to provide medical care. The government will also encourage and ease restrictions on emigration and reintroduce overseas adoption of Korean orphans which had been suspended some time ago, the ministry's new policy revealed. [Text] [SK160228 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0112 GMT 16 Oct 80]

CSO: 4120

PLANNED U.S. FLIGHT OVER NORTH KOREAN AIRSPACE REPORTED

SK112155 Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 10 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Hong Kong/correspondent Pak Hung-won--It was learned on 10 October that 22 Bank of America [BOA] directors who are now visiting Red China, including BOA President A. W. (Closon), are planning to fly in a Boeing 727 from Beijing to Tokyo via the North Korean airspace defense area.

The BOA delegation headed by President (Closon) is on a visit to Red China after attending the annual meeting of the BOA board of directors in Hong Kong. It has been learned that the planned overflight of North Korea in a plane owned by the bank was agreed to by North Korea following discussions between Red China and North Korea. The United States and Japan have tacitly approved the plan. It was also reported that this flight route was decided on because Red China had opposed a planned overflight of South Korea's defense area.

Although the plane is exclusively for civilian use, this is the first time since World War II that a U.S. plane will fly over the North Korean military defense area. Mr. (Tam), a BOA spokesman, said recently that he understood the bank directors will fly to Tokyo after concluding their visit to Red China and that they were not planning to stop in Seoul.

Passenger planes fly over the aviation intelligence area between Tsushima Island off the southernmost tip of the Korean Peninsula and Taiwan--an area belonging neither to North Korea nor South Korea--instead of taking the nearest route.

It is significant that such a flight is planned now when the United States and Japan are reacting favorably to North Korean overtures.

CSO: 4108

KIM'S FATHER'S ANTI-JAPANESE LEADERSHIP ROLE QUESTIONED

Tokyo TONG-IL ILBO in Japanese 16 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] The 10th [of July] was the 96th birthday of Kim Hyong-chik, the father of President Kim Il-song of "the North". The 11 (July) CHOSON SINPO allocated a sizable space in the upper column of page 2 to write an editorial praising Kim Hyong-chik.

This editorial with a caption saying "A Brilliant Revolutionary Career Devoted To the Sacred Task Of the Restoration Of the Fatherland--On the 86th Birthday Of the Indefatigable Revolutionary Fighter, Mr Kim Hyong-chik," read as follows: "Mr Kim Hyong-chik brought about an outstanding policy for transforming the Anti-Japanese National Liberation Movement of our country from a nationalist movement to a communist movement."

This is, Kim Hyong-chik was described in this editorial as a visionary leader of the nationalist movement and the communist movement. This description, however, is completely contrary to the reality. An investigation into historical facts reveals that although Kim Il-song's father had been imprisoned because of his implication to the nationalist independence movement, he played no prominent role other than this.

Moreover, in the 1920's and 1930's during which Kim Hyong-chik was supposedly "active", there were countless patriots and activitits among our people who were dedicated to the independence movement. Some of these leaders had turned away from the nationalist camp and drifted into the socialist-communist movements. Yi Tong-hwi who organized "the Korean Socialist Party" at Khabarovsk in the Soviet territory in June 1918 is one of them.

This being the fact, how could it be possible to single out Kim Hyong-chik to be elevated to the status of "indefatigable revolutionary fighter" and to call him a visionary leader of our people's independence movement? This is too much even for a demagoguery. But, this is another evidence of the maneuver to rewrite history to accommodate the deification of Kim Il-song. Would this mean that if Kim Il-song is supposed to be a "great leader," his father too should be given a status commensurate to it?

If that is the case, Kim Il-song's son ought to be a "great leader" too; and in fact, as the inevitable product of this nepotism and consanguinism, the succession rally movement for Kim Chong-il is now vigorously carried out in "the North." Be that as it may, what an extraordinary thing! But, it cannot be simply dismissed by calling it extraordinary. It is, in a sense, symbolic of the backwardness of the society in "the North."

9368
CSO: 4105

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

BUMPER CROPS COMMON ALONG WEST COAST

Pyongyang KOREA TODAY in English Aug 80 pp 19-21

/Article by Chon Jong Hun/

[Excerpts] People call the Ryongchon Plain a plan of 40 km strip.

Understandable, it is so vast! We looked through the car window at the rice, maize, bean crops grown on ridges between rice fields and rich fruit trees on hillsides.

We were greeted by an official at the county cooperative farm management committee in Ryongchon town. He told us that they were all out to implement the great leader's teachings. They planted high-yielding crops to suit the terrain features and applied scientific principles as required by the Juche farming methods. He said that they would gather much more grains than the previous all-time high.

In the past this plain suffered from droughts. A few days of dry weather made paddy fields crack like the back of tortoise and rice plants wither in the salty land.

But its farmers now live in a new era of agricultural industrialization and modernization: they work with the help of machines and chemicals, free from the damages of drought.

We visited Sinam Cooperative Farm in the north of the plain. Modern houses with colourful tiles and uplifted crane-shaped eaves lined up in the village and on the knoll in the middle of the village was "The Study Hall of Comrade Kim Il-Sung's Revolutionary Ideas."

A hall of culture, a school, a ri people's hospital, creches, kindergartens and other modern buildings were laid out in good harmony with scenic surroundings.

After looking around the village we went up to the viewing stand of the farm. Extensive standardized rice fields, criss-crossed irrigation canals and the "Sea of green rice" came in sight.

This farm is a land of glory. The fatherly leader had come here and spoke about the necessity of scientific farming and taught the way to do it.

Encouraged by his instructions and solicitude, they did their utmost to bring unprecedented bumper crops this year in honour of the Sixth Congress of our Party.

The temperature dropped sharply at the end of April, and it would affect the growth of cold-bed rice seedlings. But they overcame the unfavourable weather conditions and nursed healthy rice seedlings. In addition, they introduced mechanization in all rice-transplanting and completed it much earlier than scheduled.

There has been less sunshine than the average year, but it was challenged successfully. The technicians and officials established a scientific manuring system based on the soil analysis of each plot and applied various fertilizers and agricultural chemicals in right time and in right amount.

"This year farming goes on excellently in all lands and we are expecting an increase of over one ton in per-hectare rice output in 400 or so plots," the farm management board chairman said proudly.

The same was true at the Yangso Cooperative Farm which won the honour of 10,000-ton farm last year, and Chinhung, Ryongyon and other farms and workteams.

Crops were successful in Ssangryong which had been a barren land.

We went to Yomju County. We were told that if Taedasa Island is connected with the Cholsan Peninsula, the tideland as wide as a county area would be put under crops. We had also a glimpse of a fish farm in the tideland covering 1,000 hectares.

This country, too, did farming well as required by the Juche methods of farming. Our car ran on the straight road through the fields dividing Kyongbuk and Sinjongri.

A vast plain of square and standardized rice fields stretched along the West Sea. Our guide said that once it was a marsh land. When the tide rose there was a sea and when it ebbed there was a stretch of muddy land. People blocked the sea and converted the coastal land into fertile fields. Now 7-8 tons of rice are yielded.

The Ryongchon plain and all other cooperative fields, where the great Juche methods of farming are successfully applied, will bring an autumn of rich harvests.

Looking around the fertile lands filled with the joy of rice farming, we were convinced that the farmers would attain the grain goal of 9.5 million tons without fail.

Our termination was Tasa Island. White sea-gulls were encircling over the boats coming home with big hauls and the waves were breaking against the shores. Soon the tideland 4-8 km wide will be turned into fertile fields producing rice, reed and salt. Then the map of our country, the looks of the western coast, will be changed beyond recognition.

CSO: 4120

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH REVIEWED

Pyongyang KOREA TODAY in English Aug 80 pp 19-21

/Article by Han Bong Chan/

[Text]

The world now suffers from food crisis.

The experts of many countries attribute it to the reduction of agricultural production from the influence of the cold front or to the failure of grain production to keep pace with the growth of population.

According to data, last year the agricultural production of the world decreased by more than 60,000,000 tons as compared with the previous year and the per-capita output of food by 3.3 per cent.

A Western paper wrote that the present food crisis is more serious than the fuel crisis in 1973-74 and that its prospect is dark.

Now let's see Korea's farming situation and its prospect.

OVERFULL RICE BOWL

In our country agricultural production goes up every year. We produced 9 million tons of grain last year. Our grain production increased 3.2 times during the period from 1950 to last year. Our grain output was 2,790,000 tons in 1949.

What is the secret?

It is entirely due to the Juche-based agricultural policy advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his correct guidance.

We can cite many examples of this.

First, the water problem has been fully solved in our country. Almost all destructive consequences of the cold front are the work of water. The scorching heat wave and unseasonable flood ruin the green fields in a twinkle.

The world had its First Water Conference in 1977, feeling the seriousness of the water problem. But irrigation had been completed in the main in our country nearly 20 years before the conference called for the storage and sparing use of water.

When the great leader put forward the policy of giving precedence to irrigation in the technical reconstruction of agriculture, some people said that we should give priority to mechanization as other countries did.

Proceeding from the concrete conditions of our country, however, he led our people to a grand nature-remaking work for irrigation. The result was that about 1,500 man-made lakes appeared and nearly 40,000 kilometres of waterways ramified all over the country from the plain to mountainous areas in a very short space of time.

Rivers and reservoirs are interconnected for irrigation and our irrigation system can both water and drain fields, preventing the damages of all floods and droughts. This is a main factor in high and stable harvest.

Our grain output grew from 2.87 million tons in 1956 to 3.2 million tons in 1957, 3.7 million tons in 1958, 7 million tons in 1974, over 8 million tons in 1976, 8.5 million tons in 1977 and 9 million tons in 1979. This is no wonder to all.

Tractors and fertilizers account for high and stable harvest. We have six tractors per 100 hectares of fields in plain areas and apply 1.5 tons of fertilizers to every hectare.

We also owe our rich crop to the original Juche methods of farming, which the great leader, basing himself on a deep scientific analysis of the world trend of agricultural development, worked out in the garden of his residence and in the course of his unending on-the-spot guidance given under the broiling sunrays and in the rain and snow.

Indeed, our arable land is extremely limited. Mountains cover 80 per cent of our territory. Only 1.4 million hectares of cultivated land is fit for mechanization and the farming season is short. Regional difference of soils is great and valleys have different temperatures.

That is why we have constantly improved and perfected farming methods to suit our country—every-plant-counting culture, seed improvement, the planting of the right crop on the right soil and the right crop at the

right time, introduction of cold-bed seedlings, the establishment of scientific fertilizing and irrigation systems, etc. These are our Juche farming methods of great vitality based on scientific and technical principle.

Scientification and intensification of agriculture pay well.

From 1961 to 1976 the world's per-hectare rice harvest increased by 375 kg. But our per-hectare rice harvest, which had been 2-3 tons in the past, rose to 5.9 tons throughout the country in 1974, the tenth anniversary year of the publication of the rural theses by the great leader. Last year many cooperative farms produced over 10 tons of rice per hectare. In 1976 the world's per-hectare maize harvest was 2.825 tons but our country reached the 5-ton mark already in 1974. Last year many counties and cooperative farms harvested from 8 to over 12 tons of maize from every hectare. This is not the work of nature alone.

A member of an agricultural delegation from Africa said: Seeds germinate in the soil and develop into plants that bear fruits thanks to water and the sun. But in Korea people do everything at their will. Her experience shows that man is master of farming.

BRIGHT PROSPECT

Our firm foundations of agricultural production offer a bright prospect. Reserves for increased grain output are inexhaustible, and our people know where they are.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"If...all our people are to live in well-being always, we will have to raise the growth rate for grain production faster than the population growth rate, and reach the goal of ten million tons of grain set by the Party.

"In order to increase grain production continuously at a high rate to reach this goal, we must push ahead with projects for remodelling nature vigorously."

Our main direction of rapidly increasing grain production is to keep per-unit area output rising while carrying on grand nature-remaking work to expand the arable land.

Natural conditions for food production cannot be always ideal.

That is why people strive ceaselessly to remake nature in accord with their will and interests. After liberation, our people newly

brought hundreds of thousands of hectares of land under rice cultivation through such a grand struggle as making river water go over mountains.

Nature is never unconquerable. With this faith and will our people will combat on with nature, creating everything needed in this land. At present we are working hard to lay out terraced fields. This fits in with our country which is rich in mountains and sharp slopes.

If we terrace and irrigate 150,000 hectares of fields by 1984, the last year of the Second Seven-Year Plan, we will be able to more than treble their grain yield.

Land rezoning creates good conditions for obtaining new land and introducing comprehensive farm mechanization. We are doing this work with a goal of obtaining 100,000 hectares of new land.

Under the new long-range plan we are vigorously carrying on a tideland reclamation work to obtain 100,000 hectares of new land. If we expand the arable land and do scientific and technical farming as required by the Juche methods of farming, our grain production will rise sharply before long. In 1984 we will have 10 tractors per 100 hectares of farmland and apply more than two tons of chemical fertilizers to one hectare. This confirms our confidence of the future.

We will hit the 10 million-ton grain target in near future without fail. The figure is 5.3 times bigger than that in 1946, the year after liberation. We could not even think of such a figure at that time. But we reached the 9 million-ton mark last year and have set a 9.5 million-ton target this year.

The target is not a dream. It is coming true now. We will set higher and higher goals and attain them without fail as hitherto.

CSO: 4120

NEW INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS DESCRIBED

Pyongyang KOREA TODAY in English Aug 80 p 59

[Text] New Type 8-Metre Gear Cutter

Workers and technicians of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex made a new-type 8-metre gear cutter and succeeded in its test operation.

This cutter will help the complex to build up the repair and maintenance workshop and process parts of large metallurgical equipment and various large gears so as to firmly ensure steel production. It is efficient and operated on modern lines.

The cutter made in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude is another proud fruit of the struggle of our working class to greet the Sixth Party Congress with high political enthusiasm and splendid labour achievements.

Automated Continuous Bloom Maker

Workers and three-revolution team members of the Kangson Steel Complex manufactured an automated continuous bloom maker as a gift to the Sixth Party Congress.

The machine makes bloom directly from molten steel without the ingot-making and blooming processes and so it makes it possible to raise productivity greatly while saving a lot of materials and fuel.

Anthracite Gasification Project

The workers and technicians of the Kaesong Porcelain Factory are working hard to greet the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with high political zeal and splendid labour achievements. They completed an anthracite gasification project in honour of the Party Congress.

They erected big oval briquette-making and calcinating workshops and manufactured many machines and equipment including oval briquette maker, revolving cylindrical drier and gas generator.

Through anthracite gasification the factory comprehensively mechanized porcelain production, and doubled its output and improved the quality of its products while saving much anthracite.

Modern Plating Factory

A modern plating factory was built in the Pyongchon district of Pyongyang as a present to the Sixth Congress of the Party.

This factory has the 8 assembly-line processes including acid treating process and refuse-water purification process.

This factory will plate iron with zinc, copper, nickel, chrome, alumite, alloy and precious metals.

Its products are used mainly by the local industry factories in Pyongyang for making ironware.

CSO: 4120

INFORMATION ON NORTH KOREAN INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

[The following information on North Korean factories, mines, and other Industrial facilities has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. The following abbreviations are used in the sourcelines: NS = NODONG SINMUN; MC = MINJU CHOSON; NC = NODONG CH'ONGNYON.]

Taean Heavy Machinery Factory	2d consolidated manufacturing shop working on assembly of large-size generator for a hydroelectric power station, work which was begun last year [NS 1 May 80 p 1]
Pyongyang Building Stone Plant	Producing stone for Pyongyang maternity hospital; producing natural marble, high-grade artificial stones, artificial aplite stones, artificial gems, and other stones [NS 1 May 80 p 4]
8 February Vinalon Complex	Hermetically sealing carbide-making ovens, thus enabling a rise in carbide production and solving a raw materials problem in vinalon production; spinning shop adopted new filters and raised efficiency of spinning machines 1.2 times [NS 2 May 80 p 1]
Hwanghae Iron Works	Made and test ran a new-style 8-meter gear cutting machine, as a gift for the 6th party congress; this will enable making large-size metal equipment parts and large gears [NS 3 May 80 p 1]
Saenggiryong Mine	Cutting more than 1.6 times plans in fire-proof clay, compared with the same period last year; using rational, efficient methods for drilling and blast construction, so is 3 years ahead of plans in basic tunnelling and 6 months ahead in preparatory tunnelling and stripping [NS 3 May 80 p 1]

Pyongyang Textile Machinery Factory	19 May technical innovation shock brigade helped to put into production 50 innovations; in the industrial test lab, made three reducing furnaces to raise powdered alloy production; made various other types of equipment, including a universal steel cutter; reorganized low-frequency induction furnaces and made mixers and mechanical lubricant recyclers for boilers [NS 3 May 80 p 3]
Kim Ch'aek Electric Factory	19 May technical innovations shock brigade innovated in ventilation conditions, raising production 1.5 times and conserving materials, while insuring safety of operations [NS 3 May 80 p 3]
28 August Factory	Making new-style loaders and large trams as gifts for the 6th party congress; the newly-made trams will have much greater efficiency while the structure is also more convenient; has aim of making more and better extraction equipment for the party congress [MC 3 May 80 p 1]
Taean Tidal Power Station	Utilizing both flood and ebb tides; when there is no difference between tides, the watermill's pumps raise water storage amounts by extending sea water in receptacles; water intake and outflow is concontrolled by winches installed on embankment water gates; with tidal difference of 7-8 meters--and a maximum of 10 meters--in the Yellow Sea, scientists say tidal power resources should produce millions of kw/hours [NS 4 May 80 p 4]
28 September Factory	Adopted 130 technical innovations in 3-1/2 months; 19 May technical innovations shock brigade strengthened creative cooperation among workers in the casting shop and made equipment to raise production of sprinklers and other cast goods; brigade made new steel cutters and grinders, with various other press equipment for the pipe shop [MC 4 May 80 p 3]
Kumya Youth Coal Mine	Between January and April exceeded coal production plans an average 34 percent every month; functionary going to the operations areas to solve problems of production administration and organizational command [NS 5 May 80 p 3]

Hamhung Physical Survey Machinery Factory	Exceeded half-year plan; technicians struggling to modernize equipment and get the masses to participate in the technical innovation movement; newly made extenders, rollers, and materials cutters [NS 7 May 80 p 1]
Coal Mine where Comrade Chang Man-hŭng Works	Finished indices of half-year plan early; tunnelling platoons adopted advanced methods to increase blast efficiency and have engaged in continuous drilling and blasting work [NS 7 May 80 p 1]
Kangdong Coal Mine	Gathering materials, including concrete braces, and more than doubling speed in pit paving for pit hardening; finished transport line spur construction in short time [NS 9 May 80 p 3]
Myohyangsan Medical Instruments Factory	Installed dozens of large lathes, drill presses, and presses; 1st shop making oral and combined medical instruments and doctors' and patients' chairs; 2d shop making ear, nose, and throat combined instruments; instruments will be sent to country or village hospitals and clinic [NS 11 May 80 p 4]
5 June Electric Factory	Materials shop making angle steel-and channel steel-making machinery; high pressure tool shop adopting new press methods to produce 16 cooperative production goods, raising productivity more than 1.3 times [NS 12 May 80 p 2]
8 August Factory	Determined to make a large-size milling machine and set up a steel plate consolidated processing line as a gift to the 6th party congress [NS 12 May 80 p 3]
Kanggye Tractor Parts Factory	Modernizing the casting process from beginning to end with aid of three revolutions team members; 19 May technical innovations shock brigade made four pieces of modern equipment in a short time to modernize casting of gears for trucks and tractors [NS 12 May 80 p 3]

5 October Factory	Had a goal of more than doubling production efficiency on family-use refrigerators prior to the 6th party congress; therefore, expanding its building by a few thousand square meters: workers already finished frame construction and are finishing the roofing [NS 26 May 80 p 1]
Chenam Coal Mine	Appreciating the damage possible during the rainy season, workers are preparing for its stages by mine, pit, and shop; pits reorganized transport facilities in modern ways: newly dug 100-meter tunnels and installed transport facilities; the consolidated coal unloading yard and the sorting yard built roofs and actualized remote control for the transport system [NS 22 May 80 p 3]
Ch'olligil Electric Factory	Putting up a small hydroelectric power station as a gift to the 6th party congress; this will make efficient use of water which previously was destructive [MC 22 May 80 p 1]
Yongsong Machinery Factory	Large machine tool shop recently made 28 large machine tools, including components and parts; work speeded up in the materials sector through innovations by the 19 May technical innovations shock brigade [NS 23 May 80 p 1]
Aoji Chemical Plant	Solving problems in maintenance of compressors; improving catalytic restorer process [NS 25 May 80 p 3]
Pukch'ang Power Station	Setting records in all operations, particularly in raising combustion efficiency to lower fuel consumption levels and in equipment management and maintenance; the daily average electricity production recently was raised 15 percent over daily average results for the period January-April; the coal combustion rate raised 0.26 percent for the same period [NS 26 May 80 p 1]
Ch'onnaeri Cement Plant	Three revolutions team members helped in making raw materials analysis machinery and making new steel cutters for the engineering shop; made new automated equipment for the 18 August shop [MC 15 May 80 p 3]

Pyongyang Power Station	Party personnel, three revolutions team members, and technical functionaries are helping all operational sectors to raise electricity production and have made 1,500 innovations in just a little more than a month; working to solve problems in coal transport to improve coal supply; technicians making steam jet equipment and installing it on boilers to increase coal combustion; 19 May technical innovation shock brigade working on insulation in the heat maintenance shop to prevent heat damage [NS 19 May 80 p 3]
Pyongyang Textile Needle Factory	In just a little over 2 months, the factory 19 May technical innovation shock brigade made 20 pieces of automation equipment to modernize the production process; as a result, production capability rose 2-2.5 times and the factory exceeded both first quarter and April plans [NS 20 May 80 p 3]
Pyongyang Fish-Breeding Equipment Materials Factory	Completed half-year plan; workers made dozens of valuable technical innovations on machinery, including roller-type lopping machines and plastic molders [NS 21 May 80 p 1]

9122
CSO: 4108

BRIEFS

HYESAN REGION MINES--All the mines of the Hyesan Region Mining Complex, including the Unhong, Kapsan, and August Mines, are developing new pits under party personnel and three revolutions team members. The complex has already developed four new pits and is struggling to develop three more before the Sixth Party Congress. The complex is also achieving success in struggles to develop new mines, as well as increase the scale of its mining machinery factory and modernize its transport system. The Hyesan Youth and Unhong Mines are determined to raise the capacity of concentrate yards 1.5 times by June, and the August Mine to finish its new concentrate yard. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 1 May 80 p 1] 9122

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY SUCCESSES--The Kangso Chemical Plant, Sosong Chemical Plant, Pyongyang City Pharmaceutical Factory, and Hungnam City Pharmaceutical Factory, subordinate to the General Bureau of Chemical Industries, have finished their half-year plans. The Sosong Chemical Plant got new technical facilites through its own strength and raised production of chemical goods and daily necessities greatly. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 1 May 80 p 1] 9122

KAECH'ON COLLIERY--The Kaech'on Region Coal Mining Complex is overfulfilling its fixed plans in coal by 10 percent and tunnelling by 5 percent, using on-hand labor and facilities. Tunnellers at the Sillip Coal Mine have adopted advanced methods and are bettering tunnelling plans 1.6 times daily. At the Pongch'on Coal Mine, tunnellers are increasing speed through rationalization of work organization. Extraction companies at the Namjong Coal Mine are also increasing production [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 1 May 80 p 1] 9122

COAL CUTTING REPORT--Miners and three revolutions team members of the Ministry of Coal Mining Industry are cutting about 30,000 tons of coal above plans every day. The Anju Region Coal Mining Complex has set the goals not only of achieving their year's plan by the Sixth Party Congress, but also producing 100,000 tons of coal above plans and hardening 10,000 meters more of tunnels and pits; the Ipsok Coal Mine is a model in coal

cutting, while the Yongnim Coal Mine is exceeding plans in tunnelling and the Y'aehyang Coal Mine is also doing well in tunnelling. At the Kowon Region Coal Mining Complex, the Kowon and Sudong Coal Mines are cutting as much as double their plans every day, while the Yongbuk, P'ungin, Chuwon, Sanghwa Youth, Sinyuson, Myonggan, and Ilson Coal Mines and miners at the Kumya Youth, Hoian, Namjon, Choyang, and Sillip Coal Mines are exceeding plans by 1.5 times or more every day. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 2 May 80 p 1] 9122

POWER STATION CONSTRUCTION--Construction workers on the Taedonggang Power Station are doubling embankment construction speed, compared with last month, in order to finish before the rainy season. Workers are using new-style prefabricated falsework rather than wooden, and are more than tripling concrete pouring speed. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 12 May 80 p 1] 9122

MINING MAINTENANCE STATION--The Kaech'on Region Mining Maintenance Station is making medium-sized compressors as a gift for the Sixth Party Congress. They have already completed equipment for electric furnaces and are in the test-run stage. The station is determined to make many pieces of extraction equipment and parts, including 75 mm angle steel, coal car wheels and axles, sprinklers, and mine car parts. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 18 May 80 p 3] 9122

NORTHERN REGION COLLIERS--Coal mines subordinate to the General Bureau of Northern Region Coal Mine Industries are doing well in tunnelling and are increasing coal production; mines are normalizing basic tunnelling at 7 percent, pit hardening at 26 percent, and coal production at 6 percent above the same time last month. The Yongbuk Coal Mine has positively realized mechanization at tunnell edges and is raising its rate of progress 1.3-1.4 times per rotation. Tunnellers at the Chuwon Coal Mine innovated to raise basic tunnelling 1.2 times and preparatory tunnelling 1.4 times. Miners at the Hagp'o, Myonggan, Ilsin, Sinyuson, and Sanghwa Youth Coal Mines, exceeding their preparatory tunnelling plans every month, are preparing reserve coal fields. At the Hagp'o Coal Mine, miners adopted screw bore coal cutters due to disadvantageous conditions in cutting low-seam coal and raised the extraction rate. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 27 May 80 p 1] 9122

SMALL-MEDIUM POWER STATIONS--Provincial workers are constructing 10 small-medium power stations as gifts to the Sixth Party Congress. Two have been completed, while six have finished capital construction and are in the stage of equipment assembly. In particular, factories and enterprises in Kop'ung-kun [county] and Ch'osan-kun completed construction, made parts, and are engaging in equipment assembly. Workers in Hwap'yong-kun, having finished two power station buildings, are working on generating equipment assembly and watercourse excavation. Workers in Changgang-kun are also finishing a power station. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 20 May 80 p 3] 9122

LOCK-GATE CONSTRUCTION--Construction speed is increasing on the Mirim lock-gate on the Taedong-gang [River], in accordance with the Great Leader's directive that the lock-gate should have a water chamber and broad road, with a reservoir which the lock-gate power station could use to produce electricity. A fish run will enable free passage of fish. This lock-gate will produce electricity for Pyongyang. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 22 May 80 p 1] 9122

CSO: 4108

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM YONG-NAM MEETS WITH CUBAN DELEGATION

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 5 Sep 80 pp 78-79

[Report on interview between Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam and a Cuban delegation in Pyongyang by correspondent Julio Hernandez, date not given: "We Struggle for Reunification of Korea"]

[Text] Pyongyang--"All the acts of fascist repression by the military in South Korea have been planned by the U.S. imperialists," Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Korean Worker s Party [KWP], told PRENSA LATINA.

The interview took place at the KWP Central Committee building in downtown Pyongyang, capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK]. Kim Yong-nam is in charge of foreign relations for the party. He agreed to answer our questions about his country's current affairs.

When asked how the rise to power in Seoul of the military regime of Gen Chon Tu-hwan affected negotiations for the reunification of North Korea and South Korea, the Korean leader stated:

"The present situation in South Korea is tenser than in the past. Chon is now the ringleader of the South Korean fascists. This ridiculous man is much crueler and bloodthirstier than his predecessor, Pak Chong-hui. He is forcefully repressing the South Korean people's fight for democracy and reunification. Naturally, this negatively affects the talks between North and South Korea."

What about the role of the United States?

"The Yankee imperialists pretend they have nothing to do with the events in South Korea and act like they regret what is happening there. In reality, they are behind the scenes supporting the actions of the South Korean fascist clique.

"They try to deceive the public by saying that we are responsible for the popular uprisings.

"For example, concerning what happened in Kwangju, Seoul and other cities, the imperialists allege that everything was provoked by our agitation, the political work of our agents and the North's threats against the South. They also say that we want to forcefully unify the country.

"All these statements are merely vile slander, a real propaganda campaign against the DPRK using all forms and methods."

What is the DPRK's reaction toward this?

"We are very calm. Of course, this does not mean that we will remain quiet.

"Why are we calm? This propaganda campaign is really part of the usual methods of the Yankee imperialists. The truth will always come out. We are convinced that the day will come when this demagogic propaganda will be clearly seen as pure lies.

"Some time ago, we insisted on ending propaganda from both sides. We also insisted on suspending military exercises and avoiding provocative actions.

"We made these proposals because we want to end the misunderstandings between the North and the South, provoked by the division of our country more than 30 years ago. We want to end the existing state of military confrontation because we want detente."

What are the prospects?

"At the very beginning, we made a resolution: to reunify the country peacefully without foreign intervention and based on democratic principles. Today we continue insisting on independent and peaceful reunification of all Korea for the sake of national unity. This shows that our position is not one of aggression against South Korea.

"Due to our efforts, there have been talks in 1979 and 1980 between representatives of the North and the South. We have held 10 meetings to organize the planned meeting between the prime ministers. The last was on 24 June and the next will be on 20 August.

"During this period, Chon Tu-hwan took power in Seoul and intensified the repression against the South Korean people.

"Nevertheless, we will continue making every effort in the future to continue these talks since, from the beginning, we have supported peaceful reunification.

"We ask: What will be the result of these talks and what are the prospects for reunification through these talks? It is necessary to view these prospects projected into the future because everything depends on the attitude, stand and position that the South Korean authorities adopt.

"As is known, their present stand is not for reunification but division of our country. Due to our proposals, they have been forced to talk but, in reality, they are trying to divide the country forever and create two Koreas.

"In order to achieve concrete results, they have to change their position. We are energetically demanding this.

"The voice of solidarity of the Cuban people is very important in our fight. Our people are convinced that they will achieve reunification under the leadership of comrade Kim Il-song, our great leader, with the support and solidarity of all the peoples of the world."

At this time, the DPRK is preparing to hold the Sixth KWP Congress in October. Many economic, cultural and social projects are being completed in Pyongyang and other cities as a salute to the congress. Kim Yong-nam told us:

"In 1970, we held the Fifth KWP Congress. It was established on 10 October 1945 by our great leader, Kim Il-song. We were not able to hold the sixth congress earlier due to the complex and tense situation created by the United States and its puppets trying to perpetuate the division of Korea. They also intensified repression against the South Korean people and seemed intent upon unleashing a new war.

"Now our soldiers and our people will hold the sixth congress in October under the presidency of Kim Il-song and our party leader, comrade Kim Jong-il. We are making a great effort so that this congress will be a true celebration of the triumphant.

"October is a historical month since it is the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the KWP; actually, its roots go back much further. Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Union to Overthrow Imperialism on 17 October 1926. This was the first communist and revolutionary organization in our country and was also the basis of our party; its history, therefore, goes back 54 years.

"I think that, at this congress, we will show a successful balance of what has been done until now and will agree on programmatic tasks for future work.

"There are two aspects that I want to emphasize. The first refers to the work of the three revolutions: ideological, technical and cultural. Since

the beginning, comrade Kim Il-song has stated that this was the principal task that the party of the Korean working class should face after the triumph of the socialist revolution. So far, these three revolutions have been carried out successfully.

"The other aspect refers to the present 7-year plan (1978-84) which is our second plan. Our workers are fighting a great battle in all the sectors of the economy so that a number of goals have been met well in advance. We are involved now in the 100-day battle to fulfill the annual plan in October before the congress. For that reason, this sixth congress will be, without doubt, a congress of the triumphant and will be a historic congress with regard to the independent and peaceful reunification of our country."

Kim Yong-nam did not want to miss the opportunity to mention relations between Cuba and the DPRK.

He said: "The history of struggle by our peoples against Yankee imperialism demonstrates that we are in the same trench now as we have been in the past.

"There are U.S. troops in Korea and in Guantanamo now. We are on the same battle front.

"This has always been true. I remember when the Cuban comrades shouted the motto 'Cuba, yes; Yankees, no.' When the Cubans visited Panmunjon (on the military demarcation line), they shouted 'Korea, yes; Yankees, no' and demanded the withdrawal of the imperialists from South Korea.

"This demonstrates that our peoples are united by profound ties of friendship and solidarity.

"We hope the Cuban people, under the leadership of comrade Fidel Castro, achieve even greater success in their revolutionary conquests, in the consolidation of socialism and in their future work.

"I want to emphasize our firm position that we will always be with the Cuban people in the same trench, supporting their fight against the schemes and maneuvers of the United States which are the same schemes and maneuvers that they try against us.

"I also want to express our sincere gratitude to Cuba, to the Central Committee of the PCC [Communist Party of Cuba] and to all the Cuban people for the solidarity that they show with our just fight for the reunification of the fatherland."

7717
CSO: 4410

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MESSAGES FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

SK081605 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, and the Central Committee of the People's Party of Panama on the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On this occasion congratulatory messages or letters came to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from the Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of the Front for Liberation of Palestine in Iraq; the group for the study of the chuche idea in the United States; and other organizations for the study of the chuche idea in various countries. The Lebanese Committee for Supporting Koreas Reunification; the Finland-Korea Association; the Finnish Solidarity Committee for Koreas Reunification; the Panama-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, the Panamanian Committee for Supporting Koreas Reunification, and other organisations for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people in various countries; Emile Mworoha, secretary general of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress; Nayef Hawatmeh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Democratic Front; Robert Corbin, honorary president of the Latin American and Caribbean regional committee to support the reunification of Korea and first vice-chairman of the People's National Congress of Guyana; Professor Robert Charyin, secretary general of the International Lawyers Committee for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea; and other personages of various countries; the General Union of Cooperative Peasants Society in Iraq; the Peruvian People's Union of Women; the Communist Youth League of Norway and other foreign public organisations and crewmen of the Japanese ship "Tokai-go No.3."

The messages and letters extend warmest congratulations and greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the 32d anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Pointing to the great successes and shining victories achieved by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the great leader over the past 32 years, the messages and letters warmly hail them.

They express the belief that the Korean people will certainly reunify the country in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

MALDIVES GOVERNMENT DELEGATION--Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA)--A government delegation of the Republic of Maldives headed by His Excellency Fathulla Jameel, foreign minister of the Republic of Maldives, arrived in Pyongyang on October 14 by plane for a visit to our country at the invitation of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Put up at the airport were a portrait of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of His Excellency Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, president of the Republic of Maldives. When the guests arrived at the airport, a large crowd of people, waving bouquets of flowers, warmly welcomed the goodwill mission of the people of Maldives who achieved national independence through a protracted struggle and are striving to build a new society. The delegation was met at the airport by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il. [Text] [SK150625 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0521 GMT 15 Oct 80]

YEMEN SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS--Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on October 11 sent a message of greetings to the extraordinary congress of the Yemen Socialist Party. The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea warmly greets the extraordinary congress of the Yemen Socialist Party and extends through it cordial regards to the entire members of the YSP and the friendly people of Democratic Yemen. The current extraordinary congress of your party will be an important event in the history of your people opposing the imperialists' policy of aggression and war, consolidating the national independence and in building a new society. The people of Democratic Yemen under the leadership of the Yemen Socialist Party have registered many successes in the struggle to fulfil the first five-year plan and carry out the tasks of national democratic revolution. We rejoice as over our own over all the successes made by your party and people and warmly hail them. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the parties and peoples of our two countries established in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence will grow stronger and develop in the future, we take this opportunity to sincerely wish your congress greater success in its work. [Text] [SK121631 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 12 Oct 80]

MESSAGE TO YEMENI MINISTER--Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Salim Salih Muhammad, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the October 14 Revolution of the people of Democratic Yemen. The message expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will continue to grow strong and develop. [Text] [SK150051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 14 Oct 80]

TV DELEGATION TO JAPAN--Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA)--A delegation of the trade union of transport and fishery workers of our country headed by Mun Pyong-ni, left Pyongyang on October 14 by plane to attend the second Asian seminar on transports and the administrative committee meeting of the trade unions international of transport workers and pay a visit to Japan. [Text] [SK151244 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1108 GMT 15 Oct 80]

MESSAGE TO POLISH MINISTER--Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)--General O Chin-u, minister of Peoples Armed Forces, sent a message to General Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defence of Poland, greeting the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Army. The message points out that over the past 37 years the Polish People's Army has reliably defended the gains of the revolution and socialist construction, smashing all the manoeuvres of the enemies at home and abroad. The message expresses the belief that the relations of militant friendship and cooperation between the armies of the two countries will be further developed and strengthened in the future. [Text] [SK131040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0831 GMT 13 Oct 80]

DPRK YOUTH DELEGATION--Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)--The delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea which had participated in an international seminar held in Yugoslavia returned home on October 10 by train. [Text] [SK121626 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 12 Oct 80]

YI CHONG-OK'S MESSAGE--Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administrative Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Ptolemy A. Reid, prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana. Extending him warm congratulations upon his assumption of office as prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, Premier Yi Chong-ok sincerely wished the prime minister of Guyana big success in his responsible work. [Text] [SK150101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 14 Oct 80]

CSO: 4120

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON DPRK PERSONALITIES AND KOREANS IN JAPAN

[Unless otherwise indicated, biographic information has been extracted from Korean and English language sources published in Pyongyang.]

Chang Yong-chun

Director general, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; was a member of the government delegation which visited Pakistan in late August 1980. The group, headed by Foreign Minister Kim Kyong-yon, met with Pakistan's Foreign Minister Agha Shahi and others and held wide ranging talks on 28 August. [Karachi DAWN in English 29 Aug 80 p 1]

Cho Se-ung

Vice premier; attended a ceremony marking the operation of the 5 March Youth Mine on 22 September 1980. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 22 Sep 80]

Ho Chong-suk (female)

General secretary of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; participated in a round-table talk on reunification. [KOREA in English Jun 80 pp 26-29]

Kang Pok-mo

Financial and banking chairman of the National Economic Institute; wrote an article on the establishment and operation of North Korea's peasant bank. [KOREA TODAY in English Jul 80 pp 39-43]

Kim Chae-hon

Official, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; was a member of the government delegation which visited Pakistan in late August and Nepal in early September 1980. The group was headed by Foreign Minister Kim Kyong-yon. [Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 1 Sep 80 pp 1, 4]

Kim Sok-chun

Vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Korea; participated in a round-table talk on reunification. [KOREA in English Jun 80 pp 26-29]

O Yong-Kap

Department director of the Fishery Commission; participated in a round-table talk on reunification with Yo Yon-ku and Dr Kim Sok-hyong. [KOREA TODAY in English Aug 80 pp 22-27]

Yi Chun-ok (female)

Section chief, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; was a member of the government delegation which visited Pakistan in late August and Nepal in early September 1980. The group was headed by Foreign Minister Kim Kyong-yon. [Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 1 Sep 80 pp 1, 4]

Yi Kum-ok (female)

Official, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; was a member of the government delegation which visited Pakistan in late August and Nepal in early September 1980. The group was headed by Foreign Minister Kim Kyong-yon. [Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 1 Sep 80 pp 1, 4]

Yo Yon-ku

Deputy director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for Reunification of the Fatherland; participated in a round-table talk on reunification. [KOREA TODAY in English Aug 80 pp 22-27]

CSO: 4120

APPEARANCE LISTS FOR DPRK PERSONALITIES

[The following lists of DPRK Government and KWP officials have been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. Order and titles of the original source have been preserved, but names have been presented in tabular form for ease of recognition.]

SIHANOUK VISITS HOSPITAL--The following accompanied Norodom Sihanouk on a visit to the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital on 30 April:

Kim Man-kŭm	chairman, Pyongyang People's Committee
Kim Hyŏng-u	vice minister of foreign affairs

[NODONG SINMUN 1 May 80 p 2]

DELEGATIONS RETURN TO JAPAN--The following delegations were seen off for Wonsan, for return to Japan: Chongnyon youth functionaries delegation, led by Im Ik-kwan; Chongnyon model chapter delegation, led by Kang Ŭn-chu; and the ninth Korean residents of Japan fatherland visitation delegation, led by Cho Ch'ang-che, vice chairman of the Osaka headquarters. The following saw them off at Pyongyang station:

Hŏ Chŏng-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chu-yŏng	"

[NODONG SINMUN 1 May 80 p 4]

SOVIET PERFORMANCE GIVEN--The following attended a performance at the Pyongyang Grand Theater on 29 April by the Soviet Performers Troupe:

Chang Ch'ŏl	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Sang-chun	"
Cho Yŏng [Ryŏng]-ch'ul	"

[NODONG SINMUN 1 May 80 p 4]

MAY DAY CELEBRATED--The following attended a May Day celebration at Pyongyang's Nungnado Park on 1 May:

Kim Man-kŭm	comrade
Kwang Chang-yŏp	"
Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	"
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Pong-chu	"
An Sŭng-hak	"
Chang Ch'ŏl	"
Yi Sŏng-hi	"
Kim Sŏk-chin	"
O Mun-han	"

A speech was delivered by Kim Pong-chu.

[NODONG SINMUN 2 May 80 p 4]

RED CROSS OFFICIAL--The following greeted the 2 May arrival of the International Red Cross secretary:

Song Sŏng-p'il	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Sang-chun	"

[NODONG SINMUN 3 May 80 p 4]

FRENCH DELEGATION WELCOMED--The following participated in a Pyongyang mass meeting on 4 May at the People's Cultural Palace, to welcome a delegation of French political parties:

Kim Yŏng-nam	comrade
Kim Yong-sun	functionary of the sector concerned
An Sŭng-hak	"
Pak Yŏng-si	"
Wang Kyŏng-hak	"

A speech was delivered by An Sŭng-hak, member of the Pyongyang administration committee.

[NODONG SINMUN 5 May 80 p 4]

KIM MEETS FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIANS--On 5 May, Kim Il-song met a delegation of French upper house parliamentarians, with the following also present:

Kim Yŏng-nam	comrade
Kim T'ae-hoe	member, SPA; vice chairman, Korean committee for overseas liaison
Hong Il-ch'ŏn	vice minister of common education

[NODONG SINMUN 6 May 80 p 2]

KIM MEETS FRENCH POLITICIANS--On the 5th, Kim Il-song met a delegation of representatives of French political parties, with the following participating:

Kim Yŏng-nam	comrade
Kim Yong-sun	functionary of the sector concerned

[NODONG SINMUN 6 May 80 p 2]

SOVIET FILM SHOW--The following attended a film show at the Chollima Cultural Palace on the evening of the 5th, on the 35th anniversary of Soviet victory in the Fatherland War:

O Mun-han	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Pong-hŭi	"

[NODONG SINMUN 6 May 80 p 6]

KIM CONDOLENCE CALL--The following accompanied Kim Il-song on 6 May on a condolence call at the Yugoslav Embassy on the occasion of the death of Marshall Tito:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	comrade
Yi Chong-ok	"
O Chin-u	"
Sŏ Ch'ŏl	"
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	"
Kim Yŏng-nam	"
Chŏn Mun-sŏp	"
Kim Hwan	"
Kye Ŭnt-t'ae	"
Kim Man-kŭm	"
Hŏ Tam	"

O Kŭk-yŏl [ryŏl]	"
Hwang Chang-yŏp	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	"

[NODONG SINMUN 7 May 80 p 1]

DELEGATION TO LATIN AMERICA--The following bid farewell on 6 May to a KWP delegation under Yang Hyŏng-sŏp leaving for a visit to Latin America:

Kim Ki-nam	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Yong-sun	"
Pak Yŏng-si	"

[NODONG SINMUN 7 May 80 p 4]

DELEGATION TO PRC--The following bid farewell to aKWP friendship delegation under Hong Sŏng-yong [ryong], which left for the PRC on 6 May:

Kang Sŏk-sung	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Yong-sun	"

[NODONG SINMUN 7 May 80 p 4]

CHONGNYON TECHNICAL FUNCTIONARIES--The following attended a banquet on the evening of 6 May at the Ongnyugwan for the Chongnyon technical functionaries delegation led by Kim Ko-ri:

Kong Chin-t'ae	vice premier
Hŏ Chŏng-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chu-yŏng	"
Cho'oe Yŏng-hwan	"

[NODONG SINMUN 7 May 80 p 4]

KIM TO BELGRADE--The following accompanied Kim Il-song to Yugoslavia to attend the funeral of Marshall Tito:

O Chin-u	member, KWP Politburo; minister of people's armed forces
Kim Yŏng-nam	member, KWP Politburo; secretary, KWP Central Committee
Hŏ Tam	candidate member, KWP Politburo; vice premier; foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 8 May 80 p 1]

DELEGATION TO USSR--The following saw off a delegation led by Kim Pong-chu, which left for the Soviet Union on 7 May:

Chang Yun-p'il	functionary of the sector concerned
Cho Sŏng-il	"

[NODONG SINMUN 8 May 80 p 4]

GERMAN DANCERS PERFORM--A performance of the GDR song and dance troupe was given on 7 May at the Pyongyang Grand Theater, with the following present:

Chang Ch'ŏl	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim T'ae-hŭi	"
Cho Yŏng [Ryŏng]-ch'ul	"

[NODONG SINMUN 8 May 80 p 4]

KIM MEETS HUA, BREZHNEV--The following were present at separate meetings on the evening of 7 May when Kim Il-song met with Hua Guofeng and Leonid Brezhnev:

O Chin-u	member, KWP Politburo; minister of people's armed forces
Kim Yŏng-nam	member, KWP Politburo; secretary, KWP Central Committee
Hŏ Tam	candidate member, KWP Politburo; vice premier; foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 9 May 80 p 1]

CZECH LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY--The following attended a banquet on the evening of 8 May at the Czechoslovak Embassy on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation:

Kye Ŭng-t'ae	vice premier
Kang Sŏng-san	"
Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	"
Hŏ Chŏng-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Paek Nak-yim	"
Chang Yun-p'il	"
Pang Ch'ŏl-kap	"
Kim Yong-sun	"
Kim Chae-suk	"

Pak Nŭng-hyŏk	"
Kim T'ae-hŭi	"
Wang Kyŏng-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 9 May 80 p 3]

CHONGNYON CULTURAL DELEGATION--The following welcomed the 8 May arrival of the Chongyon cultural and art delegation, led by Pak Chong-sang:

Hŏ Chŏng-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chu-yŏng	"
Chang Ch'ŏl	"
Cho Yŏng [Ryŏng]-ch'ul	"
Wang Kyŏng-hak	"

The following attended a dinner for this Chongnyon delegation, which was held on the evening of 8 May at the People's Cultural Palace:

Kong Chin-t'ae	vice premier
Kim Chu-yŏng	functionary of the sector concerned
Chang Ch'ŏl	"
Cho Yŏng [Ryŏng]-ch'ul	"

[NODONG SINMUN 9 May 80 p 5]

SOVIET VICTORY REMEMBERED--The following attended a banquet on the evening of 9 May at the Soviet Embassy on the 35th anniversary of Soviet victory in the Great Fatherland War:

O Kŭk-yŏl [ryŏl]	comrade
Kim Yong-sun	functionary of the sector concerned
Yun Ch'i-ho	"
Kim Chae-suk	"
Yi Yŏng-kŭn	"
Kim T'ae-hŭi	"

[NODONG SINMUN 10 May 80 p 4]

DELEGATION TO SOUTHEAST ASIA--The following bid farewell to a government delegation, led by Yi Ch'ang-sŏn, which departed on 9 May for Burma and Thailand:

Chŏng Song-nam	functionary of the sector concerned
Chang Ch'ŏl	"
Kil Chae-kyŏng	"
Hŏ Paek-san	"
O Mun-han	"

[NODONG SINMUN 10 May 80 p 4]

CZECH FILM WEEK--The following attended the opening of Czechoslovakia film week on the 10th, held in honor of the 35th anniversary of Czechoslovak liberation:

Kim Chae-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Hŏ Paek-san	"

[NODONG SINMUN 11 May 80 p 4]

SOVIET TROUPE PERFORMS--The following attended an 11 May performance by the Soviet artists at the Pyongyang Grand Theater:

Kim Hwan	comrade
Kim Man-kŭm	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	vice premier
Yi Ch'ang-sŏn	functionary of the sector concerned
Hyŏn Chun-kŭk	"
Chang Ch'ŏl	"
Kim Chae-suk	"

[NODONG SINMUN 12 May 80 p 2]

RETURN FROM ZIMBABWE--A KWP and DPRK Government delegation, led by Chŏng Chun-ki, returned from Zimbabwe on 12 May, with the following to welcome them:

Kim Man-kŭm	comrade
Hyŏn Chun-kŭk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kil Chae-kyŏng	"

[NODONG SINMUN 13 May 80 p 3]

DELEGATION TO LIBYA--A government economic delegation, led by Chŏng Song-nam, departed for Libya on 13 May, with the following to bid farewell:

Pak Myŏng-pin	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Hu-kyŏm	"

[NODONG SINMUN 14 May 80 p 5]

SPORTS COURTESY CALL--On 15 May, vice premier Chŏng Chun-ki met the Korean residents of Japan sports troup, led by Kŭm Yŏng-chin, with the following also present:

Kim Yu-sun	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Tŭk-chun	"

[NODONG SINMUN 16 May 80 p 4]

PALESTINIANS' STRUGGLE SUPPORTED--A mass meeting in support of the struggle of the Palestinian people was held at the Chollima Cultural Palace on 15 May, with the following present:

Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the sector concerned
Kil Chae-kyŏng	"

[NODONG SINMUN 16 May 80 p 8]

GERMAN DANCERS PERFORM--The following attended a 17 May performance at the Pyongyang Grand Theater by the East German song and dance troupe:

Kim Hwan	comrade
Kong Chin-t'ae	vice premier
Yi Ch'ang-sŏn	functionary of the sector concerned
Chang Ch'ŏl	"
Cho Yŏng-kuk	"
Kim Chae-suk	"
Kim T'ae-hŭi	"
Cho Yŏng [Ryŏng]-ch'ul	"

[NODONG SINMUN 18 May 80 p 2]

DELEGATIONS DEPART FOR JAPAN--The following left Pyongyang station on the 16th by train for Wonsan for shipping back to Japan: Korean residents of Japan commercial functionaries delegation, led by Kang Hŭi-nam; Korean residents of Japan credit cooperative functionaries delegation, led by Pak Chin-san; Chongnyon reporters delegation, led by Yi Tong-ki; Korean residents of Japan sports troupe, led by Kŭm Yŏng-chin; and 10th Korean compatriots fatherland visitation delegation, led by Yang [Ryang] Sang-chin. The following saw them off at Pyongyang Station:

Hŏ Chŏng-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chu-yŏng	"
Kim Yu-sun	"
Wang Kyŏng-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 18 May 80 p 4]

DANISH EDITOR ARRIVES--The following greeted the arrival of the editor of the official organ of the Danish Socialist Party on 19 May:

O Kyu-t'ae	functionary of the sector concerned
Pak Yŏng-si	"

[NODONG SINMUN 20 May 80 p 4]

CHONGNYON ANNIVERSARY DELEGATION--The following greeted the 20 May arrival of the Chongnyon delegation, led by Pak Chae-no [ro], come to celebrate the organization's 25th anniversary:

Kim Chung-nin [rin]	comrade
Kong Chin-t'ae	vice premier
Hŏ Chŏng-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	"
Chang Yun-p'il	"
Chi Chae-yong [ryong]	"
Kim Chu-yŏng	"
An Sŭng-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 21 May 80 p 3]

MILITARY DELEGATION TO CHINA--The following bid farewell to a KPA friendship delegation, led by Lt Gen Paek Hak-nim [rim], which left for the PRC on the 20th:

Yi Tu-ch'an	KPA officer
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Kim Ŭng-to	"

[NODONG SINMUN 21 May 80 p 4]

DELEGATION TO AFRICA--On 21 May a delegation led by Kim Il-tae departed for Mali, Togo, Benin, Angola, and San Tome, with the following to say goodbye:

Yi Chong-mok	functionary of the sector concerned
Han Ki-hwan	"

[NODONG SINMUN 23 May 80 p 4]

TOGO INDEPENDENCE MARKED--The following attended a memorial meeting at the Chollima Cultural Palace on 22 May on the 20th anniversary of Togo's independence:

Kim Si-hak	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Sang-chun	"

A speech was delivered by Kim Si-hak.

[NODONG SINMUN 23 May 80 p 6]

BULGARIAN FILM SHOW--The following attended a dinner and film show on 22 May held by the ambassador from Bulgaria:

Yi Ch'ang-sŏn	functionary of the sector concerned
Pak Chong-sun	"
O Mun-han	"
Hong Il-ch'ŏn	"

[NODONG SINMUN 23 May 80 p 6]

CHONGNYON FUNCTIONARIES ARRIVE--The following delegations arrived by train at Pyongyang Station on 23 May: Chongnyon functionaries delegation, led by Cho Yong-pok; Chongnyon model chapter functionaries delegation, led by Yi Sun-haeng; the 73d fatherland visitation delegation, led by Kim Hŭi-yŏl [ryŏl]; and a group led by Chŏng Sun-kon. The following greeted them:

Hŏ Chŏng-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chu-yŏng	"

[NODONG SINMUN 24 May 80 p 4]

MODEL FUNCTIONARIES FETED--The following attended a banquet at the Ongnyugwan on the evening of the 23rd for the Chongnyon model functionaries delegation:

Hŏ Chŏng-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim In'sŏn	"

[NODONG SINMUN 24 May 80 p 4]

CHONGNYON FUNCTIONARIES DINED--The following attended a banquet on the evening of the 23d at the People's Cultural Palace for the Chongnyon functionaries delegation:

Kong Chin-t'ae	vice premier
Kim Chu-yŏng	functionary of the sector concerned

[NODONG SINMUN 24 May 80 p 4]

FUNCTIONARIES CALL ON KONG--The following were present when the Chongnyon technical functionaries delegation, led by Kim Ko-ri, called on Vice Premier Kong Chin-t'ae on the 24th:

Kim Chu-yŏng	functionary of the sector concerned
Ch'oe Yŏng-hwan	"

[NODONG SINMUN 25 May 80 p 3]

CHONGNYON ANNIVERSARY GALA--A film show and banquet were held on the evening of 24 May at the People's Cultural Palace on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of Chongnyon, with the following attending:

Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	vice premier
Kim Ch'ung-il	functionary of the sector concerned

A speech was given by Kim Ch'ung-il.

[NODONG SINMUN 25 May 80 p 4]

ANTI-SOUTH RALLY--A Pyongyang mass meeting was held on 25 May in the Pyongyang Gymnasium to censure the South Korean military fascist clique for its handling of the 17 May riots; the following were in attendance:

Yim Ch'un-ch'u	comrade
Kim Hwan	"
Kim Man-kŭm	"
Chŏng Sin-hyŏk	chairman, Chondokyo Young Friends Party Central Committee
Hŏ Chŏng-suk	chief secretary, DFRF Central Committee secretariat
Hong Ki-mun	vice chairman, CPRF
Chŏng Tu-hwan	chairman, DFRF Central Committee
Kim Sŏk-chun	vice chairman, Korea Democratic Party Central Committee
An Sŭng-hak	chairman, Pyongyang city administrative committee

[NODONG SINMUN 26 May 80 p 1]

CHONGNYON ANNIVERSARY RALLY--A central report meeting was held in the People's Cultural Palace on the evening of the 25th on the 25th anniversary of the founding of Chongnyon, with the following participating:

Kang Yang [Ryarg]-uk	vice chairman
Kim Hwan	comrade
Kye Ŭng-t'ae	"
Kim Man-kŭm	"
Hwang Chang-yŏp	"
Hŏ Chŏng-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	"
Chang Yun-p'il	"
Chi Chae-yong [ryong]	"
Kim Chu-yŏng	"
An Sŭng-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 26 May 80 p 3]

TOGO ANNIVERSARY BANQUET--The following attended a banquet on the evening of 26 May at the Ongnyugwan to celebrate the 13th anniversary of Togo liberation and the 20th anniversary of Togo independence:

Kang Yang [Ryang]-uk	vice chairman
Kim Kyŏng-nin [rin]	vice premier
Kim Si-hak	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Il-tae	"
Cho Yŏng-kuk	"
Kil Chae-kyŏng	"
Kim Sŏk-chin	"
Yi Yŏng-ch'ang	"
Kim Sang'chun	"

[NODONG SINMUN 27 May 80 p 2]

LESOTHO DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the 26 May arrival of the Lesotho People's Party delegation:

Kim Man-kŭm	member, KWP Politburo, chairman, Pyongyang city administrative committee
Yi Hwa-sŏn	vice chairman, KWP Central Committee

[NODONG SINMUN 27 May 80 p 3]

ROMANIAN TREATY ANNIVERSARY--The Romanian Embassy held a banquet on the evening of the 26th to celebrate the 5th anniversary of the DPRK-Romanian treaty of friendship and cooperation, with the following present:

Yi Chong-mok	functionary of the sector concerned
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Yi Hwa-sŏn	"
Pang T'ae-yul [ryul]	"
Yi Hu-kyŏm	"
Chang Se-kŭk	"

[NODONG SINMUN 27 May 80 p 4]

NEW FREIGHTER LAUNCHED--The 14,000-ton freighter "Yombunjin," built at the Ch'ongjin Shipyard, was launched on 29 May, with the following present at the shipyard for the launching ceremony:

Kim Ch'ŏl-man	comrade
Hyŏn Mu-kwang	"
Yi Yong-ik	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Hyŏng-sam	"

[MINJU CHOSON 31 May 80 p 1]

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7 November 1980

Korean Affairs Report

No. 110

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KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 110

CONTENTS

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

Various Groups Support North-South Confederation
(KCNA, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29 Oct 80)..... 1

Buddhists Federation
Chondoists Group
Literary Federation
Women's Union
Students Committee Chairman

Moscow Meeting of WFTU Adopts Resolution on South Korea
(KCNA, 29 Oct 80)..... 5

SPA Receives Reply Letters From Yugoslavia, Zambia on Unification
(KCNA, 28 Oct 80)..... 7

SOUTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Briefs
Sentence for Former Lawmaker 8

ECONOMY

Realignment of Heavy Industry To Be Completed by End of 1980
(HAPTONG, 21 Oct 80)..... 9

Briefs
Foreign Shipbuilding Orders 11
Shipbuilding Orders 11
Textile Trade Accord 11
Underground Oil Pipelines 12
Aid for Farmers 12

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Briefs
Expanded Medical Insurance System 13

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Korea Institute of Science, Technology Described
(Ch'oe Ch'un-on; JOURNAL OF THE KOREA ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION, Jul 80)..... 14

Scientists Develop Hangul Computer Display Terminal
(Kim Myong-sik; THE KOREA TIMES, 9 Oct 80)..... 23

FOREIGN RELATIONS

U.S., Japanese Support for Chon Viewed
(KCNA, 23 Oct 80)..... 25

Briefs
Mexican Pemex Delegation..... 26

FOREIGN TRADE

Mideast Contracts Total $1.59 billion for First Half of Year
(THE KOREA TIMES, 3 Oct 80)..... 27

BIOGRAPHICS

Briefs
New KNA Head 28

NORTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' Article Recalls Kim's Work in Rural Areas
(KCNA, 21 Oct 80)..... 29

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Koreans Living in Canada View Life in DPRK
(KCNA, 29 Oct 80)..... 31

KOREANS IN JAPAN

Chongnyon Statement Denounces New South Korean Constitution
(KCNA, 26 Oct 80)..... 33

Briefs
Chong Chun-Ki at Banquet 35
Chongnyon Delegations 35
'CHOSON SINBO' Delegation 36
Chongnyon Educations Group 36
Chongnyon Traders-Industrialists Group 36
Chongnyon, Other Groups From Japan 36

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Diplomacy Toward Nonaligned Countries Is Active
(VANTAGE POINT, Sep 80)..... 37

This Year's Moscow Broadcasts Emphasize Soviet Role in Korean Liberation
(THE VANTAGE POINT, Sep 80)..... 40

Romanian Youth Delegation Visits North Korea
(KCNA, 24 Oct 80)..... 42

Welcoming Meeting in Pyongyang
Youth Delegation Departs

French Municipal Delegation Visits Country
(KCNA, 24, 27, 28 Oct 80)..... 44

Welcoming Meeting in Nampo
Meeting With Chong Chun-ki
Delegation Leaves

Briefs
Returning, Visiting Delegations 46
Thai Journalists Delegation 46
Benin Presidential Office Chief 46
Romanian Ambassador Hosts Reception 46
Singapore Ship Crew Rescued 46
Embassy Officials at Harvesting 47
Message From Zhao Ziyang 47
'NODONG SINMUN' Delegation Returns 47
Maldives Foreign Minister 47
Japanese Union Delegation 47
KPA Delegation to Rwanda 48
Ecuadorian Group 48
Hungarian Daily Delegation 48

FOREIGN TRADE

Briefs
Bangladesh Trade Delegation 49
Trade Delegation to Czechoslovakia, Albania 49

INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

Pyongyang PapersMark Zambia Independence Anniversary
(KCNA, 24 Oct 80)..... 50

Briefs
Anniversary of Algerian Revolution 51
Austria's National Day 51

CHRONOLOGY

Chronology of Events in August 1980
(VANTAGE POINT, Sep 80)..... 52

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VARIOUS GROUPS SUPPORT NORTH-SOUTH CONFEDERATION

Buddhists Federation

SK231100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 23 (KCNA)--All the Buddhists in the northern half of the republic will join hands with the entire Korean people of all strata and struggle with all devotion for the cause of establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo to build a paradise on this land where the 50 million fellow countrymen will live together in happiness, declared Pak Tae-ho, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Buddhists Federation, in his talk on October 22.

In his talk fully approving and supporting the new proposal for reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea, Pak Tae-ho said: The great leader declared democracy the policy of a unified state.

He continued:

If the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, a unified state, failed to take democracy as its political idea, it would not be able to properly guarantee the interests of the people of all strata who differ in ideology and political view and, in the long run, there would be created discord within the nation.

Democracy accords with the idea of our Gautama who desired equality and peace, mercy and happiness.

"Palgoyorak," that is, to get rid of sufferings and live a happy life, desired by our Buddhists will be possible when democracy is enforced.

Democracy as the policy of a unified state is, indeed, a brilliant political programme that can be set forth only by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song who is concerned more than anyone else for the destiny of the 50 million fellow countrymen and the future of the fatherland, making no discrimination between communists and liberal democrats or between believers and atheists.

He expressed the firm belief that the 13 million Buddhists in South Korea would courageously turn out in the struggle for the implementation of the grand proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of

Koryo set forth by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and lodestar of reunification.

Chondoists Group

SK250218 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 24 (KCNA)--Kim Chol-min, vice-chairman of the Central Guidance Committee of the Korean Chondoists Association, issued yesterday a talk fully supporting the new proposal for national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

He said:

The great leader President Kim Il-song put forward the enforcement of democracy as an important political program to be pursued by the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. This is the most judicious policy corresponding in full with the idea of "innaechon" of our Chondoists who value man like heaven and aspire after a society of equality and liberty where there is no man above man and no man below man.

All the Chondoists in the north and south and abroad, in unity with all compatriots, should rise up courageously in a sacred struggle to set up the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo like the patriotic Chondoists who rose up valiantly in the sacred war for national liberation, upholding the ten-point program of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland laid down by the great leader President Kim Il-song, the peerless patriot and legendary hero, in the bygone grim days of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

Over one million Chondoists in South Korea should, for the present, resolutely resist the fascist dictatorship and injustice in order to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist "regime" in South Korea and win democratic rights including the freedom of religion, holding aloft the slogan "remove despotism and save the nation" and "expel yankees and Japs."

All of us Chondoists in the northern half of the republic will devotedly fight for the just cause of realising the proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state which will mark an epochal milestone in the history on our national reunification.

Literary Federation

SK260909 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0859 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA)--Yi Ki-yong, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea, called upon all the conscientious writers and artists of South Korea to rise as one in the nation-wide struggle for establishing the Democratic

Confederal Republic of Koryo and discharge the sacred mission they assume for the time and the nation, joining in a great national united front under the banner of national reunification.

In his talk issued yesterday in full approval and support of the new proposal for setting up a confederal state and its ten-point policy put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the sixth congress of the party, he said:

If the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is set up and exchange and cooperation are realised in the cultural fields, the north and south will develop our national culture in a uniform way, all the fellow countrymen will enjoy a genuine literature and art and our country will become a most proud treasure-house of human culture.

To this end, it is imperative first of all to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique which is suppressing the patriotic creative activity of writers and artists with bayonets and obliterating the beautiful manner and customs of our people in South Korea and to realise social democracy.

Women's Union

SK281032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 28 (KCNA)--Yi Su-wol, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, appealed to all the South Korean women to unite firmly with the people of all strata and persistently struggle to replace the Chon Tu-hwan fascist "regime" with a patriotic democratic government and bring earlier the day when all people will live in happiness under the banner of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK].

In her talk issued on October 26 in full support of the new reunification programme set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the historic sixth congress of the party, she said:

Only when the DCRK is established and the ten-point policy is fully enforced as proposed by the great leader, can our nation build an independent and democratic unified state and the South Korean people and women lead a happy life, enjoying all benefits including a stable job and living conditions, education and medical treatment from a unified state.

The glorious day must be brought by our united struggle.

Students Committee Chairman

SK291039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 29 (KCNA)--Kim Chang-nyong, chairman of the Korean Students Committee, in his talk issued on October 28, accepting as a great charter for reunification and national salvation, warmly approved and

supported the new proposal on founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy illuminating the road to be followed by a unified state, which were advanced by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song in his report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

In his report delivered at the sixth congress of the party, the great leader pointed out that the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo should remove military confrontation between the north and the south, organize a combined national army and defend the nation against invasion from outside, the chairman said, and continued:

One of the important problems to be solved by a unified state which will embrace all our fellow countrymen in its warm bosom is that of removing the danger of a war, guaranteeing a durable peace in our country and enabling school youth and children who will shoulder the future of the unified country to engage in scientific study and pursuit of truth freely to their hearts satisfaction.

To solve such problems, a unified state should cut the numerical strength of the armies of the north and south to 100,000-150,000 respectively, abolish the military demarcation line and amalgamate the armies of the north and south and form a single combined national army in order to end the military confrontation between the north and south and prevent for good a fratricidal strife.

The policy to be enforced by a confederal state proposed by the great leader brightly indicates the road to this end.

Millions of South Korean students should turn out as one in the struggle to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique heightening tension and clamouring for a fratricidal war in reliance upon the fascist military administration, and reject the forcible enrollment into the puppet army and forcible military training and achieve social democracy and campus freedom so as to bring earlier the glorious day of reunification.

I express the expectation that the world students bodies and organisations which love justice and democracy will extend more active support to and solidarity with the just struggle of us Korean students and people for realising the new programme of reunification.

CSO: 4120

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MOSCOW MEETING OF WFTU ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON S. KOREA

SK290441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 29 (KCNA)--A resolution on solidarity with the Korean workers and people was adopted at the 31st session of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions held in Moscow from October 1 to 5, according to a report.

The resolution says:

The 31st session of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions which was held in Moscow from October 1 to 5, 1980, recognizing that due to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops and the policy of the United States and its stooges to perpetuate the division of Korea, the reunification of Korea has not yet been realized though 35 years have passed since the division of the country,

And taking particular note of the fact that the danger of another war is increasing in Korea today owing to the reinforcement of the U.S. military equipment and armed forces, including nuclear weapons, and incessant military provocations of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is persisting in the brutal suppression of the South Korean workers and people and foreign monopoly forces are super-exploiting them to rake up profits and the South Korean workers are struggling for their demands and rights, freedom and social progress,

Vehemently denounces the manoeuvres of the United States and the South Korean military clique for opposing the reunification of Korea and jeopardizing peace in Korea and Asia, while brutally suppressing the South Korean workers and people for the interests of the foreign monopoly forces which have made inroads into South Korea,

The session strongly demands that the United States give up the "two Koreas" plot, discontinue support to the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist "regime," withdraw all troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and respond to a just proposal of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on holding negotiations to replace the armistice agreement by a

peace agreement and that the Chon Tu-hwan clique lift the "emergency martial law," dissolve the "council for national security measures," realize the democratization of South Korean society and release the arrested and imprisoned working people, students and democratic figures including Kim Tae-chung who is in grave danger, sentenced to death.

The session fully supports the three principles and five-point policy for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The session expresses firm solidarity with the just struggle of the South Korean workers and people against fascism and for democracy.

The session appeals to the workers and trade union organizations of all countries to further strengthen the movement of solidarity with the Korean workers and people for forcing the U.S. troops out of South Korea and achieving the peaceful reunification of the country and to conduct more brisk activities in support of the struggle of the Korean workers and people.

CSO: 4120

SPA RECEIVES REPLY LETTERS FROM YUGOSLAVIA, ZAMBIA ON UNIFICATION

SK281627 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1539 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 28 (KCNA)--Letters came to the Supreme People's Assembly and chairman of its Standing Committee Hwang Chang-yop from foreign countries in reply to the letter sent by the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the parliaments of all countries on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

In his reply letter Dragoslav Markovic, president of the assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, said: The assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia fully approved the consistent support expressed by the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on all opportunities to the efforts and initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The letter pointed out that the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, deeply convinced of the correctness of its policy, will make consistent efforts not only in the non-aligned movement but in the international activities as a whole for the implementation of the resolution on the Korean question adopted at the sixth summit conference of non-aligned countries.

It said that the assembly of the SFRY will as ever express full support to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and make efforts to create international conditions for its realisation.

In conclusion the letter expressed deep satisfaction with the successful development of the friendly relations between the two countries whose foundation was laid by President Tito and President Kim Il-song and noted that the expansion and development of all-round cooperation between the two non-aligned and socialist countries will continue to deepen friendship among peoples and serve peace, progress and socialism in the world.

In its reply letter the National Assembly of the Republic of Zambia said that the question of Korean reunification arouses interest and sympathy among the peace-loving people of the world and expressed support to the proposal for the reunification of Korea by peaceful means.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

SENTENCE FOR FORMER LAWMAKER--Seoul, 17 Oct (HAPTONG)--The prosecution today asked the Seoul appelate court to sentence a former government lawmaker to six years imprisonment, twice the prison term a lower court handed down on him for taking bribes. Prosecutor Kim Ki-tu demanded the longer prison sentence on top of a fine amounting to 12 million won (about U.S.$20,000) against Song Nak-hyon, 57, who was deprived of his Assembly membership in 1978 after a shocking scandal was brought to light in which he seduced high school girls to sex orgies. [Text] [SK170848 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0825 GMT 17 Oct 80]

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

REALIGNMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY TO BE COMPLETED BY END OF 1980

SK210325 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0303 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 21 (HAPTONG)--The realignment of the nation's power-generation equipment manufacturing firms will be completed by the end of this year, assistant commerce-industry minister Cha Su-myong in charge of heavy and chemical industry announced today.

Daewu Heavy Industries Company will take over the Changwon machinery plant of Hyondae International Inc. by Nov. 10 to become the sole maker of power-generation equipment needed for various power plants, assistant minister Cha said. Hyondae International Inc. is an affiliate of the Hyondae business group.

To help facilitate the merger, evaluation of civil engineering works in terms of financial value already undertaken by Hyondae for the construction of the Samchonpo thermal power plant and the nation's seventh and eighth nuclear power units was completed on Oct. 18, he said.

For the same purposes, evaluation will be finalized by Nov. 10 on Hyondae's power-generation equipment already manufactured for various power plants, he said.

A group of working-level officials from the Board of Audit and the National Tax Administration has launched an extensive survey on the assets of Daewu's Okpo Shipyard and as well as on those of Hyondae International Inc., and the survey will be completed by the end of next month, he said.

With the government support, Daewu Heavy Industries Company will be able to put the merged production line into normal operation beginning next year, he said.

Because of wide differences of views between Hyondae Motor Company of Korea and General Motors Corporation (GMC) of the United States over the merger plan of passenger car assembly line, both the Korean and U.S. auto makers were required to submit to the ministry their compromise plan by Oct. 25, he said. Under the measures announced by the government on Aug. 20, Hyondae Motor was to take over the passenger car assembly line of Saehan Motor Company, which was in business tie-up with GMC.

If they fail to submit their compromise plan by the Oct. 25 deadline, the government will intervene to settle the dispute, he said.

Preparations were also well under way for the realignment of four other heavy industrial sectors such as diesel engine, heavy electric equipment, electronic switchboard systems (ESS) and copper smelting to complete them all by end of this year as originally scheduled, he added.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

FOREIGN SHIPBUILDING ORDERS--Seoul, Oct. 10--The Korean shipbuilding industry has received nearly 83 percent of its shipbuilding orders from seven maritime and industrial countries such as Liberia, Norway, the United States, Britain, Switzerland, Hong Kong and Canada, according to an analysis of the Korea Shipbuilding Industry Association released today. The backlog of overseas orders received by the Korean shipbuilding indsutry stood at 1,956,797 gross tons at the end of August this year, of which about 83 percent or 1,629,170 gross tons came from the seven countries. In terms of value, the end-August sum was 1,663,745,000 dollars, of which about 75 percent or 1,233,112,000 dollars came from the seven nations, the analysis showed. In terms of number of vessels, the end-August orders were for 78 ships, of which 46 percent (36 vessels) were also ordered by the seven countries, it said. In tonnage, Liberia topped the list with its orders reaching 392,990 gross tons, followed by Switzerland with 290,200 gross tons, Norway with 269,740 gross tons, the United States with 199,160 gross tons, Britain with 166,600 gross tons, Hong Kong with 156,000 gross tons and Canada with 153,880 gross tons. In terms of value, Norway ranked the first with 362,560,000 dollars, followed by the United States with 219,200,000 dollars, Switzerland with 212,450,000 dollars and Liberia with 199,446,000 dollars, it added. [Text] [SK140803 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0815 GMT 10 Oct 80 SK]

SHIPBUILDING ORDERS--Seoul, Oct. 17--The Korean Shipbuilding industry received new orders totaling 841,155,000 dollars in the first half of this year for the construction of 62 vessels, according to the latest statistics of the state-run Korea Development Bank (KDB) released today. The six-month sum accounted for 75 percent of this year's goal set at 1,000 million dollars. With the smooth inflow of fresh orders, the backlog of orders held by the Korean shipbuilding industry came to 1,541,910,000 dollars as of the end of June this year for 134 vessels aggregating 2,310,000 tons. Hyundai Heavy Industries Company topped the list with its backlog of orders reaching 1,098,810,000 dollars for 38 vessels. [Text] [SK170747 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0253 GMT 17 Oct 80 SK]

TEXTILE TRADE ACCORD--Seoul, Oct. 21 (HAPTONG)--With the expiration of the Multi-fiber Arrangement [MFA] due at the end of this year, South Korea is planning to launch a diplomatic campaign to make the planned revision of the pact in favor of developing countries rather than advanced countries, it was

learned at the Foreign Ministry today. According to the ministry, the government will send its delegation to a series of MFA meetings slated for sometime between Oct. 22 and Dec. 10 both in Geneva and Bogota where MFA members will discuss the revision of the inter-government pact on textile trade. During the meetings, Korean representatives will first hold talks with developing countries to seek ways to narrowing differences of interests on trade among them and then negotiate with advanced nations for the revision of the pact in favor of the developing nations. The Korean delegation will also urge the advanced nations of the MFA members to give full support for the development of textile industries in the developing countries. [Text] [SK210934 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0825 GMT 21 Oct 80]

UNDERGROUND OIL PIPELINES--The oil pipelines with a total combined length of 742 kilometers will be installed underground by the end of 1991. One of the pipelines will cover 439 kilometers linking Ulsan with Seoul, and the other between Yosu and Taejon will be 303 kilometers. The project, to be undertaken by the Korea Petroleum Development Corporation (PEDCO), was disclosed yesterday when PEDCO President Kim Tong-cho reported it during a briefing session at his office for Energy-Resources Minister Pak Pong-hwan. Kim reported that the pipeline construction would require 126 billion won to complete. With the completion of the pipelines, the nation will be able to stockpile 583,000 barrels of oil in the pipelines and terminals for emergencies. He pointed out that the consumer price of light oil would be lowered by two percent thanks to the establishment of the pipelines. [Text] [SK140521 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Oct 80 p 7]

AID FOR FARMERS--Chaechon, Chungchongpukto--The government will help poor harvest-stricken farmers by providing them with government-rice loans and various kinds of favors. Agriculture-Fisheries Minister Chung Chong-teck revealed the government plan here yesterday after making an on-the-spot inspection of autumnal harvest conditions in Kyong-gi-do, Kangwon-do and Chungchongputko. The government is also considering extending the repayment period for fertilizer price for farmers who suffer bad harvests this fall. Bad weather conditions have resulted in extremely poor harvests this year on this peninsula. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Oct 80 p 7]

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

EXPANDED MEDICAL INSURANCE SYSTEM--Seoul, Oct. 22 (HAPTONG)--The medical insurance system will be expanded to cover another 1,500,000 low-income earners who have so far been unable to receive medical insurance benefits, it was decided at a cabinet meeting Tuesday. Under the new arrangement, the insurance will meet the entire medical expenses for minor treatments and up to 50 percent of the expenses for more serious cases involving hospitalization. [Text] [SK220315 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0310 GMT 22 Oct 80]

CSO: 4120

KOREA INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY DESCRIBED

Seoul JOURNAL OF THE KOREA ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION in Korean No 43 Jul 80 pp 43-48, 29

[Article by Ch'oe Ch'un-on, Director of Technical Information Development, KIST]

[Text] In an area of about 80,000 p'yong by Hongnung, Hawolgok-tong, Songdong Ward, Seoul, surrounded by scenic panorama of beautiful trees and hills, there stands the stately Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIST), the think-tank of our country, filled with the pride and self-awareness of being the vanguard of scientific and technological development.

The institute was founded on 10 February 1966. A commemoration tower for its founding on the side of the institute's main building attracts the attention of visitors when they face the main building after passing by the tranquil pond on which the institute is silhouetted.

"Recalling the agreement reached between the presidents of the two countries in May 1965 concerning the assistance and cooperation to be worked out in the establishment of a new agency which will bring in the benefits of applied science and technology to the people and economy of Korea, the two presidents are pleased with the progress shown in the prospective founding of the KIST which will undoubtedly render fundamental and significant contributions to the modernization of life and industry in Korea."

This statement inscribed in the commemoration tower is a part of the joint communique issued by the presidents of Korea and the United States on 2 Nov 1966, and it can be regarded as a good summary explanation for the purpose and background for the founding of the KIST.

The KIST, whose purpose is "to conduct research, experiment and investigation comprehensively in science, technology and industrial economy, and to contribute to the development of industrial technology by disseminating the results gained therefrom" (Article 2 of the charter), was established with the aims of selecting, introducing and digesting advanced technology so as to meet the conditions of our country in which civilian enterprises' capacity to develop technology is not yet fully adequate, and at the same time, of fulfilling its mission and function as the medium of technological development by developing on its own accord those special technologies which are difficult to obtain from advanced countries.

Prior to the establishment of the KIST, there were over 80 research institutes in our country, of which the main parts were national or public research institutes; even after its establishment, many new research institutes came into being. In spite of this, the KIST serves, and is expected to serve, as the central body for the development of science and technology in our country. This is due to the following characteristics of the KIST.

Its first characteristic is the fact that it has firmly established its principles and has been operating on the basis of these principles. Although every organization sets forth its own purpose and principle of founding and operation, the KIST in particular, in cognizance of its aim of solving at the fundamental level a variety of difficult problems many research institutes of developing countries usually face, has decided to set forth clearly its own three great principles: to establish the autonomy of research, to guarantee the security of research, and to create rational atmosphere for research; and it deems the realization of these principles to be the prerequisite of its operation. Considering the fact that research is essentially a creative process occuring in the brain activities of talented persons who have in-depth specialized knowledge and broad experience, the importance of the basic principles of the KIST mentioned above cannot be denied. All of the principles are now being respected within and without the KIST, and this is the reason for the continuous outflow of creative and effective results from its research development.

The second characteristic is the fact that it is conducting research development by bringing in a contractual system of research. In a situation where there is a lack or deficiency of cooperation and tie between the one who demands a research product, whether it be the government or the industry, and the researcher the latter generally tends to neglect the needs of the research requester, and to emphasize his own interest and concern instead. On the part of the research requester, on the other hand, he is likely to show no great interest in the product of research for which he made no direct investment in the form of research expenses; in addition, he is likely to show a passive attitude toward the utilization of the research product. But, once he makes a direct investment in the research expenses, large or small, he is bound to give positive cooperation and to participate actively from the stage of defining the research objective to that of utilizing the research product. On the part of a researcher in this case, in his anticipation of strict assessment about the results of research from the research demander who made direct investment in the research expenses, he is likely to make a thorough scrutiny of the research project from the initial stage of its development and to conduct the research responsibly to the end by mobilizing his talent to the fullest capacity. Eliciting this sort of "participation and responsibility" from researchers and research requesters (research consigners) is the characteristic of the contractual system of research, and it is owing to this system that the effectiveness of research development can be heightened. It is often said that the success rate of research development in advanced countries is about 5 percent. In spite of this high uncertainty in research development activities, the KIST has made considerable accomplishments thus far in various fields. This is due not only to the fact that the KIST has accumulated technological expertise by securing many talented researchers and providing them with an environment conducive to effective research activities, but also to the practice of the contractual system of research.

Although many research institutes have been separated out from the KIST, it continues, and will continue, to act as the unique comprehensive research institute in our country. The areas of research development at the KIST can be divided largely into the field of hardware and that of software. The field of hardware can be further divided into the electric and electronic field, the machine field, the chemical and chemical industry field, the food and biology field, and the metal and material field; the field of software can be divided into the industrial economy field, the environmental system field, the electronic computer development field, and the technical intelligence field.

Date for the distribution of the persons who are engaged in research in these fields and their academic degrees are as shown in TABLE-1. Most of the PhD holders among them are the scientists and technicians who were trained abroad and were invited to return (to work at the KIST.) Shown in TABLE-2 are the amounts of research contracts received at the KIST during recent years, their financial sources, and their proportions by different fields.

As mentioned earlier, the KIST is a research institute engaged in contractual researches; for this reason, it made every effort to make industrialists and businessmen understand the importance and effectiveness of research development and has endeavored to match the purpose and expectation of the research consigner with the output of the KIST's research development, so that the research product would have practical utility.

Research products from the KIST belong to research consigners. All of the industrial ownerships and the know-how acquired from a research are therefore awarded to the consigner of the research. However, in the case in which a research consigner assumes only a portion of research expenses, or the institute finances a research with its own fund or by government contributions, the institute gets the industrial ownership and the know-how resulting from the research; but, even in this case, concessions are made in the form of a general utilization right or exclusive utilization right to the industries requesting it after charging them appropriate royalty.

From the time of its establishment to the end of 1979, the KIST performed research on more than 1,800 cases, of which more than 800 were the research projects consigned by the industry. Of these projects, over 140, constituting 16 percent, are now in practical use with good result, and over 130, or 15 percent, are in the process of being utilized for industries. In addition, there are over 800 projects for which research was performed either under a contract with the government or through financing from government contributions. Of these, over 70 are in practical use by the industry under the royalty contract, and over 60 are in the process of being negotiated for royalty contract to be used by the industry. The research products from the electric and electronic field which are now drawing income from the royalty include the development of Korean language assembly-printer, manufacturing of industrial (transivoir?), development of wireless telephone for fishing boats, production of modulators and demodulators, development of nickel-cadmium batteries, and others.

The KIST has applied for patent within the country and abroad for a total of 213 items thus far, consisting of inventions and utility models, of which 122 items have been registered. It has applied for patent in the United States and other foreign countries for 33 items, of which 10 have been registered. (See TABLE-3)

TABLE-1 Current Data On Research Staff, By Field and By Academic Degree

Field	Ph.D.	M.A.	B.A.	Total
Electric & Electronics	5	6	11	22
Mechanics	4	14	25	43
Chemistry & Chemical Industry	31	51	23	105
Food & Biology	17	17	1	35
Metal & Material	15	25	18	58
Environment	3	5	4	12
Industrial Economy	3	14	15	32
Computer Development	5	9	94	108
Technical Intelligence	1	8	11	20
Total	84	149	202	435

TABLE-2 Yearly Amount of Research Contracts, Percentages by Financial Sources and Fields

Year	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Amount of Research Contract (Million won)	3,357	3,809	5,185	7,113	9,665
Proportions by Financial Sources (%)					
Government	31.1	40.4	42.9	31.3	49.3
Industry	65.0	56.0	53.4	67.6	49.4
International & Others	3.9	3.6	3.7	1.1	1.3
Proportions by Fields (%)					
Electric & Electronics	14.2	10.9	8.0	10.0	4.5
Mechanics	27.7	13.1	12.4	3.2	3.9
Chemistry & Chemical Industry	16.7	24.8	22.3	26.4	26.3
Food & Biology	3.3	6.3	4.2	7.1	6.3
Metal & Material	6.8	9.5	6.3	6.4	11.2
Industrial Economy	3.6	4.7	8.0	3.6	3.5
Computer Development	20.9	22.1	27.0	23.4	36.8
Others	7.0	8.7	11.8	19.9	7.5

The KIST's research activities cover a variety of fields owing to its character as a comprehensive research institute. Presented in the following is its activities in the specific fields of energy development and electrical and electronic technology development.

TABLE-3 Current Data on Patent Application and Registration, By Different Fields

Differentiation	Electric & Electronic	Mechanics	Chemistry & Chem. Indus.	Food and Biology	Metal and Material	Others	Total
Domestic:							
Invention;							
Application	25	3	76	37	22	5	168
Registration	14	3	36	24	13	1	91
Utility Model:							
Application	26	13	-	1	-	5	45
Registration	16	10	-	1	-	4	31
Foreign:							
Application	5	3	20	2	2	1	33
Registration	2	2	5	-	-	1	10

In the development of energy, the KIST's concern is to reduce dependency on imported energy by devising the best system of energy utilization such as the development of storage technique for energy and substitute energy and by solving in rational way various technical problems arising from the process of production, transmission, distribution and consumption of secondary energy such as heat and electricity, and from the process of converting it into utilization energy. Research on a comprehensive energy system utilizing exhaust heat from generation of electricity, the development of a solar and wind power combined generating system, the development of combustion technique for the fluid bed of low-grade coal, the production of battery for motor, and the development of extraction technique for sea-water uranium are the projects the KIST is concentrating on. Along with this, research actively being promoted includes the production technique for gasahol-purpose ethanol utilizing inexpensive sugar substance from Southeast Asia, which represents the biomass energy development that many countries are now interested in as a substitute source of energy, and the production technique for substitute fuel utilizing refuse fiber material.

In the field of electrical and electronic technology, [the KIST] had participated earlier in the planning of the electronic sector of the economic development plan, provided a momentum for the transplantation of the space technology developed by the NASA of the United States, and contributed to the development of those areas of technology related to electronic and electrical appliances to be exported to overseas markets. The research team on this field, beginning with the development of ultra-compact portable transmitter-receiver, chokeless electronic circuit and tantalum battery, has accomplished the development of electronically operated automatic private telephone exchange (PABX), PCM telephone multiplication system for multiple loading of telephone circuits, digital multimeter for enhancing the efficiency of meter, and digital frequency meter; it also designed and manufactured an automatic environmental control system which can be used in the experiment of improving strain in agricultural products and trees by means of the measurement and control of various environmental factors; another noteworthy item is its

research on electric wave interference caused by 345kv ultra-high voltage transmission line, which was conducted to be ready for, and take appropriate measure against, such wave interference in the event that the ultra-high voltage line is constructed.

At present, the KIST is concentrating its research effort in two directions in this field; one of them is the development of effective means of communication sufficient to meet the information-revolution of society, and the other is the development of so-called intelligence machine based on micro-processor or computer. In the development of communication media, its core consists of the development of the transmission media for the mass transmission of information and the development of surrounding facilities utilizing the media. That is, [the KIST] has developed by its own effort the production technique of optical fiber which is drawing attention as a new medium of transmission, and it made the practical use of optical communication possible first by finding out the distinctive quality of optical fiber, then developing the measuring technique for it, and by developing the technique of connecting optical fiber. Optical fiber cables are now directly made by the KIST, and it is conducting an experiment by installing the cables between the Korea Power Company's Pusan control station and its substation. In the process of manufacturing the optical fiber cables being used in the experiment, two domestic firms, G Cable and D Cable, have participated. Optical communication makes it possible to transmit over an area of extraordinarily broad range, has excellent insularity, can qualify as a high-quality circuit free of leakage and static due to the absence of electromagnetic connections; it is well suited for long-distance transmission since it allows little transmission loss; nor does it involve the problem of limited resources; for all of these reasons, it is far superior to the traditional copper wire.

The Chinung machine is sometimes called an intelligence machine, and it is a combination of man's intellectual power and machine's capacity. It is an essential requisite in the process of realizing a highly industrialized society and welfare society. Enhancement of productivity through automation and conservation of energy, operational solution in a hazardous work environment, and the improvement and standardization of production quality are the range of activities of the industrial robot which is one type of intelligence machine. An intelligence machine is made of four units: the senser unit which detects changes within the machine and in external conditions; the computation and processing unit which issues command signal after processing various information detected; the memory unit which stores various information and procedures for processing information; and the action unit which actually performs control and action according to the given command. The problematic areas among these units are the senser unit and the action unit. Accordingly, [the KIST] is concentrating its effort on the development of good senser apparatus and the development of detection and sensor technology, and at the same time it is conducting research on automatic driving control technology for various drive-action apparatuses utilizing the server control machine.

The research for domestic production of the main lifting machine system (?) for the coal-pit of the Ham Tae Coal Mine, which was performed between 1976 and 1979, was aimed at efficiency enhancement and energy conservation in its operation by automating its coal-transport apparatus used for depth-mining at 700m below ground. This is one of the attempts made along the line of research mentioned above. As one segment of the sensor technology development, [the KIST] is now beginning to develop a pattern-information sensing and processing system and an audiovisual input and output system. Their purpose is to replace the high intelligence of men and their complex and subtle motions with a machine apparatus or a comprehensive system.

It should be emphasized here that since the KIST has a pool of experts from many different fields who are actively cooperating each other, it is capable of solving problems in a comprehensive manner and with a macro-point of view, and it is conducting researches with such an approach.

Lastly, I would like to present here the methods and procedures of mutual cooperation between the KIST and the industry when the latter wants to innovate or improve the technology adopted for the existing enterprises, or tries to develop new technology or new product for a future enterprise.

The requester of research development, that is, the enterprise that wishes to entrust research development, presents the subject matter of research to the KIST through its Office of Research Development. Thereupon, the Office, after selecting a researcher who is best suited for undertaking the research subject, introduces him to the consigner. The researcher then arranges a meeting with the consigner along with, if necessary, other relevant experts to exchange information necessary for pairing the demand of the consigner with the possible outcome of the research. This is the case in which the research consigner requests research on his own initiative. On the other hand, [the KIST] often searches for on its own accord research subjects and new ideas which can be useful and helpful to the industry on the basis of its trend analysis, technological forecast and market forecast, and then presents them to appropriate enterprises, therefrom working out procedures for research and development.

When the researcher and the consigner reach an agreement on the generalities of the subject after the conference, the institute draws up a "research proposal" and presents it to the consigner or the demander of the research.

The research proposal consists of the following contents.

The Purpose of Research: This pertains to the ultimate purpose of conducting research, or it may be the consigner's purpose of requesting research.

The Necessity of Research: This is an explanation for proposing research, and it explains why it is necessary to conduct the research from the vantage points of motive, given conditions, current technological conditions in the outside of the country, and probable trend in the development of the related technology.

The Scope of Research: This is a concrete explanation of what the research consigner will obtain as a result of the research; in other words, a detailed explanation of what the researcher will supply to the research requester as the product of research. This is an important part to be scrutinized thoroughly by both parties in the event that the research cooperation constitutes a contract between the KIST and the requester of research in which the latter assumes the necessary expenses. To be described in this part under separate headings are the objective of research, the contents of research and the methods of research; and all of the research products deriving from the contents specified here, whether they be patent rights, know-how, or technological materials, will belong to the research consigner who assumes the research expenses. However, while the intermediary products distinct from the objective of research and the know-how gained in the intermediary process are given, as a matter of course, to the consigner, the institute can utilize them when it conducts some other research.

Expected Outcome: This is an explanation of various outcomes expected from the research.

Necessary Budget: This is a presentation of itemized expenses necessary for accomplishing the objective through a performance of research on the specified contents during a fixed period by utilizing the methods described in the foregoing section defining the scope of research. It is often said that research expenses at the KIST are expensive. However, it may be due to the fact that various indirect expenses are counted in to the budget items. In counting research expenses, one may be prone to think only of such expenses as the personnel expenses for those who are directly engaged in research, various expenses for necessary materials, expenses for using equipment, travel expenses, and investigation expenses; but, it is also necessary to allocate and properly count those expenses incurring from the support personnel who are not the research staff and from the incidental business which gives indirect support to the research, all of which are essential for the successful performance of research activities. Moreover, since the KIST must meet all of its operating expenses from the research expenses, it has to allocate and impose a share of the indirect expenses to individual research projects. Besides, these indirect expenses are indespensable for the KIST to compensate the risk involved in the uncertainty of research development and to maintain a system capable of generating new ideas and excellent research results by securing able and experienced research staff and by providing them with the best and up-to-date equipment and facilities, thereby rendering satisfactory services to research consigners.

Of research expenses, those belonging to the nature of the indirect expenses are, at present, the indirect personnel expenses for research, the common indirect expenses, and the development fee. The indirect personnel expenses include the preliminary investigation expenses and the expenses for drawing up research proposals, and it is computed for 25 percent of the direct personnel expenses. The personnel expenses for administrative and managerial sectors, the common expenses for the operation of the institute, the expenses for education and training, and payment to the retirement fund constitute the common indirect expenses, which is computed for 95 percent of the personnel expenses. The development fee is levied to cover facilities maintenance expenses, depreciation expenses, utility expenses, insurance premiums, interest charges, inflation charges, and likes, and it is computed for 10 percent of the combined total of the personnel expenses and the operating expenses. Incidentally, levy on these indirect expenses is far lower in comparison to that of advanced countries.

In the event that the research consigner gives his consent to the research proposal, a contract is signed; and the Contract Section of the Office of Research Development guides this process. Since the effective period of offering a contract at the KIST is 30 days, one must sign a contract within this period to make it binding. Upon the conclusion of a contract, the institute collects a designated amount of advance payment from the research consigner as a minimum operating capital for the performance of research, which has become its operating principle.

With the conclusion of contract, the assigned research team begins to carry out research activities by devoting all of its energy and capability. Incidentally, I would like to make a special notation about two items at this point.

First, when a research consignment is made at the KIST, the research expenses that the consigner bears can be exempted from his taxable income as necessary expenses or loss under the stipulation of the Income Tax Law or the Corporation Tax Law (Section 1, Article 13, Law concerning Tax Exemption and Deduction); and when he puts the new technology resulting from the research into entrepreneurial use, he is allowed to deduct 8 to 10 percent of the investment cost for the machinery and equipment from his income tax or corporation tax due (Section 2, Article 8, Law concerning Tax Exemption and Deduction; Article 20 of the implementing regulations of the same law); in addition, the new technology can be protected by the methods of controlling its duplication and restricting the importation of resembling products (Section 2, Article 8, Law concerning the Enhancement of Technological Development).

Secondly, security maintenance for confidential information relating to a research development is thorough and reliable. The institute always respects the consigner's request for confidentiality in preventing a leakage in the information which is either supplied by the consigner or acquired by the institute in the process of conducting the consigned research. To insure that none of the staff members of the institute will reveal, or make unauthorized use of, the secret information acquired from the performance of official duties, a strong measure of control is exercised by inserting sanction provisions in Article 8 of "the KIST Promotion Law."

The 1980's are the period in which technology shock is anticipated. Everyone is stressing that technological development is the only way of overcoming the economic crisis caused by the energy shock of the 1970's. But, technological development can never be attained by an empty motto.

With the arrival of the 1980's, the KIST is renewing its challenge to technological innovation with a new determination and plan. But, we must remember that such a readiness can produce expected results only if it is organically connected to the proper understanding and the strong willingness of the industry, who is the requester of technology, for research and development.

9368
CSO: 4108

SCIENTISTS DEVELOP HANGUL COMPUTER DISPLAY TERMINAL

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Oct 80 p 8

[Article by Kim Myong-sik]

[Text]

FUJISAWA, Japan — Close collaboration by computer scientists in Korea and Japan has successfully developed a Hangul computer display terminal and printing system which is recognized as the simplest and most economical of such systems ever designed.

Seven Japanese experts at the IBM Fujisawa Development Laboratory were given the laborious assignment of putting Hangul logic into electronic circuitry in August, 1979, and struggled for eight months in their research room before announcing the completion of the IBM 3270 system last April. Work on practical improvement has continued ever since.

Dr. Yasutsugu Kohsaka, a staff programmer for special engineering who led the system development team, told a visiting group of Korean journalists that the biggest problem was "naturally that none of the team members had known Hangul before."

"We wanted to make a cheap machine for potential Korean customers" in the highly competitive computer industry, Dr. Kohsaka said, noting that the expensive photo memory system was no longer commercially attractive.

Computer engineers at IBM-Korea provided basic logic of Hangul composition and Hangul font design for the project and constantly gave advice to the Japanese experts, who were also assisted by a large number of supporting personnel in the Fujisawa Lab throughout the experimentation period, according to the staff programmer.

Compared to previously designed Hangul display and printing systems, the new IBM system enables the computer to store more Hangul data in the same storage space. Memory space saving, which actually is expense saving for the computer system, is made possible by using the compact two-byte code instead of the previous three-byte per character one.

A byte is a combination of eight "on and off" signals that represent characters, figures or any other data within the computer system.

Hangul display systems have been designed by other leading computer manufacturers in the past but there was still much room for improvement as the growing utilization of computers in Korea required an easier and more shapely terminal display method.

More and more businesses were using computers for da-

ta processing in planning, management, production, inventory and customer services while the area of computerization in the government sector grew rapidly, especially in the budgetary, national defense, residence registration and financing sectors.

In devising a new Hangul display system, the IBM team placed emphasis on a simple data input method and a Hangul shape easy to read, among other things. Hangul codes should be simplified to reduce the bulk of data in communications and filing.

In actual designing of the display system, it was imperative that the system should be able to show all possible combinations of Hangul characters while ensuring easy key-in operation, Dr. Kohsaka said.

First, the team started classification of Hangul characters and found that the Korean writing system had 52 stand-alone components which make as many as 11,571 combinations of characters in all.

There are 14 basic initial consonants plus five double initial consonants (ㄱㄱ, ㄷㄷ, ㅂㅂ, ㅅㅅ, ㅈㅈ,)

As for vowels, there are 10 basic letters and 11 compound letters, while final consonants comprise 14 basic letters, two double ones (ㄱㄱ, ㅅㅅ,) and 12 composite letters (such as ㄴㅈ, ㄴㅎ).

The square form of Hangul characters was determined to have six patterns: 1) an initial consonant (CI) with a vowel horizontally affixed, 2) CI with a vowel vertically added, 3) CI having a composite vowel on its lower and right sides (such as ㅛ, ㅚ) 4) CI with a vowel on the right and a final consonant (CF) below, 5) CI with a vowel affixed and CF vertically, and 6) CI with a vowel on its lower and right sides and CF below.

Depending on the location in the above six patterns, the size and shape of each component character had to be modified to produce the unique square form of Korean letters.

Therefore, the 19 CIs should have 114 different shapes depending on which of the six possible locations they are in and, likewise, the 21 vowels have 42 different forms or fonts and the 28 CFs 56 fonts.

CIs, vowels and CFs were given an extra font each for adjustment of the square form, making the total variety of fonts 215, that were enough to contain all the possible 11,571 compound characters of Hangul.

The keyboard of the Hangul display system was designed to have 32 Hangul component keys — 19 consonants and 13 vowels — which were to make up Hangul characters with a minimum of two key strokes and a maximum of six strokes.

Because of the principle of Hangul writing which has all characters starting with a consonant, the operator is just to keep on hitting the keyboard until a space before the next word and characters are dynamically keyed in and composed by elements.

For example, to display the word 그랑지 the operator strikes the keyboard simply in the sequence of ㄱㅡ ㄹㅏㅇ ㄱㅣ and the first three strokes make the letter 궁, but ㄹ instantly moves to the next CI position automatically as it is followed by a vowel that cannot stand as an initial letter.

The Fujisawa Laboratory team designed two different keyboard systems — the typewriter type which can make a display of letters and the data entry type which is good mainly for processing figures.

The Fujisawa Development Laboratory, which has a dual mission as a research organ for IBM Japan and for the System Communications Division of IBM World Trade Corp., has been engaged in worldwide development of communication products and related technology.

Especially, it has concentrated on the development of Chinese character-using computer products, making overall coordination of development activities in that field by other IBM laboratories around the world.

In 1975, the laboratory first worked on a Hangul feature with the IBM 3604/3612 model. Last year, it produced a "Kanji" printer.

Shortly after it announced the production of the new Hangul display system, the Fujisawa Lab completed a Thai characters display system.

CSO: 4120

U.S., JAPANESE SUPPORT FOR CHON VIEWED

SK230810 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 23 (KCNA)--A recent issue of NEW KOREA TIMES, a newspaper of Koreans in Canada, carried an editorial headlined "Where Are the United States and Japan Going To Lead This Nation?"

The editorial says:

Kim Tae-chung was sentenced to death for no justifiable reason by the terrorists in power.

Earlier, our compatriots in Kwangju who demanded democracy and freedom were shot dead in a bloodbath by the traitor clique.

The United States and Japan keep silence when the governments and conscience of the world are condemning the Chon Tu-hwan group for the Kwangju incident and the death sentence on Kim Tae-chung.

Had it not been for the open support of the United States, Chon Tu-hwan would not have dared level gun at Kwangju citizens, had it not been for the U.S. support, Chon Tu-hwan would not have dared gloat over the post of "president." Had it not been for U.S. tacit approval, Chon Tu-hwan would not have dared hatch a plot to murder Kim Tae-chung.

Japan, knowing who kidnapped Kim Tae-chung in Tokyo in broad daylight, deceived this nation and hushed up the case in collusion with the dictatorial power.

Japan helped the dictator enslave people, and in conspiracy with him, reduced the territory of South Korea to a labour market of Japan, a dump of pollution industry and turned the beautiful land into her pleasure resort.

Continuing economic "aid" to save Chon Tu-hwan, the new collaborator, from the economic crisis, she is driving Kim Tae-chung into the jaws of death, parroting the United States in expressing only "concern" and "serious attention" when he was sentenced to death.

The United States and Japan are instigating their faithful servant Chon Tu-hwan and leading the people to darkness for their own interests.

For their own interests, they are agitating a fight against our compatriots in the north and trying to maintain the tragic reality in which the brothers and fathers and sons level guns at each other, by increasing tension.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

MEXICAN PEMEX DELEGATION--Seoul, 18 Oct (HAPTONG)--Jorge Diaz Serano, general director of Pemex, Mexico's state-run oil company, and his seven-man entourage will fly into Seoul Sunday for a four-day visit at the invitation of the Korean Government. While in Korea, the Pemex general director will have a series of meetings with Energy-Resources Minister Pak Pong-hwan on Korea's bid to import crude oil from Mexico on a staple and long-term basis. He will also meet with Prime Minister Nam Tok-u, Depucy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon and other economic ministers to discuss ways of expanding trade and economic cooperation between the two countries, informed government sources said. South Korea is seeking to buy crude oil from Mexico as part of its efforts to diversify the import source of crude oil, the sources added. [Text] [SK180144 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0139 GMT 18 Oct 80]

CSO: 4120

MIDEAST CONTRACTS TOTAL $1.59 BILLION FOR FIRST HALF OF YEAR

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Oct 80 p 7

[Text]

Korea scored $1,590 million in construction contracts with Mideast nations in the year's first half, breezing into third place in the race for world construction exports.

The Korean achievement accounted for 8.9 percent of $17,940 million, the total amount of Mideast construction contracts, according to a tally by the Korea Export-Import Bank.

The United States topped the contest with $2,849 million, comfortably beating its closest rival France, which scored $1,686 million.

Fourth place went to Italy as it registered $1,522 million, followed by Japan with $1,462 million, the United Kingdom with $857 million and West Germany with $745 million.

Eastern European nations marked a combined total of $1,135 million in the same division.

The Korean Eximbank's report further showed that Saudi Arabia accounted for 33 percent of the Mideast construction orders in the year's first six months, standing at $6,081 million.

The percentage was a sizeable 15.1 percent down from 49 percent Saudi Arabia marked during the same period of last year.

Iraq has emerged as the most rapidly-growing construction market as it contracted for $4,983 million worth in the January-June period, accounting for 26 percent of the total Mideast contracts.

During the same period of last year, the Iraqi portion stood at 12.7 percent.

In the year's first six months, the survey added, Kuwait contracted for $1,188 million, Egypt for $1,182 million, Libya for $1,174 million and the United Arab Emirates for $778 million.

The total construction contracts in the Mideast area in the year's first six months, however, dropped by 7.9 percent from the comparable period of last year, when they amounted to $19,360 million.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

NEW KNA HEAD--Seoul, Oct. 14--The Korea Newspapers Association [KCNA] in a regular general assembly meeting Monday elected Mun Tae-kap, president of the SEOUL SINMUN, as its chairman. Presidents of the HAPTONG News Agency Pak Yong-kon, Pang U-yong of the CHOSUN ILBO and Kim Tal-chul of the MAEIL SINMUN, were elected as vice chairmen of the association. Chosen to the board of directors were president of the Kyonghyang Sinmun-Munhwa Broadcasting Station Yi Chun-hui and eight others. [Text] [SK170747 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0113 GMT 14 Oct 80 SK]

CSO: 4120

'NODONG SINMUN' ARTICLE RECALLS KIM'S WORK IN RURAL AREAS

SK211254 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 21 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN on October 20 carried an article in connection with the lapse of 50 years since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song organized and guided the work of revolutionizing rural villages in Wuchiatzu area during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Under the headline "Undying Exploits on the Road of Revolutionizing Rural Villages" the article sayd that the revolutionization of the masses holds a shining place in the glorious and brilliant history of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The article continues: In the arduous struggle in which he walked the untrodden path of rigorous revolution at its dawn, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who took the road of revolution in his early years and carved out the road of the Korean revolution with his originality, founded the great chuche idea that the popular masses are the masters of revolution and construction and they are also the motive force of revolution and construction and made it a fundamental problem arising in the revolutionary struggle and the basic principle of action of the communists to awaken and organize the popular masses.

He unfolded the chuche-based grand program of the Korean revolution at the historic Chialun meeting and put it forward as one of important tasks to lay the mass foundation of the armed struggle, pushing ahead in full scale with the work for preparing the anti-Japanese armed struggle from the summer of 1930.

In laying the mass foundation of the armed struggle he gave priority to the revolutionization of rural villages above all.

While guiding the political and military activities of the small groups of the Korean revolutionary army, he personally visited Wuchiatzu in the autumn of 1930 and performed undying exploits in revolutionizing rural villages in this area, the article notes, and says: He organized the Wuchiatzu peasants union, an anti-Japanese mass organisation embracing broad masses of peasants.

Along with the work of rallying the masses of the peasants around revolutionary organisations, the article further says, he energetically pushed ahead with the work of organisationally rallying the masses of all strata.

He actively used "BOLSHEVIK," "NONGU" and other revolutionary publications as a mighty ideological and theoretical weapon for revolutionizing the masses. Through many literary and art works including the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl," an immortal classic masterpiece, he educated the masses in a revolutionary way and energetically conducted the mass political work in various forms and ways.

He reared a large number of communists of the new generation through schools and evening schools and vigorously stepped up the revolutionization of the masses.

Wuchiatzu and its neighbouring areas were firmly built up into revolutionized villages, one of the centres of the activities of the Korean Revolutionary Army, in a short period by his energetic struggle.

Through the revolutionization of rural villages he set a fine example of the revolutionization of the masses and achieved valuable experiences in the leadership and revolutionization of the masses.

The vivid and diversified forms and ways of mass political work personally created by him and his precious experience in training the masses in a revolutionary way through organisational life and accelerating their revolutionization in revolutionary practice are a priceless wherewithal in the whole course of occupying the ideological fortress of communism by stepping up the ideological revolution.

For the first time in our country he founded the true models of literature and art, publications and education serving the revolution and the people and established their brilliant traditions.

The shining exploits and valuable experiences achieved by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the road of revolutionizing rural villages 50 years ago are now displaying great vitality in promoting the revolutionization of all members of society.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

KOREANS LIVING IN CANADA VIEW LIFE IN DPRK

SK291022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 29 (KCNA)--Recent issues of NEW KOREA TIMES, a newspaper of Koreans published in Canada, serialized impressions of the homeland given at an interview with a reporter by Chae Tok-sop who had visited the northern half of the DPRK some time ago.

According to the paper, he said his first impression of Pyongyang is that the city is "calm and clean" and, citing concrete instances, spoke of the popular system which he saw and felt during his visit.

Pointing to the happy life of people who work honestly without exception and are evenly well-off, he noted.

Everyone was industrious. I could clearly see that the people are working to the best of their ability and living honestly. As there are neither privileged circles who live far better than others nor poor people who starve, there can be no grievances among the people.

There is no thief in the northern half of the DPRK where the problems of food, clothing and housing have been solved and people are free from worries.

Referring to the disordered society of South Korea where cases of robbery and murder are taking place every day, he stressed: "Day of peace will hardly come without a big operation nor a stabilized society be built without an institutional change."

Expressing admiration at the wonderful cultural establishments in the northern half of the DPRK, he said: "A performance given by the Mansudae Art Troupe was a very large-scale one. Its expression power, artistic level, stage decor and so on were on the highest level I have ever seen.

Giving his impressions of the Pyongyang metro, he noted: "I saw subways in Toronto and New York, but the Pyongyang metro was very wonderful."

He went on: In the northern half of the DPRK where the universal 11-year compulsory education system is in force, people are cultivating the spirit of working for society and collective from their childhood. Seeing educational conditions alone, I keenly felt that our nation must be [word indistinct] at an early date.

Seeing the creative construction of the people in the northern half of the DPRK, I could hardly think that they would launch a war, the cause of destruction.

Seeing for myself everywhere I went that people are highly proud of the creations they have built with their [word indistinct], I thought they would hardly want to destroy them. And everyone I met talked much about reunification.

Noting that now is the time when the wisdom of Theumion is urgently needed, he expressed his ardent desire to achieve the country's peaceful reunification by the nation's strength, rejecting dependence upon outside forces.

CSO: 4120

CHONGNYON STATEMENT DENOUNCES NEW S. KOREAN CONSTITUTION

SK262258 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 27 (KCNA)--The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) made public a statement on October 23 denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique for having faked up the second "yusin constitution" through the "referendum" held on October 22.

The statement says:

This rampage of the Chon Tu-hwan gang is an extremely foolish trick designed to put the label of "legality" at any cost on the power usurped by it with the bayonet and a shameless criminal act ignoring the will and demand of the South Korean people and flouting the world public opinion.

No matter how loudly it may advertise the high rate of "voting" and "favourable votes" in the "referendum" they held in an unheard-of fascist crucible where all political activities and freedom of speech and the press are stamped out, many democratic figures and patriotic students are indiscriminately arrested and detained and referred to a murderous trial and campuses are closed down under the "emergency martial law" lasting for one year, no one will believe it.

The new "constitution" fabricated by the Chon Tu-hwan clique is a replica of the "yusin constitution" and no more than a private document which is binding on no one.

The Chon Tu-hwan gang has now trumped up a new fascist "constitution" by the same method as employed by traitor Pak Chong-hui in cooking up the "yusin constitution" to set up his life-long dictatorship and tries hard to maintain its dictatorial system.

With no brutal suppression, however, can the Chon Tu-hwan clique of military gangsters break the staunch fighting spirit of the South Korean people and with no trick can it delude the world public opinion.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan should not forget the lesson of history but squarely face the present situation, refrain from repeating criminal acts betraying the country and the nation, abolish the newly faked-up second "yusin constitution" and step down from power at once.

Chon Tu-hwan must stop the murderous trials of Kim Tae-chung and other South Korean democrats and unconditionally and immediately release all the illegally arrested and detained political prisoners.

The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese authorities must lend an ear to the unbiased public opinion of the world and discontinue encouraging such most truculent and cunning military gangsters as the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

The entire Koreans in Japan will as ever actively support with might and main the just national salvation struggle of the South Korean people for the abolition of the new fascist "constitution," the overthrow of the Chon Tu-hwan clique and the realization of genuine social democracy.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

CHONG CHUN-KI AT BANQUET--Pyongyang October 29 (KCNA)--The Administration Council arranged a banquet on the evening of October 28 at the Ongnyugwan Restaurant for the delegation of functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), the delegation of activists of model teams of the League of Korean Youth in Japan under Chongnyon and the delegation of students of the graduating class of the Choson University on a visit to the socialist homeland. Invited to the banquet were the members of the delegation of functionaries of Chongnyon headed by Kim Ki-chol, deputy director of the Social Affairs Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, the delegation of activists of model teams of the League of Korean Youth in Japan under Chongnyon headed by Yu Chong-su, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the league, and the delegation of students of the graduating class of the Choson University headed by Yu Chang-ha, deputy director of the instruction department of the university. Present there were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and Ho Chong-suk, An Song-hak, Pang Chol-kap, Kim Chu-yong, Nam Son-hung, An Chae-yun and other personages concerned. The banquet was addressed by Kim Chu-yong and Kim Ki-chol. The attendants raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [Text] [SK290430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 29 Oct 80]

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang October 29 (KCNA)--A delegation of functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Kim Ki-chol, deputy director of the Social Affairs Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, a delegation of activists of model teams of the League of Korean Youth in Japan under Chongnyon headed by Yu Chong-su, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the league, and a delegation of students of the graduating class of the Choson University headed by Yu Chang-ha, deputy director of the instruction department of the university, arrived in Pyongyang by train on October 28 to visit the socialist homeland. They were warmly greeted at Pyongyang railway station by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and Ho Chong-suk, An Sung-hak, Nam Sun-hung, Kim In-son, An Chae-yun, Hyon Sok and other personages concerned. They arrived in Kim Chaek on October 27 by the ship "Samjiyon." They were met on the wharf by Vice-Premier Kang Song-san and Kim Chu-yong, Kim Taek-yong, Ho Myong-sul and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK282248 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 28 Oct 80]

'CHOSON SINGO' DELEGATION--Pyongyang October 22 (KCNA)--The Administration Council arranged a party on the evening of October 21 at the Ongnyugwan Restaurant for the delegation of functionaries of CHOSON SINBO on a visit to the socialist homeland. Invited to the party were the members of the delegation headed by Nam Yong-chun, vice-director of CHOSON SINBO. Ho Chong-suk and other personages concerned were present. Pak Yong-taek and Nam Yong-chun made speeches at the party. The attendants drank toasts, wholeheartedly wishing good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [Text] [SK220401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 22 Oct 80]

CHONGNYON EDUCATIONS GROUP--Pyongyang, 22 Oct (KCNA)--The Administration Council arranged a banquet on the evening of October 21 at the People's Palace of Culture for the delegation of adult educators of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) on a visit to the socialist homeland. Invited to the banquet were the members of the delegation headed by Mun Hong-chang, deputy section chief of the Propaganda Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon. Nam Sun-hong and other personages concerned were present there. Nam Sun-hong and Mun Hong-chang made speeches at the banquet. The attendants drank toasts, wholeheartedly wishing good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [Text] [SK220406 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 22 Oct 80]

CHONGNYON TRADERS-INDUSTRIALISTS GROUP--Pyongyang October 29 (KCNA)--A delegation of Korean traders and industrialists in Shinjuku, Tokyo, under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Yi O-tal, chairman of the Tokyo Association of Korean Traders and Industrialists under Chongnyon, arrived in Pyongyang on October 28 by air for a visit to the socialist homeland. It was met at the airport by Ho Chong-suk, Kim Chu-yong, Wang Kyong-hak and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK282258 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 28 Oct 80]

CHONGNYON, OTHER GROUPS FROM JAPAN--Pyongyang October 22 (KCNA)--A delegation of functionaries of CHOSON SINBO headed by Nam Yong-chun, its vice-director, a delegation of adult educators of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Mun Hong-chang, deputy section chief of the propaganda department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, the 82d home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan headed by Yi To-sang, deputy principal of the Aichi Korean middle and high school of Chongnyon, and the 83d home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan headed by Kim Chan-hui, vice-chairman of the Miyagi prefectural headquarters of Chongnyon, arrived in Pyongyang on October 21 by train for a visit to the socialist homeland. A large number of working people in the city warmly welcomed them with cordial compatriotic sentiments, waving bouquets of flowers. The delegations and groups were met at Pyongyang railway station by Kim Chu-yong, Wang Kyong-hak and other personages concerned. They arrived in Wonsan on October 20 by the ship "Mangyongbong." [Text [SK230625 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2216 GMT 21 Oct 80]

CSO: 4120

DIPLOMACY TOWARD NONALIGNED COUNTRIES IS ACTIVE

Seoul VANTAGE POINT in English Vol 3, No 9, Sep 80 pp 14-16

[Text] North Korea has launched a positive visit diplomacy toward nonaligned nations in an effort to woo their support for its unification policy in the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly this autumn and the foreign ministers' conference of the nonaligned nations slated for next January in New Delhi.

President Kim Il-song dispatched three special envoys to 16 African and Asian countries from 12 July to 15 August: Deputy Premier-Foreign Minister Ho Tam to Tanzania, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Angola, Rwanda, South Yemen and Yugoslavia from 13 July to 14 August; Culture-Art Minister Yi Chang-son to Guinea, Mali, Togo, Benin and the Congo from 12 July to 9 August; and Chairman Hwang Chang-yop of the Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee to India, Bangladesh and Burma from 22 July to 15 August.

A mission led by Deputy Premier Kim Kyong-yon visited Cuba, Nicaragua, Guyana and Jamaica from 12 July to 18 August, and left again on a visit to Pakistan immediately after its return from Latin America on 19 August. Also a "people's mission" led by Chairman Kim Il-tae of the Education Commission toured five Mideast and African countries--North Yemen, Rwanda, Burundi, Libya and Iraq--from 5 July to 7 August.

These five missions' trips followed a series of North Korean moves since 9 June to win support of the world, especially the nonaligned nations, for its accusation of South Korea and its call for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea. On 9 June Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a letter to this effect to his counterparts of nonaligned nations. On 11 June President Kim called a joint Party-government meeting which proposed an unconditional, immediate special session of nonaligned foreign ministers reconding the Cuban initiative. On 23 June the Supreme People's Assembly sent letters to parliaments of foreign countries appealing for their support of its demand for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

As a member country of the 36 coordinating body of the Nonaligned Movement, North Korea has been trying to build a stronghold in the organization to isolate South Korea from the member countries. Many North Korea watchers in Seoul opine Ho Tam's Belgrade visit at the end of his Africa trip and Hwang Chang-yop's New Delhi tour were related to Pyongyang's plan to utilize this coming UNGA session and the January meeting of foreign ministers of nonaligned nations. Nonaligned representatives get together annually before the opening of the U.N. General Assembly to discuss their joint position.

Deputy Premier Kim Kyong-yon's trip to Central American countries was Pyongyang's third mission sent to the area in one month. A Party mission led by Yang Hyong-sop, member of the Political Committee, visited Mexico and Nicragua for about a month from 6 May to 7 June. Another Party mission (leader unknown) wound up its visit to Costa Rica, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama on 12 July. North Korea watchers in Seoul foresee such North Korean missions to the area will increase in number as there are many "nonaligned" countries there, next only to Africa.

North Korea dispatched a total of 24 Party and government missions abroad this year including the five mentioned above. Below is the list of those missions, excluding "friendship, cultural and military" missions.

Name of Mission	Date Departure	Arrival	Head of Mission	Countries Visited
Gov't	Unknown		Unknown	Maldives (Meets with Maldive president on 4 Aug)
Supreme People's Assembly	9 July	29 July	Chae Hui-chong, minister of labor administration	Hungary, East Germany, Poland (3)
Party-Gov't	9 July	26 July	Yim Chun-chu, secretary of the Central People's Committee	Iraq (1)
Party	Unknown	12 July	Unknown	Costa Rica, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Panama (5)
Gov't	Unknown	18 July	Yi Song-hui, deputy foreign minister	Seychelles, Mauritius (2)
Party	3 June	Unknown	Unknown	Romania, Yugoslavia (2)
Party	6 May	7 June	Yang Hyong-sop	Mexico, Nicaragua (2)
Gov't	12 June	19 June	Pak Song-chol, vice president	Malagasy (1)
Party	15 June	Unknown	Unknown	East Germany (1)
Party	24 June	Unknown	Unknown	Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia (2)
Special envoy of the President	13 May	7 June	Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs	South Yemen, Libya (2)

Name of Mission	Date Departure	Arrival	Head of Mission	Countries Visited
Party-Gov't	6 May	13 May	Kim Il-song	Yugoslavia, Romania (2) (Attends Tito's funeral)
Gov't	12 April	Unknown	Kim Il-tae, chairman of Education Commission	Mali (1)
Party-Gov't	10 April	12 May	Chong Chun-ki, deputy premier	Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Malagasy (3)
Diplomatic	Unknown	12 May	Kim Tae-kuk, roving ambassador	Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verdes, Congo (3)
Foreign Ministry	8 April	12 May	Kim Chung-il, deputy foreign minister	Austria, Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Finland (6)
Party	9 February	10 March	Kim Hwan, member of the Political Committee	Poland, Algeria, Tunisia (3)
Party-Gov't	5 Jan.	2 Feb.	Chong Chun-ki	Iraq, Zaire (2)
Party	28 Dec.	7 Jan.	Kong Chin-tae, deputy premier	Burundi (1)

CSO: 4120

THIS YEAR'S MOSCOW BROADCASTS EMPHASIZE SOVIET ROLE IN KOREAN LIBERATION

Seoul THE VANTAGE POINT in English Vol 3, No 9, Sep 80 pp 19-20

[Text] The self-centered claim of its own role in the liberation of North Korea reappeared in North Korean and Soviet news media on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of Korean liberation from Japanese colonial rule, 15 August. For over 10 years since the latter part of the 1960s, North Korea has asserted that "the historic liberation of the fatherland was achieved by great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who defeated the Japanese enemy through his outstanding military strategy and guerrilla-warfare tactics." On the other hand, the Soviet Union has been emphasizing its role played in Korean liberation.

The Korean peninsula was freed from the 36-year Japanese colonial rule by the Allied Forces at the end of World War II. The Soviets declared a war against Japan on 9 August 1945, 6 days before the Japanese surrendered to the Allied Forces led by the United States. Kim Il-song, then a Soviet army major, entered North Korea along with the Russian occupation forces.

It was not until the latter part of the 1960s that the North Koreans started to downgrade the Soviet role as the "liberator" of Korea. They launched the Kim Il-song personality cult movement then. In 1973 when Kim's personality cult rose to new heights, the Soviet role in Korean liberation was further disparaged. North Korean history books were rewritten to read: "The heroic Soviet armed forces also took part in the liberation war of our people against the Japanese invaders, and we never forget it..."

On every liberation anniversary Soviet and North Korean leaders exchange formal messages. But the Soviets have not mentioned Kim's guerrilla activities during the war.

Radio Moscow broadcasts this year were particularly emphatic in clarifying the Soviet role in Korean liberation. Since 10 August its programs used such phrases as "on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Korean liberation by the Soviet armed forces..." or "thirty five years have passed since the Soviet troops liberated the Korean people from Japanese colonial rule..." Moscow dispatched a mission to Pyongyang to attend North Korea's commemorative functions for the occasion.

Soviet President Brezhnev and Premier Kosygin, in a joint congratulatory message to President Kim and Premier Yi Chong-ok of North Korea, stressed the Soviet role as usual while Kim and Yi in their separate telegrams to Brezhnev and Kosygin

praised the Soviet armed forces' achievement in the liberation. "Our people, together with the Soviet armed forces, achieved a great victory in the lengthy struggle against the Japanese thirty five years ago," said the message.

This year, a commemoration meeting was held in Chongjin on 14 August. North Korea did without such rallies except on special occasions such as the fifth and 10th anniversaries. Attendants at the Chongjin meeting included Hyon Mu-kwang, responsible Party secretary at the city which is under the direct control of the central government; Kim Hyong-sam, Administration Committee chairman of the city; a deputy chairman of the Soviet-(North) Korea Friendship Association who came from Moscow; and Soviet ambassador to Pyongyang, G.A. Kriulin.

North Korea claims Chongjin on the northeastern coast is the "historic site" through which Kim Il-song triumphantly returned from his anti-Japanese guerrilla fight. The city which enshrines the tombs of Russian wardeads during World War II was also the site of a similar c umemorative meeting on the 30th anniversary of the "August 15 Holiday" in 1975.

CSO: 4120

ROMANIAN YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS NORTH KOREA

Welcoming Meeting in Pyongyang

SK240521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 24 (KCNA)--A Pyongyang youth and student meeting welcoming the Romanian youth delegation was held on October 23 at the Central Hall of the League of Socialist Working Youth.

Placed on the platform were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, and a portrait of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the respected and beloved leader of the Romanian people.

Invited to the meeting were the members of the delegation headed by Pantelimon Gavanescu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania and minister of youth affairs of Romania, and Romanian ambassador to our country Paul Marinescu.

Chi Chae-yong, chairman of the Central Committee of the LSWY, and personages concerned and youth and students in Pyongyang attended there.

Addressing the meeting, Chi Chae-yong said that the fraternal Romanian people and youth have turned their country, once backward, into a prosperous socialist country in a very short period under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by their respected and beloved leader Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

He declared we will in the future, too, make all efforts to bring into bloom the friendly relations with the fraternal Romanian youth initiated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Speaking next, Pantelimon Gavanescu said:

Our visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea eloquently demonstrates our common determination to deepen and develop the traditional relations of friendship between the peoples and youth of our two countries and carry into practice the points of agreement reached between respected leaders Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian

Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Referring to the question of Korean reunification, he stressed that the Romanian people and youth will always stand on the side of the Korean people as their trustworthy friend in the struggle for the reunification of the country.

Youth Delegation Departs

SK242359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 25 (KCNA)--The Romanian youth delegation headed by Pantelimon Gavanescu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania and minister of youth affairs of Romania, left Pyongyang on October 24 by air.

It was seen off at the airport by Chi Chae-yong, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, and personages concerned and Romanian ambassador to our country Paul Marinescu.

During its stay in our country, the delegation visited Mangyongdae and toured various places of Pyongyang and local areas.

CSO: 4120

FRENCH MUNICIPAL DELEGATION VISITS COUNTRY

Welcoming Meeting in Nampo

SK240817 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 24 (KCNA)--A meeting welcoming the delegation of Montreuil City, France, headed by its mayor Marcel Dufriche, on a visit to our country was held in Nampo on October 23.

Addressing the meeting first, Kin Chong-sik said that the French people including Montreuil citizens are now struggling for defence of peace against new war and for the democratic development of the country and social progress. Our people express firm solidarity with the French people in this just struggle, he declared.

The citizens of Montreuil express unstinted support and firm solidarity for the struggle of our people to achieve the reunification of the country, regarding it their own struggle.

We highly appreciate the efforts of you, Mr. Mayor, and Montreuil citizens to develop friendly and cooperative relations between our two peoples, he said.

He expressed the firm belief that the visit of the delegation will greatly contribute to deepening understanding and developing friendly relations between the Korean and French peoples.

In his speech Marcel Dufriche said that during its stay in Pyongyang his delegation could see the great achievements made by the Korean people in a very short period under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song.

In your country, he noted, man is valued most, everything is made to serve man and all the principles of socialism are applied in a unique way under the wise leadership of the leader and the party.

Saying that the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, which are being carried on through the general mobilization of the Korean people are bearing great fruits, he expressed the conviction that the ten long-range goals for the 1980s set by President Kim Il-song would be attained successfully.

He expressed full support and solidarity for the just efforts of the Korean people to establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and carry through the ten-point policy of the confederal government to reunify the country.

Under the active patronage of the United States, the Seoul fascist dictators brutally suppressed the Kwangju popular uprising and scheme to murder democrat Kim Tae-chung, he said. The Montreuil citizens, he stated, denounce their outrageous sentences on South Korean democratic figures and demand the release of the arrested anti-fascist fighters.

Meeting With Chong Chun-ki

SK272238 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 28 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on October 27 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of Montreuil City, France, headed by its mayor Marcel Dufriche.

On hand was personage concerned Pak Yong-si.

Delegation Leaves

SK282301 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 29 (KCNA)--The delegation of Montreuil City, France, headed by its mayor Marcel Dufriche, left Pyongyang on October 28 by plane.

During its stay in our country the delegation visited various places and was invited to a meeting held in Nampo in its welcome.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

RETURNING, VISITINC DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang October 21--A hydrometeorological delegation of our country headed by Paek Ok-hyon flew back to Pyongyang on October 19 after attending the 8th meeting of directors of the hydrometeorological bureaus of the socialist countries held in Hungary. A delegation of Montreuil City, France, headed by Marcel Durfiche, mayor of the city, a Soviet parachute team and an archery team of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic arrived in Pyongyang on October 20 by air. [Text] [SK230625 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 20 Oct 80 SK]

THAI JOURNALISTS DELEGATION--Pyongyang October 28 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on October 27 met and had a friendly talk with the Thai journalists delegation headed by Sanan Hudthagosol, chairman of the Provincial Journalist Association of Thailand. Present on the occasion was personage concerned O Mun-han. [Text] [SK272233 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 27 Oct 80]

BENIN PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE CHIEF--Pyongyang October 30 (KCNA)--Idrissou Sou Ler Issoufou, chief of the presidential office of the People's Republic of Benin, arrived in Pyongyang on October 29 by plane. The guest was met at the airport by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong. [Text] [SK300421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 30 Oct 80]

ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR HOSTS RECEPTION--Pyongyang October 24 (KCNA)--Constantin Anghel, military attache of the Romanian embassy in Pyongyang, hosted a film reception and a cocktail party on the evening of October 23 to mark the 36th anniversary of the army day of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Invited there were O Chae-won, Yi Tu-chan, Pak Chong-kuk, O Kyong-hun, Chi Ki-son and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and military attaches of different embassies in Pyongyang. Speeches were made at the cocktail party which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Prior to the cocktail party the attendants saw a Romanian film. [Text] [SK240810 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 24 Oct 80]

SINGAPORE SHIP CREW RESCUED--Pyongyang October 27 (KCNA)--The "Hwaho," a 13,000-ton ship belonging to the Singapore State Steamship Company, was wrecked when it hit a rock in the sea off Changsangot, Yongyon County,

South Hwanghae Province, (38 degrees 8 minutes north latitude, 124 degrees 40 minutes east longitude) at around 21 hours 30 minutes on October 25, while drifting in a strong storm. The whole crew of the ship was safely rescued by our side and some wounded seamen are receiving medical treatment. The rescued crewmen are accorded humanitarian treatment by our side. [Text] [SK270900 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0851 GMT 27 Oct 80]

EMBASSY OFFICIALS AT HARVESTING--Pyongyang October 25 (KCNA)--Dietrich Jarck, ambassador of the German Democratic Republic in Korea, and his embassy officials, Democratic Kampuchean Ambassador Sam Son and embassy officials, Czechoslovak Ambassador Josef Hadravek and embassy officials, Mongolian Ambassador Nyamjabyn Bassanjab and embassy officials, Polish Ambassador Jerzy Pekala and embassy officials and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Algerian embassy Kacimi Mehenna in Pyongyang went out to the friendship cooperative farms and helped the farmers in harvesting. Tian Sheng, chief of the Chinese people's volunteers liaison office to the military armistic commission, and staffers of the office, Edward Larcucki, Polish member of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, and staffers, and Vladimir Vella, acting Czechoslovak member of the NNSC, and staffers also gave a helping hand to cooperative farms in rice harvesting. [Text] [SK251004 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 25 Oct 80]

MESSAGE FROM ZHAO ZIYANG--Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, received a message from Comrade Zhao Ziyang in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter upon his appointment as premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. The reply message expressed deep thanks for the message of greetings and hopes for the continued development of the friendly relations between the two countries. [Text] [SK180428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 18 Oct 80]

'NODONG SINMUN' DELEGATION RETURNS--Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)--The delegation of NODONG SINMUN returned home on October 17 by train after visiting Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. A wrestling team of Pakistan headed by Muhammad Nasrullan Khan arrived in Pyongyang yesterday by plane. [Text] [SK172228 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 17 Oct 80]

MALDIVES FOREIGN MINISTER--Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)--Talks were held in Pyongyang on October 16 between Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and Foreign Minister of the Republic of the Maldives His Excellency Fathulla Jameel. Present at the talks on our side were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il, and a personage concerned and on the opposite side were Ahmed Abdulla, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the Republic of the Maldives to Sri Lanka, and Adam Maniku, vice-director of the Financial Bureau. At the talks held in friendly atmosphere the two sides reached a unanimity of views on questions discussed. [Text] [SK170338 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 17 Oct 80]

JAPANESE UNION DELEGATION--Pyongyang October 22 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Federation of Independent Unions of Japan (Churitsuroren) headed by Shigeru Okamura, its general secretary, arrived in Pyongyang on October 21 by air. [Text] [SK212254 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 21 Oct 80]

KPA DELEGATION TO RWANDA--Pyongyang October 22 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Korean People's Army headed by Major General An Yun-chan left here on October 21 by plane to attend the celebrations of the army day in the Republic of Rwanda. It was seen off at the airport by Major General of the KPA Chi Ki-son. [Text] [SK212239 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 21 Oct 80]

ECUADORIAN GROUP--Pyongyang October 28 (KCNA)--Humberto Ortiz Flores, secretary general of the Ecuadorian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and manager of the "Voluntad" Publishing House, arrived in Pyongyang on October 27 by plane. The guest was met at the airport by Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. [Text] [SK272245 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 27 Oct 80]

HUNGARIAN DAILY DELEGATION--A delegation of the Hungarian paper MAGYAR HIRLAP headed by Jozsef Varga, its deputy editor-in-chief, arrived here on October 20 by plane. It was met at the airport by personages concerned and Hungarian Ambassador to Korea Sandor Etre. [Text] [SK202335 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 20 Oct 80] Pyongyang October 29 (KCNA)--The delegation left Pyongyang on October 28 by plane. During its stay the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae, and the Korean Revolution Museum, the Taean Heavy Machine Combine, Panmunjom and other places in Pyongyang and local areas. It also appreciated the mass gymnastic display "Under the Banner of the Party" and an acrobatic show. [Text] [SK282310 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2216 GMT 28 Oct 80]

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

BANGLADESH TRADE DELEGATION--Pyongyang October 29 (KCNA)--A government trade delegation of Bangladesh headed by M. Matiur Rahman, secretary of the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, arrived in Pyongyang on October 28 by plane. The delegation was met at the airport by Yi Se-ung and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK282251 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 28 Oct 80]

TRADE DELEGATION TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ALBANIA--Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)--A government trade delegation of our country headed by Yi Yong-kun left Pyongyang on October 16 by plane for a visit to Czechoslovakia and Albania. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Pang Tae-yul and other personages concerned, Czechoslovak ambassador Josef Hadravek and officials of the embassy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK170336 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 17 Oct 80]

CSO: 4120

PYONGYANG PAPERS MARK ZAMBIA INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

SK250204 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1534 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 24 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate articles to the 16th anniversary of the independence of Zambia.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says that the country's independence was a historic event which opened a broad avenue of national resurrection and building of a new society before the Zambian people who had been subjected to all sorts of maltreatment and humiliation for a long time under the harsh colonial rule of the foreign aggressors.

Pointing to the successes the Zambian people have achieved in the struggle for the territorial integrity and independent development of the country under the correct leadership of their outstanding leader President Kenneth David Kaunda, courageously frustrating the incessant military provocations, interference and economic blockade by the imperialists, colonialists and racists over the past 16 years since the independence, the article continues:

Holding high the banner of anti-imperialism, independence and non-alignment, the government and people of the Republic of Zambia oppose imperialism, colonialism and racism, and actively support materially and morally the peoples of southern Africa in their struggle for liquidating the brutal racist system still existing in the region.

The bonds of friendship between the peoples of Korea and Zambia are growing stronger day by day on the road to anti-imperialism and independence.

In particular, the visit to our country by President Kenneth David Kaunda in April this year was a historic event which marked a new milestone in the history of friendship between the two countries.

Our people believe that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two governments and peoples will further strengthen and develop in conformity with the common interests and the lofty idea of the non-aligned movement.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says:

Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries forged on the road of antiimperialism and independence will grow stronger and develop in various fields, the Korean people wish the Zambian people greater successes in their future struggle for the development and prosperity of the country.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

ANNIVERSARY OF ALGERIAN REVOLUTION--Pyongyang October 30 (KCNA)--A meeting was held on October 29 at the Korea-Algeria Friendship Migok Cooperative Farm to mark the 26th anniversary of the start of the Algerian revolution. Placed on the platform were a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of His Excellency Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party of Algeria. Invited to the meeting was charge d'affaires ad interim of the Algerian embassy in Pyongyang Kacimi Mehenna. The meeting was attended by Kim Sang-chun and other personages concerned and farmers there. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. A congratulatory letter to President Chadli Bendjedid was adopted at the meeting. [Text] [SK301045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 30 Oct 80]

AUSTRIA'S NATIONAL DAY--Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA)--Papers here today mark the 25th anniversary of the national day of the Republic of Austria. A signed article of NODONG SINMUN refers to the economic development of Austria. It says: The friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Austria and Korea are favourably developing. The establishment of diplomatic relations between our country and the Republic of Austria in December 1974 marked a new occasion in deepening understanding and developing the friendly relations between the two peoples. Our people will make efforts in the future, too, to develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Austrian people. MINJU CHOSON says: The proclamation of the Republic of Austria on October 26, 1955, was an event of weighty significance in the history of her people. Our people sincerely wish the Austrian people greater successes in their endeavours for the development and prosperity of the country. [Text] [SK260936 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0931 GMT 26 Oct 80]

CSO: 4120

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS IN AUGUST 1980

Seoul VANTAGE POINT in English Vol 3, No 9, Sep 80 pp 22-32

[Text]

1 The (north) Korean Central Broadcasting Station (KCBS) reports Ambassador Kim Chol-song (김 철 송) to Denmark paid a farewell call on the country's premier on July 24.

1 KCBS reports the National Pyongyang Circus team arrived in Tananarive, capital of Malagasy, on July 15.

1 KCBS reports Culture-Art Minister Lee Chang-son (리 창 선) as a special envoy of President Kim visited Togo from July 24 to 29.

2 A trade union mission led by Kim Yong-nam, (김 용 남), deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, returns home from a visit to the Soviet Union after seeing the 22nd Olympic Games. Also a mission of the League of Socialist Working Youth led by Son Gi-hak returns home after viewing the Moscow Olympic Games.

2 President Kim Il-sung cables a congratulatory message to the Niger President on the occasion of the country's 20th independence anniversary.

2 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Equatorial Guinea's Supreme Military Committee chairman on the occasion of the country's national holiday, August 3.

2 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the newly elected Iceland president.

3 Radio Pyongyang reports Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam (허 담) visited Angola from July 28 to 31 as a special envoy of President Kim Il-sung.

3 President Kim sends a congratulatory message to Jamaica Premier Michael Manley on the occasion of the country's 18th independence anniversary.

3 Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam arrives in Aden.

4 KCBS reports a government mission visiting Maldives met with President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom on July 29.

4 KCBS reports Ambassador Chong Yong-jin (정 영 진) to Portugal met with President Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes on July 31.

4 KCBS reports Chongnyon, the (pro-Pyongyang) General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, held a session of the Literature and Art Committee in Tokyo on July 29.

4 An Austrian jurist mission led by the chairman of the country's jurists committee arrives in Pyongyang.

4 Radio Pyongyang reports Premier Lee Jong-ok (리 종 옥) sent a congratulatory message to Vanuatu President Ati George Kaltoa, in which north Korea recognized the newly independent country.

4 Chongjin City workers hold a rally to pledge to accomplish the instructions President Kim gave during his on-the-spot guidance trip to the city.

4 KCBS reports a people's mission led by Kim Il-dae (김 일 대), chairman of the Education Commission, visited Libya from July 24 to 30.

5 KCBS reports a Workers' Party mission led by Hwar ; Jang-yop (황 장 엽), chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee, arrives in Dacca on August 1.

5 Kim Byong-gi (김 병 기) is appointed ambassador to Liberia and Hwang Sun-mok (황 선 목), to Ethiopia.

5 Radio Pyongyang reports Ambassador Lee Jun-ok (리 준 옥) to Grenada met with Premier Maurice Bishop on July 23.

5 Radio Pyongyang reports Foreign Minister Ho Dam met with Rwanda President Juvenal Habyriman on August 1 as a special envoy of President Kim.

5 Radio Pyongyang reports Culture and Arts Minister Lee Chang-son met with Benin President Mathieu Kerekou as a special envoy of President Kim.

5 The WHO (World Health Organization) Southeast Asia Resional Planning and Controlling Bureau chief leaves Pyongyang winding up an eight-day visit to north Korea.

5 A Romanian agricultural mission arrives in Pyongyang for an eight-day visit.

5 A fish-procession mission of Chongnyon leaves Pyongyang winding up its five-day visit.

5 An East German mission of construction and lumber workers leaves Pyongyang winding up a nine-day visit to north Korea.

5 A Soviet military journalist mission led by the Publishing Department chief of the General Political Bureau of the Soviet Army and Navy leaves Pyongyang winding up its nine-day visit.

5 KCBS reports President Kim sent an appreciation letter to geological survey workers in South Pyongan Province praising their finding of a mineral resource.

5 A historians mission leaves for Romania to participate in the 15th International History Committee Conference there. The mission returned on August 31.

5 Culture-Art Minister Lee Chang-son meets with the Congo president.

5 KCBS reports the 77th and 78th groups of home visitors and an athletic team of Chongnyon leave Pyongyang.

6 KCBS reports Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam met with South Yemen Premier Ali Nasser Mohammed Hasani on August 4.

6. Cho Sang-mok (조 상 목) is appointed ambassador to Bulgaria.

7. A mission of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party led by the deputy chief of its central committee arrives in Pyongyang for an eight-day visit.

7. Premier Lee Jong-ok sends a congratulatory message to the newly appointed Dominican premier.

7 President Kim sends a congratulatory message to Singapore President Benjamin H. Sheares on the occasion of the country's national holiday.

7 Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam arrives in Belgrade as a special envoy of President Kim.

7 A Party mission led by Hwang Jang-yop meets with Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman.

8 Kim Yong-nam (김 영 남), chief of the International Affairs Department in the Party Central Committee, meets with a Japanese press team.

9 KCBS reports President Kim sent letters of appreciation to factories and enterprises which set good examples in implementing the economic plan during the first half of the year and in conducting the "100-day battle" in July.

9 KCBS reports Culture-Art Minister Lee Chang-son visited the Congo from August 3 to 6 as a special envoy of President Kim.

9 KCBS reports a government mission led by Deputy Premier Kim Gyong-ryon (김 경 련) met with Guyana Premier Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham on August 2.

9 KCBS reports a people's mission led by Kim Il-dae visited Iraq from July 31 to August 5.

9 Culture-Art Minister Lee Chang-son returns from a visit to Guinea, Mali, Togo, Benin and the Congo as a special envoy of President Kim.

9 Radio Pyongyang reports the 25th founding anniversary of the Youth League of Chongnyon was held in Tokyo on August 1.

9 Radio Pyongyang reports an inaugural meeting for the Libya-north Korea Friendship Association was held on July 28 in Libya.

9 KCBS reports the Pyongyang Circus arrived in Maputo on July 26 and started its performance on July 27.

9 Radio Pyongyang reports workers and tequenicians of Hamhung Construction Machinery Manufacturing Factory developed an all-purpose oil pressure excavator.

9 A Party mission led by Hwang Jang-yop ends its seven-day visit to Bangladesh.

10 Chairman Kim Yu-sun (김 유 순) of the north Korean Olympic Committee and his mission return home from Moscow after taking part in the 22nd Olympics.

10 A Pyongyang city rally is held to welcome the "home visitors" from the Americas at Moranbong Theater.

11 KCBS reports President Kim cabled a congratulatory message to the Jordanian King upon the kingdom's national holiday on August 9.

11 KCBS reports Chairman Hwang Jang-yop of the Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee arrived in Rangoon as a special envoy of President Kim.

11 KCBS reports a people's mission led by Chairman Kim Il-dae of the Education Commission returned home from a visit to North Yemen, Rwanda, Burundi, Libya and Iraq.

11 The Foreign Ministry hosts a film showing meet for foreign embassy officials in Pyongyang.

11 A mission of the Soviet-(North) Korea Friendship Association led by its deputy chairman arrives in Pyongyang for an 11-day visit. The mission came to attend functions for the "August 15 Holiday."

11 An international trade union mission of textile, clothes, leather and wool workers arrives in Pyongyang for a nine-day visit.

11 A Czechoslovakia education and science mission led by its chairman arrives in Pyongyang for an 11-day visit.

11 A women's delegation to the U.N. conference held lately in Denmark returns home.

11 A Polish TV projection team arrives in Pyongyang for an 18-day visit.

12 KCBS reports north Korea and Czechoslovakia concluded an agreement on mutual cooperation in the field of helath in Prague on August 7.

12 KCBS reports the north Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) and a Senegal news agency concluded an agreement on mutual cooperation in the Senegal capital of Dakar on July 30.

12 Radio Pyongyang reports a government mission led by Deputy Premier Kim Gyong-ryon visited Guyana from July 25 to August 6.

12 A fishery mission led by Fishery Commission Chairman Kang Jom-gu (강 점 구) leaves for the Soviet Union to attend an international fishery fair there. The mission returned on August 19.

12 The Pyongyang Student Art troupe led by Deputy Culture-Art Minister Chang Chol (장 철) returns home from its performance tour of Thailand.

12 A Thai scholar mission led by a professor of a university arrives in Pyongyang for a 15-day visit.

12 A Chinese science and technology association mission arrives in Pyongyang for a 16-day visit.

12 The 8.1 Weightlifting Team of the Chinese People's Liberation Army arrives in Pyongyang for a 16-day visit.

12 A Japanese "Juche study" mission leaves Pyongyang.

12 A Japanese railway workers' league mission leaves Pyongyang.

12 A Mainichi Shimbun reportorial team from Japan leaves Pyongyang.

12 An auto maintenance workers' mission of Chongnyon leaves Pyongyang.

13 KCBS reports the Central People's Committee decrees issued on August 8 which confered the National Flag First Class on the Okryugwan Restaurant and the title of meritorious chef on two chefs and the meritorious receptionist title on a receptionist.

13 A Japan Socialist Party youth mission arrives in Pyongyang.

13 A Japanese Kansai area scholar mission arrives in Pyongyang for a 10-day visit.

13 A Romanian journalist committee mission arrives in Pyongyang for a 10-day visit.

13 A Chinese railway mission leaves Pyongyang winding up its 16-day visit to north Korea.

13 A Burmese industrialist mission arrives in Pyongyang for an eight-day visit.

13 Radio Pyongyang reports the Workers' Party Central Committee and the government sent letters of congratulations to the workers and supporters who had completed the Nampo port expansion project and the construction of cement silos at the port.

14 Radio Peking reports Hichon Oil Pump and Nozzle Plant which was built with Chinese aid began production recently.

14 A Chongjin City rally is held to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the "August 15 Liberation" (from Japanese colonial rule).

14 The People's Armed Forces Ministry hosts a film show for foreign military attaches in Pyongyang.

14 North Korea and China conclude an agreement on cultural exchange for 1980 in Pyongyang.

14 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Soviet President Brezhnev upon the 35th anniversary of the "August 15 holiday." Brezhnev and Kosygin also send a joint message to Kim and Premier Lee on the occasion.

14 Deputy Premier-Foreign Minister Ho Dam returns from a visit to eight countries as a special envoy of President Kim.

14 President Kim cables a message to Grenada Premier Maurice Bishop citing Grenada's severance of diplomatic ties with south Korea effective July 23.

15 Radio Pyongyang reports a decree issued on August 6 that decorated machine designer Kang Un-sik with hero's title as well as the National Flag First Class.

15 Chairman Hwang Jang-yop of the SPA Central Committee returns home from a visit to India, Bangladesh and Burma.

15 A Chinese People's Daily mission led by its deputy editor-in-chief arrives in Pyongyang.

16 Radio Pyongyang reports the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions held its 19th plenary session on August 12 and 13 in Pyongyang to "discuss" the enhanced role of the Three-Revolution Red Flag Winning Drive.

16 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Indonesian President Suharto upon the country's 35th independence anniversary.

16 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Gabon President El Hadj Omar Bongo upon the country's 20th independence anniversary.

16 A Sweden-(north) Korea Friendship Association mission arrives in Pyongyang.

16 A Rodong Shinmun mission leaves for Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

16 A Boy Scouts team returns home from East Germany after taking part in an international summer camp there.

16 A trade mission leaves for Syria and Algeria.

16 A mission of Rodong Shinmun, organ of the Workers' Party, leaves for the Soviet Union.

16 A Central Broadcasting Committee mission led by its deputy chairman, Lee Bong-hi (리 봉 희), leaves for Sierra Leone to participate in the second conference of the broadcasting media of the nonaligned countries.

16 A Denmark university president and his wife arrive in Pyongyang for a six-day visit.

17 KCBS reports a documentary film was produced recently. Titled "The Condition of Korean Working Class," the movie describes the north Korean working class "struggling with the Party campaign."

17 North Korean boys and girls table tennis teams meet with their Polish counterparts in goodwill matches at Pyongyang Gymnasium.

18 Kim Song-nam (김 송 남) is appointed ambassador to Sao Tome and Principe.

18 KCBS reports a Central People's Committee decree awarded the National Flag First Class to Pyongyang Theater on the occasion of its 20th founding anniversary on August 12.

18 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the secretary general of the Afghanistan People's Democratic Party Central Committee on the occasion of the country's independence anniversary.

18 A Spanish Red Cross mission arrives in Pyongyang for a four-day visit.

18 An East German trade union mission led by its Central Committee member arrives in Pyongyang for a nine-day visit.

18 Kim Yong-nam, chief of the International Affairs Department in the Party Central Committee, meets with the visiting chairman of the Austria Jurists Committee.

18 Deputy Premier Kong Jin-tae (공 진 태) meets with a Japanese mission supporting north Korea's unification policy.

18 An athletic meet opens in Pyongyang in commemoration of the 32nd founding anniversary of the north Korean regime, September 9.

19 A mission of the International Institute on Juche Ideology arrives in Pyongyang.

19 President Kim meets with a visiting Burmese government mission.

19 The North Korean Medical Science Association celebrates its 10th founding anniversary in a ceremony at Moranbong Theater in Pyongyang.

19 A home-visit group from America led by Prof. Kim Gwang-hun of Coppin State College in Maryland leaves Pyongyang winding up a 22-day visit to north Korea.

19 A Japanese mission supporting north Korea's unification policy leaves Pyongyang.

19 The Austrian Jurists' Committee chairman and his wife leave Pyongyang.

19 Deputy Premier Kim Gyong-ryon and his government mission leave on a visit to Pakistan.

20 Radio Pyongyang reports an international miners' union meeting was held in Hungary from August 5 to 8 with 57 representatives from 42 countries, including north Korea, attending.

20 Radio Pyongyang reports a national youth swimming contest was held from August 12 to 19 at Changgwangwon in Pyongyang.

20 Vice President Pak Song-chol (박 성 철) meets with the visiting Spainish Red Cross Society mission.

20 The Cuban ambassador to Pyongyang hosts a banquet at his embassy on the occasion of the ending of the Cuba-(north) Korea Solidarity Month and the Cuban People's Revolution anniversary, July 26.

20 The south-north working-level officials hold their 10th preliminary meeting to pave the way for the proposed premiers' talks in the truce village of Panmunjom.

21 Radio Pyongyang reports Ambassador Kim Chung-nam (김 충 남) to Angola presented his credentials to the country's president on July 16.

21 Chairman Hwang Jang-yop of the Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee meets with a Japanese scholar mission led by an Osaka municipal university professor emeritus.

21 Premier Lee Jong-ok meets with the outgoing Cambodian ambassador.

21 Seniors of Chosun College in Tokyo and Chongnyon photographers arrive in Wonsan.

21 An opening ceremony of a Romanian film showing week is held at Rakwon Theater in commemoration of the 36th anniversary of the Romanian revolution.

21 Women basketball teams of Cuba, Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland arrive in Pyongyang to participate in a Socialist nations' youth goodwill match.

22 KCBS reports an exhibition of north Korean books, pictures and handcrafts were held in Niamey recently.

22 Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi (정 준 기) meets with a youth mission of Chongnyon.

22 KCBS reports the Pyongyang printing machine company produced a high-quality automatic vinyl wallpaper printing machine recently as a gift

for the sixth Party Congress.

22 KCBS reports workers at the Nampo shipyard completed the construction of a large ship as a symbol of their loyalty to the sixth Party congress.

22 President Kim sends a congratulatory message to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the country's revolution.

22 A Japan Socialist Party mission arrives in Pyongyang.

22 A Chinese science and technology mission led by the vice minister of coal industry arrives in Pyongyang to participate in the 20th (north) Korea-China Science and Technology Cooperation Committee meeting.

22 An international women's basketball contest among Socialist countries opens at Pyongyang Gymansium.

23 KCBS reports Gocham Mine has produced a new coal-mining machine recently.

23 A mission of the International Jurists Committee led by its secretary arrives in Pyongyang.

24 Radio Pyongyang reports President Kim cabled a congratulatory message to Sierra Leone President Siaka P. Stevens on the occasion of his 75th birthday, August 22.

24 Radio Peking reports Deputy Premier Kim Gyong-ryon in Kuala Lumpur had a conference with the Malaysian deputy foreign minister on August 22.

24 The Pyongyang students' art troupe led by Kim Jong-ho leaves on a visit to Guinea.

24 A film mission leaves for Czechoslovakia to participate in a film showing-week ceremony there on the occasion of the 32nd founding anniversary of the north Korean regime.

24 The Foreign Ministry hosts a film-showing with a banquet at the People's Cultural Palace for the nonaligned countries representatives in Pyongyang on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of north Korea's admittance to the movement.

25 KCBS reports Premier Lee Jong-ok cabled a condolence message to the premier of St. Vincent expressing sympathy over the damage caused by a recent hurricane.

25 A Cuba Communist Party mission led by its secretary arrives in Pyongyang.

25 Various missions of Chongnyon arrive in Pyongyang.

25 A Soviet magazine mission arrives in Pyongyang.

25 A meeting is held at Sambong Cooperative Farm on the occasion of the

36th anniversary of the Romanian people's revolution.

25 Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi meets with a Thai scholar mission.

26 A Palestine mission led by the Palestine Revolutionary Army deputy commander-in-chief arrives in Pyongyang.

26 A Romanian Communist Party paper mission arrives in Pyongyang led by its economic editor.

26 The Chairman of the Venezuelan Committee Supporting North Korean Unification Policy and his wife leave Pyongyang.

26 A Japanese journalist mission arrives in Pyongyang.

26 A mission of Yugoslavia Communist League organ paper led by its editor-in-chief arrives in Pyongyang.

27 KCBS reports the "September 5 Prize" athletic meeting was held in Pyongyang on August 24 through 26 for students of technical institutes and junior high schools.

27 An international women's basketball tournament of socialist countries closes after six days of goodwill contest.

27 An ex-parliamentarian of India arrives in Pyongyang.

27 President Kim meets with the visiting Jordan National Advisory Committee mission led by its chairman.

28 Chairman Hwang Jang-yop of the Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee holds talks with a Jordan mission, and the "Juche Institute" director and his mission. He also holds talks with a professor emeritus of Tokyo University.

28 A journalist mission of "Minju Choson" (Democratic Korea), organ of the Administration Council, led by Ryu Hwa-gyong leaves for Romania.

28 Haeju City holds a meeting commemorating the 36th anniversary of the Bulgarian revolution.

28 The Committee for Foreign Cultural Relations and the (north) Korea-Lybia Friendship Association host a meeting at the Chollima Cultural Center on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the Lybian revolution, September 1.

28 President Kim meets with the visiting Palestine mission.

28 KCBS reports Premier Lee Jong-ok cabled a congratularory message to the newly appointed premier of Iran.

28 KCBS reports Deputy Premier Kim Gyong-ryon and his government mission visited Malaysia from August 21 to 26.

28 Radio Pyongyang reports the north Korean Workers' Party Central Com-

mittee sent a congratulatory message to the workers, technicians and desk-bound workers of the Anju area coal mines in regard to their "astonishing attainment of the production goals."

30 Kim Yong-nam, chief of the Party International Affairs Department, meets with the Yugoslavia Communist League organ misson led by its editor-in-chief.

30 Deputy Premier Kong Jin-gae meets with the Chinese scientific technical cooperation mission led by the vice coal industry minister.

30 A protocol is signed between north Korea and China at the end of the 20th north Korean-Chinese scentific technical cooperation committee.

30 A (north) Korea-Soviet Friendship Associatioin mission leaves for Moscow to attend a ceremony on the occasion of the 32nd founding anniversary of the north Korean government there.

30 North Korean "political parties and public organizations" issue a statement denouncing the governments of south Korea, Japan and the United States.

31 A Chinese Communist Party provincial committee mission arrives in Pyongyang.

CSO: 4120

END

JPRS 76874

25 November 1980

Korean Affairs Report

No. 111

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 76874

25 November 1980

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 111

CONTENTS

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'MINJU CHOSEN' Denounces S. Korean Claims of 'Threat From North'
(KCNA, 11 Nov 80)..... 1

Foreign Groups Urge U.S. Troop Withdrawal From S. Korea
(KCNA, 4 Nov 80)..... 3

SOUTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DPRK Lawyers Association Appeals for World Action To Save Kim Tae-chung
(KCNA, 8 Nov 80)..... 5

Briefs
Chon's Remark on Referendum 7

ECONOMY

Federation of Korean Industries Described
(Pae Phong-hyo; WOLGAN CHOSON, Sep 80)..... 8

ROK To Increase Rice Purchasing Price 25 Percent
(THE KOREA TIMES, 11 Nov 80)..... 28

Briefs
Agricultural Supply Policy 30
Supervising Heavy Industries 30

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Briefs
Overpopulation Problems 31

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Briefs
Emigration of ROK Farmers 32
Cultural Agreement With Kenya 32

FOREIGN TRADE

ROK, Belgian Ministers Meet To Discuss Economic Cooperation
(THE KOREA TIMES, 4 Nov 80)..... 33

Briefs
Increased Merchandise Exports 34
Encouragement of Overseas Studies 34
Import Price Index 34
Rice Imports 35
Loan Agreement With ADB 35
Soft Loans From IBRD 35
Imports of Minerals 35
Oil Development Plan 36
Japan-ROK Joint Consortium 36

NORTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Chong Chun-ki Attends Meeting on DPRK Sports Union Founding
(KCNA, 3 Nov 80)..... 37

'NODONG SINMUN' Article Observes Publication of Kim Il-song Work
(KCNA, 31 Oct 80)..... 39

DPRK Dailies Mark Anniversary of Kim Il-song Work
(KCNA, 6 Nov 80)..... 40

DPRK Papers Hail Anniversary of 5th KWP Congress
(KCNA, 3 Nov 80)..... 42

'NODONG SINMUN' Editorials for July 1980
(Editorial Report)..... 44

Article Examines State of Local Government Organs
(KITA CHOSEN KENKYU, Jul-Aug 80)..... 50

ECONOMY

Industrial Production Increase Reported
(KCNA, 31 Oct 80)..... 67

DPRK's Cho Se-ung, KWP Congratulate Mine Workers
(Pyongyang Domestic Service, 2 Nov 80)..... 68

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

DPRK Student-to-Population Ratio Highest in World
(KCNA, 6 Nov 80)..... 69

MEDIA AND THE ARTS

Briefs
'NODONG SINMUN' Commentator Awarded 71
Anniversary of 'NODONG SINMUN' 71

KOREANS IN JAPAN

Pyongyang Meeting Welcomes Relay Group of Koreans in Japan
(KCNA, 2 Nov 80)..... 72

Briefs
CHONGNYON Medical, Automative Groups 74

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Kim Il-song Greets Tanzanian President
(KCNA, 3 Nov 80)..... 75

Soviet Song, Dance Group Gives Performances in Pyongyang
(KCNA, 4, 7 Nov 80)..... 76

Pyongyang Grand Theatre Performance
Wonsan Youth Hall Performance

Briefs
Kim's Message to Central Africa 78
'NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY' Delegation 78
Japanese Trade Union Delegation 78
Tour of Machinery Plant 78
Chinese People's Friendship Delegation 78
KPA Delegation in Rwanda 79
Relief Aid to Algeria 79
CHONGNYON Delegation Departure 79
Japanese Prefectural Delegation 80
Benin's Presidential Office Chief 80
DPRK-Somali Relations 80
Soviet Film Delegation's Departure 80
Japanese Sohyo Delegations 80
Japanese Telecommunications Group 80
Cultural Delegation to Malaysia 80
People's Army Delegation 81
Kim Thanks Kaysone Phomvihan 81
Relationship With JSP 81

INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

'MINJU CHOSON' Denounces Japanese 'Balderdash' About DPRK Buildup
(KCNA, 4 Nov 80)..... 82

DPRK Dailies Observe National Days of Other Nations
(KCNA, 1, 3 Nov 80)..... 83

Algeria National Day
Burundi National Day
Panamanian Independence Day
Dominican Independence Day

BIOGRAPHICS

Briefs
Ambassador Yi Song-ho 86

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'MINJU CHOSON' DENOUNCES S. KOREAN CLAIMS OF 'THREAT FROM NORTH'

SK111051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Nov (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan clique called chiefs of puppet organs at different levels on November 7 and blew an anti-communist trumpet, instructing them to establish a "security outlook" and strengthen the "security posture" to cope with "threat from the north." They also cried that they would sweep away "irregularities and corruption," expel "old politicians" and realize "new politics by new forces." In this connection MINJU CHOSON today carries a signed commentary headlined "Desperate Attempt of the Puppets To Extricate Themselves From Crisis."

It says:

The world knows that there is no "threat from the north" in Korea. "Threat from the north" is an anti-communist catchword invented by the South Korean puppet rulers to incite north-south confrontation and freeze the division, intensify war preparations and strengthen the fascist rule.

It is not without reason that the military fascist clique are vociferously crying about "security," kicking up the trite anti-communist rackets one after another these days.

This is aimed at infusing the consciousness of confrontation against us into people, stepping up war preparations, diverting their attention elsewhere and justifying the brutal fascist terror rule in South Korea. It is also designed to put down the growing desire of the people for democracy against fascism and for national reunification.

The anti-communist racket is a reckless act going against the trend.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique's poppycock about sweeping away "irregularities and corruption," expelling "old politicians" and realizing "new politics by new forces" is a lie for appeasing and deceiving the people.

The "new forces" they put up to realise "new politics" are none other than "Yusin" remnants and military fascist hooligans.

To replace "old politicians" with "new forces" means to get rid of the opposition and cement the foothold of the fascist rule with their servants, not for new politics.

No matter what plot the Chon Tu-hwan clique may hatch up and what rigmarole they may spell out, no one will lend an ear to them.

However desperately the military fascist clique may kick up anti-communist rows and resort to placatory and deceptive tricks, they cannot bridge over the worsening crisis of their fascist rule.

The military fascist clique must be clearly mindful that the wilder they run, the graver their treacheries to the nation become and the earlier their doom comes.

CSO: 4120

FOREIGN GROUPS URGE U.S. TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM S. KOREA

SK041528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Nov (KCNA)—Voices demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from South Korea and supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea are growing louder in many countries of the world, according to reports.

The Lebanese Committee for Supporting Koreas Reunification and the Lebanon-Korea Friendship Association issued a joint statement recently, expressing full support to the appeal of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea to all the progressive political parties and organizations of the world and international organisations, urging them to mark off the period from September 16 to November 18 as a period of struggle for the implementation of the resolution of the 30th U.N. General Assembly on the Korean question and to take wide-range measures in support of the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country.

The statement said:

The South Korean occupation by the U.S. imperialists is the root cause of the misfortunes of the Korean people and international tension.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops is the main obstacle in the way of the solution of the Korean question by the Koreans themselves independently and peacefully and it entirely contravenes the Korean armistice agreement, too.

The U.S. troops occupation of South Korea runs counter to the July 4 north-south joint statement, the basic content of which is independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, and the resolution of the United Nations which supported and hailed it.

This is not only illegal by origin but also contradictory to the desire and will of the world people of our era, the era of independence, and to the U.N. Charter.

The United States should discontinue the acts of patronizing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and inveigling it to suppress the conscientious figures and people, hampering the reunification of Korea and freezing her division, and promptly take out of South Korea all its aggression armed forces and combat equipment.

The Peruvian committee for supporting Koreas reunification, the Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship, the Peruvian peace committee and the commitee for solidarity with Latin America recently issued a joint statement, which said:

We denounce the U.S. Government for menacing peace and security in Korea and the world and obstructing the reunification of Korea by strengthening war exercises, while keeping its troops and military bases in South Korea, and thus blocking the implementation of the U.N. resolution.

We condemn the Chou Tu-hwan military fascist clique who massacred Kwangju citizens in cold blood and are brutally suppressing democratic figures struggling for the democratization of society and the U.S. occupation troops in South Korea encouraging them.

We call upon broad public circles of Peru and Latin America to denounce all acts hampering reunification of Korea, demand the implementation of the U.N. resolution, isolate the South Korean military fascist dictators bent on destroying all democratic forces and fight resolutely to rescue Kim Tae-chung from danger.

The Togo-Korea Friendship Association and the Indian Committee for Supporting Koreas Reunification recently sent letters to the U.N. secretary general respectively. They noted with deep concern that the just resolution of the United Nations on the Korean question had not yet been implemented and urged him to make efforts to have measures taken for an early implementation of the resolution.

The Nepalese paper ARPAN recently issued an editorial demanding the implementation of the resolution of the 30th U.N. General Assembly on the Korean question.

CSO: 4120

DPRK LAWYERS ASSOCIATION APPEALS FOR WORLD ACTION TO SAVE KIM TAE-CHUNG

SK080420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Nov (KCNA)--The Korean Democratic Lawyers Association on November 7 issued an appeal to the men of the law circles and lawyers of all countries of the world in connection with the heinous outrage of the South Korean military fascist clique in imposing again capital punishment and heavy penalties upon Kim Tae-chung and other democrats.

Noting that the life of Kim Tae-chung is now hanging by a thread due to the criminal act of the South Korean military fascist clique who, at the final hearing of the appeal in the so-called "martial law military high court" on November 3, sentenced democratic figure Kim Tae-chung to death and 23 others including university professor Yi Mun-yong to prison terms up to 20 years, the appeal says:

The trials of Kim Tae-chung and other democrats are illegal ones run through with swindles and fabrications and sordid political trials invented by the Chon Tu-hwan group to gratify its dirty desire.

The atrocious penalty imposed on Kim Tae-chung by the Chon Tu-hwan group is entirely a product of a foul plot to destroy him, the most reputed "presidential" candidate in South Korea, and to gratify its greed for power and a wholesale political terrorism to totally crush the patritoic democratic forces in South Korea.

A fair trial is impossible in South Korea where there is neither a genuine law reflecting the will of the people nor a true law defending the human rights and democracy.

If a trial is to be fair in South Korea, traitor Chon Tu-hwan who is penalising democratic figures must be the first one to be tried.

We bring before the broad world public and strongly denounce the criminal scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan group to penalise and murder democratic figure Kim Tae-chung and other figures and students at the instigation of the United States and Japan.

The appeal stresses:

To rescue Kim Tae-chung and other democratic figures sentenced to murderous penalties is not a question confined to their lives. This is linked to a sacred struggle to

defend the idea of an equitable law, safeguard democracy and civil rights, democratize the South Korean society and achieve the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Korean Democratic Lawyers Association calls upon the personages of law circles and lawyers and people of all countries to intensify the international movement for saving Kim Tae-chung and personages of all circles illegally penalized.

We express the hope that the personages of the law circles and lawyers all over the world will pay due attention to the question of saving Kim Tae-chung which is attracting public concern at home and abroad and take necessary measures on a broad scale.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

CHON'S REMARK ON REFERENDUM--Mokpo, 5 Nov (HAPTONG)--President Chon Tu-hwan said today that the recent national referendum on the constitution was an historic turning point that has demonstrated at home and abroad that the Korean people could be united when their country was in a difficulty. "Transcending minor ill sentiments or private interests, the people ought to cooperate in the direction the nation is heading," Chon said after he was briefed by Governor of South Cholla Province Kim Chong-ho and Mayor of Mokpo Pom Taek-kyun on their respective policy measures. A draft constitution the president proposed was overwhelmingly confirmed in the October 22 referendum with 95.5 per cent of the voters participating. Chon also instructed the officials to make sure infiltration into the province of North Korean armed spies could be made impossible through maintenance of a close cooperation between the military, police and populace. [Text] [SK060114 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0107 GMT 6 Nov 80]

CSO: 4120

FEDERATION OF KOREAN INDUSTRIES DESCRIBED

Seoul WOLGAN CHOSON in Korean Sep 80 pp 287-297

[Article by MAEIL KYONGJE Industry Desk Chief Pae Pyong-hyo: "A True Picture of the Federation of Korean Industries"]

[Text] 1. General Headquarters of Business Circles Authorities

The "stars of the business circles who were equipped with financial power and administrative competence got together to organize the Federation of the Korean Industries [FKI].

At the time of its founding, the FKI was an organization of a little more than 10 influential plutocrats. Even today, when 20 years have elapsed since its founding, it is still an organization of influential plutocrats.

The "star" of the business circles is the "chairman of the board of directors." This is a man who has such a position that he can leave the company president in full charge of company business matters and gad about at will. He does not run the business, but he is in the top position, from which he can exercise the ownership of the enterprise.

When the company president owns the enterprise, he will also be called a "star."

Such a president has authority that is as great as that of the chairman of the board of directors. The only difference is that in this case the president does not hire a person to run the business on his behalf.

The FKI is an organization of such chairmen and presidents. You may associate it with a council of commanders of all the armed forces.

Its members are just like the generals and unit commanders.

The FKI may proudly call itself the headquarters of the business circles, in view of the fact that its membership includes the businessmen and major business organizations of the whole country. This fact may be verified by its membership eligibility requirements and the structure of its membership.

Therefore, the FKI is a kind of a stage on which businessmen make their debut. In other words, those who are incapable of showing off in the FKI cannot be called plutocrats.

The business circle stage on which the ROK economy moves consists of the following four business organizations: the Taehan Songgong Hoeuiso, or ROK Chamber of Commerce [RCC]; the FKI; the Han'guk Muyok Hyophoe, or Korean Traders Association [KTA]; and the Chungso Kiop Hyoptong Chohap Chunganghoe, or Central Council of Small and Medium Enterprises Association. Or sometimes, five organizations, including the Han'guk Kyongyongja Hyophoe, or Korean Business Managers Association [KBMA], take up the stage.

Among the four or five major organizations, the FKI is the highest in terms of power and authority. The RCC, the KTA, and the Small and Medium Enterprises Association [SMEA] are government-designated business organizations which are under the direct protection of the government. But they are far weaker than the FKI in terms of influence.

When citing the four major business organizations, the RCC comes first and then comes the FKI. But this practice is simply attributable to an honorable treatment based on the fact that the RCC has a longer history than the FKI.

When these major business organizations contribute to the common fund for sharing expenditures with one another, the shares of the RCC, FKI, and KTA are 30 percent for each, while the SMEA's share is 10 percent. The KBMA is regarded as the KFI-level organization representing the interests of big business enterprises in the sharing of expenditures.

The authority of the FKI comes from its financial power. It is an aggregate of business enterprises, each of which has the power to make final decisions on its own. That is the reason why the FKI is entirely different from those other organizations, whose operation depends entirely on the membership fee fund.

The RCC has a huge organizational structure in which a great number of businessmen throughout the country are affiliated. However, its operation is dependent on its membership fee fund, and it is under various operational restrictions laid down by law. The KTA has a huge exporters' special account fund, raised on the basis of the principle that "exports are the first priority"; however, expendability of the fund is limited by intricate restrictions.

The SMEA is, in principle, not in an influential position as yet. Although it is under the cover of the manifold protective measures established for small and medium enterprises, the SMEA's influence has become relatively weaker as big businesses' influence has become stronger.

The SMEA simply enjoys its popular position of "the weak one" which is regarded as being capable of making appeals to the government and the National Assembly for protective measures when neither the government nor the National Assembly is capable of adopting such measures.

In contrast, the FKI is an organization with power and pressure. It flatters the government and the National Assembly but also exercises pressure upon them.

Business circles in Japan have leverage in Japan's political climate by means of the Keidanren, or Federation of Economic Organizations. A recent example of this leverage was seen when business circles had the final say on the confidence vote for the newly appointed prime minister.

The FKI is an organization following suit with the keidanren of Japan. To put it in simple terms, the FKI behaves as if it were a federation of political and business circles. The concepts involved in its inauguration and growth presupposed the consistent exercise of its pressure upon political circles.

The chairman of the FKI may be called figuratively "the king of kings." No other position in business circles can be higher or more dignified than that of the FKI chairman, who is elected by the chairmen and presidents of business circles.

Therefore, the chairman of the FKI may be accorded the position of "the premier of business circles" in honorable treatment. In fact, whenever there is a newly elected chairman, he customarily pays a courtesy visit to the premier in the administrative branch of government. He even can pay a courtesy visit to the head of state; this is possible because of the weight of his position.

During the 1970's, when the high-rate economic growth was brought about, the FKI chairman could have talks with all the cabinet ministers in charge of economic affairs in his office or in meetings presided over by him. The occasions of such talks were regarded in fact as moments in which the premier of business circles conveyed messages to the cabinet ministers in charge of economic affairs.

However, it is rather strange that there has not been a scramble for this absolutely authoritative position of premier of the business circles. Is this because the weight of the position is too great or because there has been the virtue of modesty?

Perhaps it may be because so much care has been taken not to impair the absolute authority of the position of which the chairman may wish to be proud.

2. Premier of Business Circles: "King of Kings"

During the 1960's, the FKI chairman's term of office was 1 year. And the yearly election of the chairman was a troublesome event.

Every year, whenever the chairman's term ended, it became customery that there was no candidate for the next chairmanship; every candidate made mutual concessions. When the first election--then the organization was called the Han'guk Kyongjein Hyophoe--was held, the customary concessionary practice of "playing ping-pong" in the election began.

In the case of the first chairman, Yi Chong-nim, "the commander in chief" of the Kaep'ung Financial Combine and the chairman of the Taehan Yanghoe Company, served as acting chairman for 1 month following the general meeting of promoters; then Yi Pyong-ch'ol, chairman of the Samsong Group, formally took the chairman's office. He had just returned from Japan after a long stay there.

The articles of the federation at that time limited the chairman's term of office to 1 year and provided that the 13 promoters should take turns as chairman. The 13 promoters were those who started the Kyongje Chaegon Ch'okchinhoe, or Association for Acceleration of Economic Construction, immediately after the 16 May Revolution, pursuing a cause similar to that of the revolution.

After 1 year, the second term of the chairmanship was assumed by Yi Chong-nim. But in 1963, the election of chairman faced a problem. The person who was elected chairman categorically refused to accept the chairmanship, on the grounds that he had once been accused of accumulating wealth by means of unlawful practices. Therefore Mr Yi had to stay in the chairman's office another year.

In 1964, when the fourth term as chairman was assumed by Kim Yong-wan, chairman of the Kyongbang Company, the "drama" of customary concession among the 13 promoters was avoided. Chairman Kim took the fifth term, also. The precedent of Yi Chong-nim, the third chairman, forced him to stay another year.

Then Hong Chae-song was elected the sixth-term chairman. He had to stay in office for 3 more years. He was president of the Sangyang Cement Company and chairman of the Kumsong Textile Company at that time.

The "ping-pong" game of the chairman's election continued till 1969, while the term of office of the chairmanship was still 1 year. When it became obvious that Chairman Hong could stay in the office no longer, the articles were amended to the effect that the term of office of the chairmanship should be 2 years.

However, when the election of the next chairman ended in failure, Kim Yong-wan, who was chairman the fourth and fifth terms, was elected again, though with difficulty.

Thus Chairman Kim stayed in the office for four consecutive terms, or 8 years, marking the Kim Yong-wan era of the FKI.

Chairman Kim repeatedly insisted every year at the annual general meeting that he would not stay in office any longer; however, he had to withdraw his resignation proposal under the pressure of the meeting. The confidence of the business circles in Chairman Kim was almost unanimous.

However, when the election of the 13th-term chairman was held, the proposal by Chairman Kim to resign was accepted by the voters because of Chairman Kim's poor health. Two candidates to succeed Chairman Kim were Kim Yong-chu, chairman of the Chongbang Company, and Chong Chu-yong, chairman of the Hyondae Group.

There was no precedent for an election of FKI chairman to be conducted by means of voting. This was because of the notion that the electing of the chairman by means of a vote at a meeting of the heads of the business groups would be compromising to their dignity.

Of the two candidates for the office of chairman, the 30 prominent businessmen appointed Chong Chu-yong chairman.

Mr Kim Yong-chu was a man of competence, as seen from the fact that he could push a number of heavy construction projects, including the construction of the federation's office building at Yoido. However, Chairman Chong was chosen because the majority of the promoters insisted that Chong would be the right person for the chairmanship, on the grounds that he was a humble and more popular person.

Truly, Chairman Chong, who is now serving his serving his second term in the chairman's office, has fully displayed his competence as a great businessman by implementing the FKI office building project and enhancing the FKI's influence over the government.

As for those chairman who preceded Chong, they surely displayed the characteristics of FKI chairman, although they did not feel any attachment for the chairmanship.

The first chairman, Yi Pyong-ch'ol, strongly advocated during his short term that industrialization be pushed to build up the national economy. Chairman Yi consistently maintained that a total of over 1,000 factories should be build in order to attain in the future a GNP of 1,000 dollars per person and exports at the 10-billion-dollar level. This advocacy gave the impression of his looking 20 years ahead.

Chairman Yi Chong-nim actively advocated that the export industries be promoted, and that the capital and technology of Korean residents in Japan be introduced into Korea. It can be said that the Korean Export Public Corporation, or Han'guk Such'ul Kongdan, at Kurodong and the local public corporations had their beginnings at the time of Chairman Yi Chong-nim.

Chairman Hong Chae-son strongly supported the notion that long-term loans should be promoted. Chairman Kim Yong-wan emphasized as his own points that the operation of enterprises should go public, that ethics should be established for the enterprises, and that cooperation with political circles should be promoted.

He was looked up to as a chairman of moral and lofty personality. He set an example of "the older a person, stronger"; he emphasized unity among the personnel; he mapped the plans for building the new FKI office building; and he promoted Korean cooperation with other countries.

The reason that business circles forced Chairman Kim Yong-wan to stay in office for so many terms was that he was a man of high virtue, lofty personality, abundant knowledge, and decent family origin, and that he was a clean man of policies.

He was a senior businessman who was in charge of the Kyongbang, the first business enterprise established by the Koreans [under Japanese rule]. He was a man of management who boldly made the operation of his enterprise public. As for his academic career, he graduated from a higher normal school in Japan. In terms of family origin, he was a brother by marriage of Inch'on Kim Song-su; so he was from a traditional family of noble blood.

None of the prominent personages of the business circles of his time dared think lightly of him.

Therefore, Chairman Kim could exercise his "commanding power" in the meetings of "big shots." Those influential personage of business circles who were virtually not under anyone's control istened to Chairman Kim's words.

Soon Chairman Kim set forth some "invisible" personnel norms and rankings in business circles. The rankings were not set forcibly or in any written documents.

He just taught the authority-minded personages of the business circles so that they might know by themselves the norms governing their positions and the strict order in which they should submit their opinions.

3. Meetings and Ranking of Prominent Personages

A plutocrat is a position acquired by means of money, but the ranking in the FKI was set not always by money alone.

When one achieves prominence through large exports, one gets an award on Export Day. When one achieves prominence by paying large taxes, one gets an award on Tax Day.

Although these awards could affect one's ranking in business circles, the FKI ranking is governed by the common law set down in the era of Chairman Kim Yong-wan.

The organizational arrangement of the FKI is such that the encumbent chairman has control over its executive, legislative, and consultative departments. However, it is the Prominent Personage Council [PPC] that has the final authority over these three departments.

The PPC generally meets once a month. The incumbent chairman convenes it, in his capacity of being the chairman of the Overall Economic Policy Committee. No one but the chairman should be in a position to control the atmosphere of the meeting.

The agenda of the meeting includes very important policy matters. Japan's Prominent Personage Council has on the agenda of its meetings even those matters concerning confidence in political parties and the search for a new prime minister and his cabinet.

The honor of being appointed to membership on the PPC is regarded as so great that the attendance rate at the meeting is always near 100 percent. Members take seats according to their ranking when they come to the meeting. Arriving early does not allow one to take a seat of senior rank.

In general, the following order of ranking is observed, in accordance with long-standing convention: No 1 is, as expected, honorary chairman Kim Yong-wan; No 2, former chairman Yi Pyong-ch'ol; No 3, incumbent Chairman Chong Chu-yong; No 4, consultant Kim Yong-chu; and No 5, Pak Hung-sik, president of the Hwasin Sanop Company.

Up to the 10th-ranking seat, those senior businessmen who are serving as consultants to the FKI take seats. Then, up to the 20th ranking, mainly the group of vice chairmen take seats. The rest of the seats are taken by the chairmen of various committees--company presidents and chairmen.

The 20th-ranking seat, the last seat of the vice chairmen's group, is taken by Kim U-chung, president of the Taeu Company. This is regarded as rather unusual; his fast-growing financial power has enabled him to take this seat.

After Kim U-chung, the ranking goes down in the order of Namgung Yon, Yi Yang-Ku, and Kim Yong-kyu.

Among the total of 40 members, those who are not owners of business enterprises are: Paek Son-yop, president of the Chonghap Hwahak Company; Yu Chae-hung, president of the Sogyu Kongsa; Yu Ch'ang-sun, chairman of the Lotte Company; Chong Su-ch'ang, chairman of the Tusan Company; Kim Chong-tae, chairman of the Taejon Leather Company; and Kim Chin-hyong, chairman of the Long-Term Loan Bank.

None of these members is a full-fledged owner. They have some large shares of ownership or have already built up the merit to be eligible for PPC membership while serving as chairmen of special committees.

The lowest seat on the PPC, conspicuously, is taken by Kang Sin-ho, president of the Tonga Pharmaceutical Company. He is the only representative of the pharmaceutical business circles.

Presiding over the meeting, the PPC chairman must observe a very grave etiquette in the proceedings. In particular, he must respect the views presented by the honorary chairmen or the former chairman or the consultants' groups.

The views expressed by the vice chairmen's group or the committee chairmen's group are apt to be in favor of the chairman's views, whereas the views expressed by the senior PPC members may be intended to give rebukes or instructions.

The chairman convenes a meeting of the chairmen of the companies once a month. He also convenes a meeting of the board of trustees once every 2 months, and meetings of subcommittees, of the specialists' council, or of members' roundtable talks on an irregular basis.

At these meetings, the chairman must always keep in mind those matters with which he is charged by the PPC.

Furthermore, he must bear a large amount of expense. He is expected to defray at least 100 million won of the expense annually. The vice chairmen group is expected to bear at least 30 million won a year.

Therefore, the membership of the chairmen's group requires that the member must be the incumbent chairman of his company and be capable of bearing a large amount of expense.

It may be that the chairmen of the companies are accorded the honor of taking part in PPC meetings because of their merit of bearing the considerable expense.

Anyway, there is every indication that the absolute power of secure control in today's business circles comes from the PPC of the FKI.

Table 1. Prominent Personage Council Members and Their Ranking

Rank	Name	Affiliations
1	Kim Yong-wan	Honorary chairman of the FKI; chairman of the Kyongbang Company
2	Yi Pyong-ch'ol	Former chairman of the FKI; chairman of the Samsong Group

3	Chong Chu-yong	Chairman of the FKI; chairman of the Hyondae Group
4	Kim Yong-chu	Consultant to the FKI; chairman of the Chonbang Company
5	Pak Hung-sik	President of the Hwasin Industry Company
6	Chon T'aek-po	Chairman of the Ch'onu Company (deceased)
7	Yi Chong-nim	Consultant to the FKI; chairman of the Taehan Yuhwa Company
8	Cho Hong-che	Consultant to the FKI; chairman of the Hyosong Group
9	Sin Tok-kyun	Consultant to the FKI; president of the Tongbang Yuryang Company
10	Ch'oe T'ae-sop	Consultant of the FKI; president of the Han'guk Yuri Company
11	Yi Won-sun	Consultant to the FKI; chairman of the Han'guk Haegwang Company
12	Kim Pong-chae	Chairman of the Central Council of the SMEA; chairman of the T'aewon Chonggi Company
13	Cho Chung-hun	Vice chairman of the FKI; chairman of the Hanjin Group
14	Ku Cha-kyong	Vice chairman of the FKI; chairman of the Lucky Group
15	Kim Han-su	Vice chairman of the FKI; chairman of the Hanil Hapson Company
16	Kim Chong-hui	Vice chairman of the FKI; chairman of the Han'guk Hwayak Company
17	Cho U-tong	Vice chairman of the FKI; chairman of the Samsong Chunggongop Company
18	Won Yong-sok	Vice chairman of the FKI; president of the Hyein Chunggi Company
19	Kim U-chung	Vice chairman of the FKI; president of the Taeu Sirop Company
20	Kim Ip-sam	Vice chairman of the FKI (Standing)
21	Sim Sang-chun	Chairman of the Susan Kaebal Kongsa
22	Namgung Yon	Chairman of the Taehan Choson Kongsa
23	Yang Chong-mo	Chairman of the Kukche Sansa Company

24	Yi Yang-ku	Chairman of the Tongyang Cement Company
25	Chong In-uk	Chairman of the Heavy Industry Committee, FKI; Chairman of the Kangwon Industry Company
26	Paek Son-yop	Chairman of the Chemical Industry Committee, FKI; president of the Chonghap Hwahak Company
27	Yu Ch'ang-sun	Chairman of the Light Industry Committee, FKI; chairman of the Lotte Company
28	Ch'oe Chong-hwan	Chairman of the Third Industry Committee, FKI; chairman of the Samhwan Kiop Company
29	Yi Tong-ch'an	Chairman of the Tax and Finance Committee, FKI; chairman of the K'orong Company
30	Ch'oe Chong-hyon	Chairman of the Trade Promotion Committee, FKI; chairman of the Son'gyong Company
31	Chong Su-ch'ang	Chairman of the Industrial Technology Committee, FKI; chairman of the Tusan Group
32	Yu Chae-hung	Chairman of the Energy Resources Committee, FKI; president of the Sogyu Kongsa
33	Kim Kak-chung	Chairman of the Industrial Environment Committee, FKI; chairman of the Kyongbang Company
34	Kim Yon-kyu	Chairman of the Defense Industry Committee, FKI; president of the Taehan Chunggi Company
35	Kim Chong-tae	Chairman of the Economic Law Committee, FKI; chairman of the Taejon Leather Company
36	Kim Sang-hong	Chairman of the Samyang Company
37	Kim In-tuk	Chairman of the Korean Slate Industry Company
38	Kim Chin-hyong	Chairman of the Korean Long-Term Loan Bank
39	Chu Ch'ang-kyun	President of the Ilsin Chegang Company
40	Kang Sin-ho	President of the Tonga Pharmaceutical Company

4. Twenty-Year History of Seeking the Right of Self-Protection

The history of the FKI began on 16 August 1961 when the Han'guk Hyongjein Hyophoe, or the Korean Economists Association [KEA], was founded.

The KEA, in which a total of 13 members were affiliated, became the parent body out of which the FKI developed. This fact is indicative of the characteristic

of this organization that the organization's urgent objective is to cooperate with political circles.

The inaugural articles of the KEA laid down its objectives as follows: "With the object of promoting ties among economists and the various fields of economy; of seeking the realization of a consensus of views within the overall industrial economy; of pushing the development of the major industries and international economic interchange; and thereby of contributing to the development of a wholesome national economy."

The fact that the article includes such phrases as "ties among the various fields of the economy" and "the realization of a consensus of views" signifies the anxiety of the businessmen for avoiding conflict with political circles.

Such concerns as these on the part of the 13 promoters of the KEA became very urgent when they were experiencing the 19 April and the 16 May revolutions.

When the Liberal Party, or Chayudang, administration came to an end, they were accused of illicitly accumulating wealth or raising political funds. With anxious feelings in their hearts, they met in hotel coffeeshops to discuss measures to establish their right of self-protection. They resolved that they would firmly establish the ethics of the economy, in the light of past conflicts, and that they would not be victimized by the rule of the political circles.

On 13 December 1960, a group of prominent business personages held a meeting at the Hotel Pando to form the Han'guk Kyongje Hyobuihoe, or the Korean Economic Council, and elected the following persons members of the Promoting Committee: Kim Yong-wan, Song Tae-sun, Chon T'aek-po, Yi Han-won, Kim Hang-pok, Ch'oe T'ae-sop, and Sim Sang-chun. In January 1961 they held a meeting of the board of directors, which included such additional members as Pak Tu-pyong, Chu Sok-kyun, Hong Chae-son, and Chong In-uk. Kim Yon-su was elected chairman at the meeting.

Chon T'aek-po and Yi Han-won were elected vice presidents, and Kim Chu-in secretary general.

However, the Korean Economic Council was shortlived and disbanded only 6 months after its inauguration, when the 16 May Revolution came about. The economisits then organized the Kyongje Chaegon Ch'okchinhoe, or Economic Reconstruction Acceleration Association [ERAA], to get together.

Reflecting the tendency of that time to reconstruct and innovate various circles and strata, the 13 prominent members of the ERAA were: Yi Pyong-ch'ol, Yi Chong-nim, Sol Kyong-tong, Pak Hung-sik, Hong Chae-son, Ch'oe T'ae-su, Yi Han-won, Chong Chae-ho, Namgung Yon, Kim Chit'ae, Yi Yang-ku, and Ham Ch'ang-hui [only 12 names published].

They were united in the cause of liquidating past conflicts and offering their financial resources to build up the key industries of the country.

The ERAA held its inaugural general meeting in the conference room of the Taehan Sanop Company on 17 July and elected Ch'oe T'ae-sop chairman. Ch'oe, however, did

not accept the chairmanship. So on the next day, Yi Chong-nim was elected chairman and Cho Song-ch'ol vice chairman.

The first project of the ERAA was to map out a plan for building the key industries. The first tentative plan was set forth by the then State Reconstruction Supreme Council; it was designed to build factories in the fields of industries of cement, iron, fertilizers, rayon yarn, synthetic resin, electric appliances, electric cables, and nylon. This plan later became a milestone for the high-rate growth and for the plutocrats' territorial layout for their growth in the 1970's.

Sometime after this, the ERAA changed its name to the FKI and elected Yi Pyong-ch'ol chairman. Chairman Yi, thus elected, was recorded as the first chairman of the FKI.

Thus the FKI enhanced its objectives and expanded its work as well as its membership. But because of some limitations in its makeup, it was still not large enough to represent all of the national business circles.

The promoters' roundtable talk of the KEC--a tentative name--which Song Yo-ch'an, then premier, attended, was held in the latter part of October 1961. This talk dealt in a concrete manner with the problem of the limitations in the FKI's makeup.

In view of the situation of that time, in which the organizations of the economists were divided into two camps, negotiations to unify the two were instituted. In November 1961, delegates to the negotiating table were named as follows: Song Tae-sun, Yi Han-hang, and Kim Yong-song from the FKI side; and Chong Chu-yong and Sim Sang-chun from the KEC promoters' roundtable talk.

In the negotiation talks, the two organizations decided to unify under the FKI in order to seek "the higher self--through denial of the ego--to cope with the state of national emergency," and "the cooperative fulfillment, between the government and the business organizations, of the common responsibility of hewing the road to the construction and prosperity of a balanced national economy."

After the unification, the FKI succeeded in securing the right to self-protection on the basis of the proposition that the only way for business circles to survive was to keep up the grand unity of the circles.

The FKI gradually built up public confidence in the government and the enterprises, showing its courage and will by standing in the van of economic reconstruction.

In November 1961, the FKI exercised its leadership by dispatching a civilian delegation to the talk on introduction of foreign capital and by introducing the investments of Korean businessmen resident in Japan--the first such attempt in history.

As a result, the construction of the Ulsan Industrial Center--the first industrial complex of our country--began; and this is evaluated as the first accomplishment of the FKI. The FKI resolved to develop this complex into such a center as the Ruhr of West Germany or Manchester of Great Britain. Thus the FKI managed to earn the support of the government and the civilians.

In the latter part of the 1960's, the FKI grew to a larger scale and now became comparable to the business organizations of advanced nations.

Thus, in March 1968 an extraordinary session of the general meeting of the FKI was convened. At the session, the name Federation of Korean Industries, or Chon'guk Kyongjein Yonhaphoe, was adopted; this is still its name today.

In the written resolution adopted at the session, it was declared: "It is earnestly sought that we members shall faithfully fulfill the social responsibility of the enterprises, shall thereby establish wholesome ethics of business enterprises, and shall respect the honored status of the entrepreneurs."

This declaration shows the highly settled mentality of the entrepreneurs and the high latitude of their activities, as compared to the declaration made at the time of its founding 7 years ago, which said: "The past has to be liquidated, in the light of the solemn historical propositions; selfish esteem and interest must not be sought, and no evasive behavior shall be allowed, in the face of the grave realities of the nation...."

At any rate, following the change of its name to the FKI, the federation became the center of business circles both in name and in reality. It faithfully carried out its functions as a business interest organization designed to hew the liferoad of enterprises, which leads to international economic cooperation, development of export industries, and establishment of monetary organizations for the development of civilian industries.

However, the most important change of all was that the FKI now could carry on a dialogue with political circles, which had been rather a "remote area" until that time. All FKI promoters thought that a dialogue between political and business circles was a matter of highest concern.

5. Merits and Demerits of Ties Between Political and Business Circles

The reason that the FKI could hold fast to its ties with political circles was that it functioned as a window through which political funds were raised.

The situation in the 1960's was such that businessmen could not help but show a rather sensitive reaction to political fund contributions.

During the Minjudang, or Democratic Party, administration, the members of the KEC raised funds for political circles at the time of the 19 July election and the March-April 1961 crisis. Later they were accused of wrongdoings because of this fund-raising. And in the latter part of the Chayudang, or Liberal Party, administration, they raised funds for the 15 March election and later were given a hard blow, being charged with illicit accumulation of wealth.

Thus in 1963, there came a "resolution on measures to cope with the political situation." From then on, there was a constant chorus of voices seeking public raising of political funds. After the 8 June 1967 election, similar views were expressed through "statements aimed at coping with the current situation."

Meanwhile, the FKI asked the government party to see to it that irregularities and illicit practices were stopped. The extent of the FKI's influence on political circles was shown by the fact that the FKI now could advise the opposition party to withdraw its demand to hold the entire election over again.

From the middle part of the 1960's, the FKI clearly emerged as a pressure organization of business and political circles, and the public recognized the emergence as a matter of fact.

It now became an accepted notion that the prime mover of capitalism was the business world. The example of Japan and and the United States, where business circles organize political pressure groups, was followed.

As a result of this situation, in February 1965 the National Assembly enacted the "Law Governing Political Funds" while the government and opposition parties were working together.

This law was one which the business circles had wanted for a long time. In fact, the FKI's dream of having political fundraising be open to the public came true. The law was enforced in the general election of 1967 and in the other elections held after that.

In July 1968, the Chonggyong Kandamhoe, or Political-Business Circles Informal Gathering, was organized as a fundraising organization. The gathering, which was said to have been organized to build wholesome political ties, had influential persons in political circles as its consultants; FKI Chairman Kim Yong-wan as chairman of the gathering; and 92 members, including Kim Pong-chae and Yi Hwal.

The gathering, thus formed, made resolutions on cooperation between political and business circles, on the creation of a fresh and lively political atmosphere, and on the promotion of economic ethics. These resolutions were closely in line with the cause of having political fundraising be open to the public.

After the election of the 10th president, the gathering served as an official organ for raising political funds. It was thus recognized as an organization which made a great contribution to the development of party politics.

However, it is still not clear whether this gathering did everything it could to have political fundraising be open to the public in the 1970's, when the FKI exercised its great power as vanguard for the development of the administration-guided economy.

Starting in the latter part of the 1960's, during which time voices seeking reform of the political climate and social innovation were raised high, the activities of the FKI launched in line with political circles redoubled; these included the "second economy" movement and the "spiritual revolution" movement. However, something has always been left to be desired in matters regarding politics, business, and improvement of the social climate.

Despite the certain limits to its power, limits that were recognized even by itself, the FKI still could exercise considerable influence by recommending economic policies to the government.

Whereas the 1960's were a period in which the FKI liquidated its past and established a new set of coordinates, the 1970's were a period of growth in which the FKI boastfully displayed its existence by means of economic development.

In the 1970's, it can boastfully be said that powerful economic policies, as characterized by guidance of the administration, fully bolstered the economy.

It is claimed that 70 percent of those numerous recommendations made to the government were reflected in government policies--although statistics are not available on this.

Surveys show that the government's compliance with the FKI's recommendations would take place after certain time lags. About 30 percent of the recommendations were complied with after a 1-year interval; about 40 percent of them after a 3-year interval.

Some quarters attribute this delay in t..e government's compliance with the FKI's recommendations to the fact that the government just forgot them for a while and then paid attention to them after a certain interval. The "honeymoon" between the FKI and political circles was not always satisfactory. In terms of the implementation of economic policies, however, relations between them were regarded as something of which they can be proud. And this is believed to be attributable to the fact that the FKI expanded its research facilities, consultation facilities, and auxiliary activities and invested a lot in the development of its "brains."

6. Advocacy of Civilian- ided Economy

Today's FKI is a self-appointed advocate of the development of a civilian-guided economy in the era of internationalization.

While the businessmen admit that their management technology is not sufficient, the FKI thinks that it is developing by itslef "an idea bank" whose capability is higher than that of those government officials in charge of economic affairs.

The FKI has a total of 414 members: 69 organizational members, and 340 ordinary members [figures as published]. The FKI is proud of the fact that it has this many members and, therefore, that it is capable of covering the business circles of the nation completely.

The executive organ of the FKI has, under its jurisdiction, the honorary chairman, the consultative body, its vice chairmen, 116 members of the board of directors, and 7 auditors. The permanent posts of the members are as follows: a vice chairman, 5 members of the board of directors, an auditor, and 140 members of the Secretariat.

The deliberative organ of the FKI has the following bodies under it: the general convention, the board of directors' meeting, and a galaxy of advisory committees.

The Economic Measures Committee has under its jurisdiction 12 subcommittees, including the Heavy Industry Subcommittee, the Light Industry Subcommittee, and the Monetary and Taxation Subcommittee, plus some special subcommittees, such as the Price and Fair Trade Special Committee, the Economic Ordinances Special Committee, the Industrial Environment Special Committee, and the Defense Industry Committee.

The International Economic Cooperation Committee, which has ties with 14 European, American, and African countries, plays a major role in economic cooperation, economic diplomacy, and economic security.

The advisory organ of the FKI has under its jurisdiction the Economic and Technological Research Center, under which there are more than 10 organizations, such as the International Management Office, the (?UNIDO) Korea Council, and the East-West Economic Study Room.

As an international management technology cooperation organization, the FKI has 7 "windows," including the Canadian Overseas Technological Management Service Group, the Japanese Overseas Training Association, and the British [one word illegible] Export Commission.

The Economic and Technological Research Center, which was founded in 1963, has a large group of 102 consultants, including personages of economic and press circles, operating on long-range projects.

The International Management Office, which was founded for the purpose of training management expertise, is employing competent Ph.D.'s through the projects of UNDP. It is seeking research resources that are far better than those of the government research organizations.

The FKI expects the International Management Office to improve the management technology of the managers, develop management theories, and develop policies far more advanced than those mapped by government officials.

Thanks to these organizations and mechanisms, the FKI was able to make achievements in submitting a great number of policy recommendations in the 1970's.

In 1977, the FKI advocated the self-controlled economy movement, which was designed to make preparations for the "open system"; its advocacy was reflected in government policies. In 1978, a series of policy recommendations, including those regarding loans to enterprises and the surtax supplements, were made and numerous responses by the policymaking authorities were witnessed.

During the past year, too, many recommendations were made regarding the taxation system and monetary affairs. As for those recommendations on commodity prices and energy policies, the policymaking authorities responded to them.

At its regular convention this year, the FKI warned, in its resolutions aimed at coping with the current difficult situation, about the lag in exports, depression and unemployment, and inflation, and it urged the government to change the basic economic apparatus.

The notice to the government that the economic depression is eating up the potential resources of economic growth has turned out to be quite effective. Those demands by the FKI regarding the lowering of the loan interest rates, the easing of loan advances to enterprises, the decreasing of tax burdens, the increase of employment through the promotion of enterprises, and the reduction of financial scales were met, as indicated in the process of implementation of the current economic policies.

Such "coordinates" of the FKI were not necessarily to be evaluated as the ones built up by its own independent resources during the past 20 years.

Although the FKI has advocated a "civilian-guided economy," it has tended to have an executive structure actually based on an administration-guided economy. The official statements made by the FKI on various major and minor occasions were so dull and monotonous. Its annual research reports also were no different from those of other economic organizations.

It should be noted that there is a certain limit to the capability of the FKI, and that its responsibility entails restrictions. The FKI thus must seek further substantial things in the 1980's.

The FKI has become skilled at receiving foreign guests and conducting numerous series of international activities.

There were a great number of events in which foreign guests took part and in which various committees and suborganizations were mobilized. They were smoothly and efficiently conducted, in the manner of high-level social gatherings.

Table 2. International Economic Cooperation Committees

Countries	Chairman
Korea-Japan Economic Cooperation Committee [ECC]	Chong Chu-yong
Korea-China ECC	Yu Ch'ang-sun
Korea-France ECC	Cho Chung-hun
Korea-Britain ECC	Chong Se-yong
Korea-Belgium ECC	Kim Tok-chung
Korea-Germany ECC	Ku Tu-hoe
Korea-Denmark ECC	Cho Sok-nae
Korea-Netherland ECC	Chu Se-ch'ang
Korea-Finland ECC	Namgung Yon
Korea-Switzerland ECC	U Yong-hae
Korea-Australia ECC	Chong Hui-yong
Korea-Norway ECC	Namgung Yon
Korea-Sweden ECC	Chu Se-ch'ang
Korea-Nigeria ECC	Chong Hui-yong
Korea-Italy ECC	Kim Tok-chung
Korea-Brazil ECC	Ch'oe Chong-hyon
Korea-India ECC	Chong Chu-yong
Korea-Luxemburg ECC	Kim Tok-chung

7. New Coordinates of the 1980's

The FKI has "long-experienced brains" in its Secretariat and has brought along a great number of men of talent.

Mr Kim Ip-sam, standing vice chairman, whose duties include many contacts with the outside, is a university graduate with a political science major, who has been serving as an FKI official for 18 years; he started his service as secretary general. He studied political science at the University of Minnesota and at London University. He is now something like a signboard of the FKI.

Yun T'ae-yop, executive director, who has been serving business organizations for 20 years, was once an RCC department head. He knows the history of the FKI almost by heart.

Mr Kim Chong-yol, auditor, a graduate of the Law School of Seoul National University, has been serving the FKI for 16 years, starting as a councilor. He once worked for the RCC and the Muyok Kongsa, or Trade Company. Managing Director Yi Sang-un and Managing Director Sin T'ae-sik were successful applicants of the first employment examination; they have been serving the FKI for 18 years. Managing Director Yi is a graduate of the Political and Foreign Relations Department of Koryo University. Managing Director Sin is a graduate of the Law School of Seoul National University.

Kim Yong-u, managing director, who has a Ph.D. in business administration, is a graduate of the School of Humanities of Seoul National University. He started working for the FKI in 1968 as an investigator.

The FKI's employment examination system was instituted in 1962. This year's examination was the 13th.

The successful applicants of the second employment examination include Chong Chong-sop (Koryo University, public information major). Among the successful applicants of the fourth employment examination are Chong Hong-kang, head of the Investigation Department, and Chon Tae-chu, head of the Industries Department. Up to the seventh employment examination, the successful applicants were promoted to section heads. None of the successful applicants of the third or the fifth employment examination is currently in service.

The ranking of these staff members of the Secretariat was set gradually during the past 20-odd years. Even when there was a change in the chairmanship, none of these staff members was replaced by personnel of the new chairman's choice. This practice is regarded as a broad achievement in personnel management.

In general, there are many men of talent in the Investigation Department, Industries Department, International Department, and Trade and Commerce Department. It should be deemed natural that many men of talent are working in these departments, since they represent the actual departments in charge of the development of policies.

Those men of talent brought along by the FKI have shown their talent in these departments.

Some prominent personages among these men of talent are: Kim U-kun, acting chairman of the KTA; Kim Chu-in, former member of the National Assembly; Yun Nung-son, vice chairman of the KEMA. In addition, more than 30 of these men of talent are making great achievements in various fields after having worked in those departments of the FKI.

Recalling their days in the FKI, these people say that their investigation activities and data analysis work conducted in the FKI became decisive factors in their acquiring expertise knowledge.

The FKI's long-awaited completion of its new office building came in November of last year. This building in Yoido, consisting of 3 stories underground and 20 stories aboveground, is a symbol of the FKI's ambition to become a national business headquarters through its actual achievements.

In the inscription on the monument created to commemorate the completion of the building, the businessmen declared: "We will lay the permanent foundation for the economy society and the welfare society by means of the mustering of ideals, wisdom, and will."

However, today's FKI personnel know that the FKI is still not sufficiently strong to function as the headquarters of business circles in the era of internationalization.

The FKI has proposed that the 1980's become the period in which the GNP reaches more than 5,000 dollars and Korea becomes an advanced industrial state whose exports amount to 50 billion dollars.

This proposal represents a model target of Korea's economy which fits the size of the authority and pride of the heroes who control the FKI.

Nevertheless, the FKI is helpless even in mapping imminent measures to cope with the situation concerning the international balance, defense, and price stabilization. One becomes anxious and fears the disintegration of the confidence and pride built up during the 1970's.

Table 3. Persons Trained by the FKI

Name	Current Position	FKI Position Held Upon Departure
Kim U-kun	Acting Chairman, KTA	Head, First Investigation Section
Kim Chu-in	Former member of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republican Party	Chief, Secretariat
Kim Sang-yong	Chairman of Board of Directors, Korean Industrial Policy Research Center	Vice chairman
Won Chong-hun	Former President, Tongbang Life Insurance Company	Head, Department of General Affairs
Yun Nung-son	Vice Chairman, the KBMA	Managing Director
Hwang Chong-hyon	Managing director, the KBMA	Deputy
Cho Song-hwan	Professor, Sogang Universtiy	Head, Department of International Cooperation
Kim Chong-se	Professor, Sogang University	Director, Economic and Technology Center

Pang Chong-hang	Professor, Tonga College	Investigator
Pae Han-kyong	Professor, Seoul Women's College	Head, Department of Investigation
Yi Ka-chong	Professor, Kungmin College	Deputy
Song Pyong-nam	Managing Director, Machine Industry Promotion Association	Councilor
Pak Chong-uk	Managing Director, Energy Management Corporation	Head, Economic Cooperation Section
Kwak Hoe-chun	Managing Director, Medical Insurance Council	Deputy Head, Planning Office
Yun Pyong-ch'ol	Managing Director, Long-Term Loan Bank	Head, Second Investigation Section
Pae Chong-kil	Managing Director, Ch'ungnam Spinning Company	Head, International Economy Section
Son Pyong-tu	Member of Board of Directors, Business Management Office, Samsong Company	Investigator
Kim Sung-ch'i	Member of Board of Directors, Taehan Sonju Company	Deputy Head, International Economy Section
Yi Ki-rim	Executive Director, Ogong Kwahak Company	Member of Board of Directors
Ch'oe Ch'ang-tae	Managing director, Tonga Konsol Company	Deputy
Kwon Yong-no	Director, Seoul District Taxation Office	Investigator
Ch'u Sin-il	Director, Hyondae Automobile Department	Manager
P'yo Chae-in	Department Head, Textile Industries Association	Head, Third Investigation Section
An Ch'ang-man	Department Head, Ch'onu Maritime Transportation Company	Councilor
Pak Ch'ang-su	Department Head, Long-Term Loan Bank	Councilor
Chong Hae-sul	Deputy Department Head, Long-Term Loan Bank	Manager

Kim Chin-su	Head, Baltimore Branch, Taehan Sonju Company	Vice Councilor
Kim Chong-hyon	Department Head, Small and Medium Enterprise Promotion Corporation	Section Head
O Hon-yong	Department Head, Medical Insurance Association	Investigator
Kim Kuk-chin	Foreign Relations and Security Research Center	Councilor

7989
CSO: 4108

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK TO INCREASE RICE PURCHASING PRICE 25 PERCENT

SF110234 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Nov 80 pp 1, 7

[Text] The government has decided to raice its purchase price of rice this year by 25 percent over the preceding year to 45,750 won per 80-kilogram bag (second grade rice).

The government will buy the whole amount of rice to be offered by farmers until the end of this year from today, Agriculture-Fisheries Minister Chong Chong-taek said yesterday.

As rice production has been seriously affected by unfavorable weather this year, farmers' rice delivery to the government purchase market is expected to be very small.

Minister Chong announced simultaneously that the government would provide massive financial support totaling 200 billion won to farmers whose rice production had been hard hit by the natural disaster.

The financial support includes exemption from payment of interest on farming funds, and the repayment of government credit for farmers' purchase of fertilizer and agricultural chemicals.

The financial support is mostly for those who have incurred losses in their rice production by more than 50 percent compared to the annual average.

They will also be financially assisted by government exemption from tuition for six months that their children attending junior and senior high schools have to pay.

The government finance to meet the exemptions will reach 60 to 70 billion won, according to the minister.

The remaining 130 to 140 billion won will mostly be provided in the form of government employment funds by providing new agricultural job opportunities to farmers.

The job chances will enable farmers to participate in such farming projects as land arrangement, land fertility buildup, irrigation and reduction of chronically drought-hit farmland, the minister elaborated.

The job opportunities will be also available to farmers whose damage to rice output is less than 50 percent compared to the average annual level each as well as those who have suffered more serious damage, the minister also said.

The government has also decided to lend government-held grain to farmers who have suffered losses in their rice production by more than 50 percent of the annual level.

The amount of the grain to be lent will be in the neighborhood of 3 million sok (one sok is 144 kilograms) including 1 million sok of rice and 800,000 sok of barley, the minister said.

This year's total rice purchase is expected to be about 3 million sok at most, and only a negligible amount of delivery from farmers is anticipated.

Despite the sharp decrease in this year's rice production, the grain supply to the whole nation will not face any serious difficulties, and the government has already made contracts for imports of some 6 million sok of rice, the minister said.

The government has secured sufficient channels for rice imports, but it is trying to import better quality rice fitting Korean taste, the minister also said.

For more effective use of the government finance, municipal authorities will concentrate their efforts on the collection of concerned data and the execution of funds to be allocated to them by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Chong said.

The massive support has been made possible by an order to that effect from President Chon Tu-hwan, the minister said.

Turning to the government purchase price of rice again, the minister said that this year's increase by as much as 25 percent was way over last year's increase level of 18.4 percent.

The red ink in the government grain fund from the double price system for government-supplied grain is expected to reach 1,030 billion won at the end of this year, Chong said.

Exact statistics concerning this year's rice crop situation have yet to be compiled, and they will possibly be obtained by November 20 this year, he said.

Thus, the exact amount of rice that has to be imported during the 1980-81 grain year will be decided on later, according to him.

Finally, Chong disclosed that the government had decided to freeze the government purchase price of barley from farmers at the current level. The freeze was necessary to discourage the increasing red ink in the government grain management fund, he said. This means that the government purchase price of barley next year will remain at the level of this year. The government will encourage increased production of barley next year and is planning to buy some 5 million sok, the minister said. In the meantime, the government is collecting figures concerning the number of farmers whose rice production this year has been reduced by more than 50 percent each due to bad weather.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL SUPPLY POLICY--It has been noted that the policy of importing from foreign countries 40 percent of the food South Korea needs should be reevaluated. New agricultural policies have been promoted to lessen South Korea's reliance on food imports. A plan formulated by the Korean Rural Economic Research Institute to establish a self-reliant food supply system in light of the global food crisis calls for revising a food supply structure that relies on foreign imports for 40 percent of the country's food supply needs while utilizing only 60 percent from domestic markets. This degree of dependence is particularly distressing in view of unstable global food production, the situation in areas surrounding the Korean peninsula and a foreign trade deficit of $1.3 billion. The Korean Rural Economic Research Institue urged that a strong and consistent policy be adopted to increase food production and to lower food prices so as to achieve self-reliance in this vital economic area. The policy of devaluing domestic food supplies because of short-term price stabilization contingencies should be revised. [Text] [SK0611?2 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 6 Nov 80]

SUPERVISING HEAVY INDUSTRIES--Commerce-Industry Minister So Sok-chun said yesterday that a special supervisory committee would be set up to oversee the management of the power plant facilities of the Korea Heavy Industries Company headed by Kim U-chung, chairman of the Taeu business group. In testimony the budget-settlement committee of the Legislative Council for National Security, he said the government had decided to make it a state-run firm because the investment requirement was beyond the capability of Kim. He said the government recognizes the sales and managerial ability of Kim to whom the government entrusted the management. Minister So made a point of the fact that the facilities of the firm in the Changwon industrial complex in Kyongsang-Namdo were so big that only 60 percent of the facilities would be put into operation even if the firm was awarded all of the local contracts for power plant facilities. He went on to say that the important point in the recent government realignment of investments in heavy industries by business groups was to achieve economy in investment, admitting that investment in power plant facilities had been inordinately excessive in the past. [Excerpt] [SK020213 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Nov 80 p 1]

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

OVERPOPULATION PROBLEMS--Korea's population will be as many as 45.25 million in 1991, a 16.9 percent or about 6,529,000 increase from the present, thus causing serious population density in the next decade, a government report warned yesterday. The report was made by the Korean Institute for Family Planning (KIFP) and submitted to the Legislative Council for National Security yesterday. According to the report, the population density per square kilometers will increase to 457 persons in 1991 from the present 387 persons and the population ratio between urban and rural areas will change to 75:25 from the present 55:45. With the general increase in the population of the country, population in one square kilometer of farming land is expected to increase to 2,140 from 1,928. The increase in agricultural products, however, seems likely to fail to attain a self-reliant supply of provisions, the report contended. The natural increase rate of population, the difference between the birth rate and the death rate, will drop by 0.4 percent to 1.8 percent in 1991 presumably due to the expansion of family planning projects and the people's favorable responses to the birth control program. The year 1991 will have a 0.5 percent of death rate thanks to the people's increased income and improved access to medical service, the report went on. The number of eligible married women whose age bracket is between 15 and 44 totals 5,316,000 at present and the birth rate stands at 2.2 percent, the report showed. It added that birth control measures being controlled by the government were required to curb the snowballing population increase in the next decade. [Text] [SK060109 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Nov 80 p 8]

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

EMIGRATION OF ROK FARMERS--Seoul Oct 13 OP-KYODO--The emigration of South Korean farmers to Latin American countries will resume next year, government sources in Seoul said. The emigration program, which was suspended in 1977, is part of a policy in Seoul to step up diplomacy in the Latin America area and to expand emigration by Koreans. The source said that the Korean Government will purchase 8,300 hectares of farmland in Argentina, Paraguay, Brazil and Chile next year in preparation for the emigration of 105 Korean farming households. Negotiations to buy the land have been under way with the four Latin American countries, and have brought favorable responses, the sources said. The government plans to arrange such agricultural emigration for about 100 households every year from 1982 on. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 13 Oct 80 OW]

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH KENYA--Seoul, 8 Nov--South Korea and Kenya signed a cultural agreement in Nairobi last Thursday, promising to promote cultural exchanges between the two countries, the Foreign Ministry announced here today. Under the agreement, the two countries will initiate a series of exchange programmes in educational, cultural, scientific and technological fields to strengthen friendly relations between the two countries. This brings to 42 the total number of countries with which South Korea has similar ties. [Text] [SK100548 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0128 GMT 8 Nov 80 SK]

CSO: 4120

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK, BELGIAN MINISTERS MEET TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC COOPERATION

SK040141 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Nov 80 p 7

[Text] The sixth Korea-Belgium trade ministers' meeting opened yesterday at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to discuss various ways of promoting trade, economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

In parallel with the ministers' meeting, the seventh joint session of the Korea-Belgium Economic Cooperation Committee was also held in Seoul.

Commerce-Industry Minister So Sok-chun and Robert Urbain, Belgian minister of foreign trade, have agreed to strengthen and broaden the trade and economic relationships between Korea and Belgium.

In his opening speech, Minister So said, "I wish to take this opportunity to ask the good offices of the Belgian Government in initiating action either to terminate or ease import restrictions that are being applied by the EEC to major Korean products such as textiles and canned mushrooms."

So also called upon the Belgian Government to participate in the Korean development program and asked for good offices for technical assistance as well as supplementary loans for the communications field.

Belgian Minister Urbain expressed deep interest in the nuclear engineering project, power station equiopment industry, and harbor development project of Asan Bay.

The two ministers also discussed measures to economically advance into third country markets in a joint effort and the matter of cooperation in air services.

In the meantime, the working-level officials of both countries held a meeting separately and discussed various ways for promoting trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

INCREASED MERCHANDISE EXPORTS--Seoul, 4 Nov--South Korea's merchandise exports reached 1,736 million dollars last month, the highest monthly level ever recorded this year, according to statistics compiled by the Commerce-Industry Ministry. The October export value reflected a rise of 21.1 per cent over the figure reported during the like month a year earlier. This has brought the aggregate of South Korea's commodity exports since the beginning of this year to 14,261 million dollars, which also represented an increase of 16.5 per cent over the sum recorded during the January-October period of 1979. Export letters of credit received last month came to 1,538 million dollars, up 58.4 per cent from the same month a year ago, bringing the total since the beginning of this year to 12,764 million dollars. The January-October export l/c arrivals also showed an expansion of 20.1 per cent over the figure registered during the comparable period of 1979. [Text] [SK040635 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0047 GMT 4 Nov 80]

ENCOURAGEMENT OF OVERSEAS STUDIES--Seoul, 4 Nov--The Education Ministry decided Monday to encourage more students to go abroad to study by easing its regulations on overseas studies. According to the revised rules, students will be allowed to go abroad to study after completing two years of college here and after passing the qualifying test, regardless of the subject they major in. So far only science majors have been allowed to benefit from the regulation. University graduates will be exempt from two of the qualifying tests, being required to pass only the foreign language test. Graduates of six-year colleges or those holding M.A. degrees and those who worked for the state or in research bodies for more than two years will no longer be required to take the qualifying tests. The ministry will also allow high school or college graduates specialising in fine arts, music or sports to take the foreign language test only to enable them to go abroad to study. Also under the revised rules, offsprings of parents who have lived abroad for one year or more will receive the same benefits for overseas study. The new regulations will be effective from January 1 next year, the ministry said. [Text] [SK040635 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0112 GMT 4 Nov 80]

IMPORT PRICE INDEX--Seoul, 3 Nov--The import price index for October this year stood at 180.8 with 1975 as the base year of 100, off 0.05 percent from a month before, according to the Bank of Korea (BOK) today. Despite the decrease, the October import price index reflected a rise of 15.2 percent since the beginning of this year, the sources said. The October export price index showed an increase of only 2.9 percent since the beginning of this year, the sources said. This indicated that terms of trade in Korea continued to be worse last month as the increased rate of export prices was still outpaced by that of import prices, the sources added. [SK031113 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0818 GMT 3 Nov 80]

RICE IMPORTS--Seoul, 3 Nov (HAPTONG)--South Korea will import 784,000 tons of rice from the United States, Australia and Spain to meet the domestic demand, Agriculture-Fisheries Minister Chong Chong-taek said Saturday. In his testimony before the Legislative Council for National Security Saturday, Minister Chong said that the government has already concluded contracts to import 784,000 tons of rice--644,000 tons from the United States, 100,000 tons from Australia and 40,000 tons from Spain. Admitting that the rice harvests this year were poor due to the bad weather conditions, Minister Chong said that his ministry has worked out measures designed to ensure a smooth supply of rice at home next year. He further said that there will be no problem in the nation's rice supply-demand program, disclosing that Indonesia has notified Korea that it will pay back next year 70,000 tons of rice it borrowed from South Korea last year, with 4,000 tons more as interest. [Text] [SK030103 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0054 GMT 3 Nov 80]

LOAN AGREEMENT WITH ADB--A loan agreement was signed between Korea and the Asian Development Bank (ADB), under which the ADB will furnish the nation with a total of $52,630,000 for the construction of a hydroelectric power station. The construction works are scheduled to be completed by June 1984, at a total cost of 193,866 million won including $70 million in foreign capital. When completed, the hydropower station with a full capacity of 600 megawatts (two 300-MW generators) will cover the Pusan area to meet the peak-time electricity demand in the area. [Excerpts] [SK230627 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Oct 80 p 3]

SOFT LOANS FROM IBRD--Seoul, 23 Oct--South Korea will shortly obtain 190 million dollars in soft loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) for subloans to local enterprises, it was learned at the Economic Planning Board (EPB) today. Negotiations were well under way with the World Bank authorities on Korea's plan to induce the proposed IBRD soft loans, EPB sources said. Of the 190 million dollars due from the World Bank, 100 million dollars will be introduced by the state-run Korea Development Bank (KDB) and the remaining 90 million dollars by the long-term credit Bank of Korea, the sources said. The IBRD loans will be redeemable over 14 years after a grace period of three years at an annual interest rate of 9.5 per cent, the sources said. South Korea also plans to secure a 30 million dollar loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for subloans to local small enterprises, the sources added. [Text] [SK230627 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0059 GMT 23 Oct 80]

IMPORTS OF MINERALS--Seoul Oct 10 OP-KYODO--Korea's Energy-Resources Ministry estimates that the country will import 84 percent of the iron ore and other minerals it needs this year, and depends on foreign countries for about 70 percent of its energy. The estimate said that Korea is expected to need some 646 billion won (dollar 1.04 billion)worth of minerals this year, but that domestic production would meet only 16 percent of the demand. Ministry officials said that Korea depends on foreign countries for some 20 kinds of minerals, in most cases for more than 90 percent of its demand, while domestic production meets the demand for only about 10 minerals, including limestone, silver and molybdenum. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 10 Oct 80 OW]

OIL DEVELOPMENT PLAN--Seoul Oct 2 HAPDONG-KYODO--The Korea Petroleum Development Corporation plans to commence oil field development in Java, Indonesia, within this year in a joint venture with the Indonesian state-run oil company Pertamina. Negotiations are underway between the Korean corporation and Pertamina on joint development of the Java oil field, which is estimated to cost dollar 50 million, sources at the Korean corporation said. The Korean corporation plans to put up dollar 25 to dollar 30 million for the joint oil field development project, the sources said. Pertamina hopes to produce crude oil from the Java oil field beginning 1986, the sources said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 2 Oct 80 OW]

JAPAN-ROK JOINT CONSORTIUM--Tokyo Oct 7 KYODO--Mitsui Engineering and Shipbuilding Co. of Tokyo said Tuesday a Japan-South Korea joint consortium had won a yen 16.5 billion Saudi order to build two desalination plants by 1982. The consortium comprises Mitsui Engineering, Mitsui and Co. and Shinhan Engineering and Construction Co. of Seoul. This is the first time a Japan-South Korea joint consortium has received an order from a third nation, Mitsui said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 7 Oct 80 OW]

CSO: 4120

CHONG CHUN-KI ATTENDS MEETING ON DPRK SPORTS UNION FOUNDING

SK030416 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Nov (KCNA)--A meeting commemorating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee was held at the Peoples Palace of Culture on November 2.

A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform.

Attending the meeting together with sportsmen in the city were comrades Chong Chun-ki, Hwang Chang-yop and Pak Su-tong, and personages concerned Kim Il-tae, An Song-hak, Pang Chol-kap, Kim Pong-chu and Kim Yu-son.

Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki made a report at the meeting.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song propounded the unique idea that if a man of independent and creative nature is to become a social being with ability to participate as a master in the struggle for remaking nature and society, he should have scientific theory and trained body together with sound ideologieal consciousness, the reporter said, and noted: This has been brought to a shining realization in our country.

The founding of the North Korean Sports Union on November 1, 1945, he stressed, was a historic event of weighty importance in the development of our physical culture and sports.

The reporter recalled that our sports had made a rapid development as a popular sports in the period of peaceful construction after the liberation and in the periods of the fatherland liberation war, post-war rehabilitation and construction and the building of socialist foundation under the wise guidance of the great leader, he continued:

The programmatic teachings of the great leader that chuche should be established more thoroughly in sports, the masses and all people should be drawn into it and sports science and technology be developed rapidly, in keeping with revolution and construction developing in depth, are being brilliantly carried into effect under the wise guidance of the glorious party centre.

The report emphasized that the party centre indicated the need to wage the ideological campaign, fighting-spirit campaign and technical campaign under the slogan of the speed campaign in sports, thus leading sports to a more brilliant efflorescence and development in conformity with the essential demand of the socialist system.

With sports popularized and made an inseparable part of their daily life, all people are reliably prepared for labour and national defence and enjoy an independent and creative life with healthy physique, he declared.

He pointed out that our sportsmen have participated in many international games, displaying the national resourcefulness and the might of chuche-based sports and enhancing the international prestige of the country.

The 35 year-long history of the development of our sports, he noted, is a brilliant history embroidered with wise guidance and lofty virtues of the great leader and the glorious party centre that, regarding sports as an important point deciding the destiny of the nation, have spared nothing for the development of sports and shown all solicitude for our people and sportsmen.

Noting that today our sportsmen and sports officials are faced with the task to raise the sports of the country to the world level at an early date, the reporter stressed that they should carry on more actively the work of popularizing physical culture and sports and making it an inseparable part of daily life in hearty response to the programmatic report made by the great leader at the sixth congress of the party.

CSO: 4120

'NODONG SINMUN' ARTICLE OBSERVES PUBLICATION OF KIM IL-SONG WORK

SK311700 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1545 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Oct (KCNA)--Papers here on October 30 dedicated articles to the 35th anniversary of the publication of "On Forming the Democratic Youth League," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

An article of NODONG SINMUN says:

In the work the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, basing himself on a correct analysis of the course of the development of the communist youth movement in our country and the internal and external situation and the realities of the youth movement after liberation, put forward the policy of dissolving the Young Communist League and organising the Democratic Youth League to embrace broad sections of youth.

He set forth in the work concrete ways to enlist broad masses of patriotic youth aspiring after democracy in the Democratic Youth League while enhancing the hard cores of youth and brightly illumined the road ahead of the league.

This historic work which indicated a correct road for the strengthening and development of the youth movement in our country served as a mighty theoretical and practical weapon to rally broad sections of young people closely around the great leader and powerfully arouse them to the struggle for the building of an independent and sovereign state.

This is a classic document which clearly expounded how the party of the working class taking the power in its hands should develop the youth movement.

Recalling that our youth movement under the wise guidance of the great leader has covered a proud path shining with victories and glory over the last years since the publication of the work, the article says:

Thanks to the wise guidance and meticulous care of the great leader and the party centre, the League of Socialist Working Youth has today been strengthened and developed into a reliable youth organisation of our party, a vibrating and pulseting, living militant organisation, which is guided by the chuche idea and is struggling to carry the cause of chuche to accomplishment, and all our young men and women have grown up as trustworthy reserves of the revolution and will reliably carry forward the revolutionary cause of chuche generation after generation.

CSO: 4120

DPRK DAILIES MARK ANNIVERSARY OF KIM IL-SONG WORK

SK060359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Nov (KCNA)--Papers here on November 5 dedicated articles to the 35th anniversary of the publication of "Talk With Participants in the Nationalist Movement" (November 4, 1949), a historic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

In an article captioned "Great National Unity Is True Patriotic Road," NODONG SINMUN says that the work of the respected and beloved leader is a historic work which indicated to our people the most correct road of building a new country and closely united the whole nation under the banner of democracy after liberation, thus vigorously arousing them to carry out the great cause of nation-building.

In the work the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made clear the fundamental stand to be adhered to in nation-building and called upon the whole nation to closely unite under the banner of democracy to build a democratic new Korea, the article notes, and continues:

He stressed that in achieving national unity especially the communists and nationalists should join with each other and work together for the building of a new Korea.

Stating that the communists are ardent revolutionaries and true patriots who fought against Japanese imperialism to the end, he appealed to all people who had taken part in the anti-Japanese struggle in the past, no matter whether they had been engaged in the communist or nationalist movement, whether they had fought at home or abroad, to join efforts and turn out in nation-building.

He stressed that if the nationalists were truly concerned about the fate of the country and the people, they should join the communists and work together with them and that unity alone is the true patriotic road for the country and the people and the true road to nation-building, the road to the building of a new Korea.

Referring to the great theoretical and practical significance of the work, the article points out that the work became an undying militant banner which united closely the whole nation under the democratic national united front after the liberation and vigorously aroused it to the building of a new country; it constitutes an immortal classic work which made clear the important questions of principle to be adhered to by the people, who achieved the national independence, freed from the colonial yoke, for the complete independence of the country and its prosperity and development.

Our people are faced with the task to achieve great national unity and accomplish the historic cause of national reunification, the article decalres. It goes on:

At the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that the whole nation should unite closely as one under the banner of national reunification, proposing the formation of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Korea, a confederal state, jointly by the north and south as a most practical and reasonable way for national reunification.

At this critical juncture when the north and south would be united into one Korea or split into "two Koreas" forever and when the complete liberation and independence of the nation would be achieved or a half of the country be left as a colony of imperialism, the Koreans of the same ancestry should all unite closely as one man under the great national united front and turn out vigorously in the sacred nation-saving struggle for the reunification of the country.

CSO: 4120

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DPRK PAPERS HAIL ANNIVERSARY OF 5TH KWP CONGRESS

SK031603 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Nov (KCNA)--Papers here yesterday dedicated articles to the 10th anniversary of the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

An article of NODONG SINMUN says:

"Report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee," a historic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is an encyclopedic document which consummated practical experiences and precious exploits made in the struggle to accelerate revolution and construction and strengthen and develop the party under the banner of the chuche idea and an immortal militant banner which made our revolutionary cause constantly advance unswervingly along the road of chuche.

The report to the fifth congress of the party is a historic work which gave profound answers to all the theoretical and practical questions arising in the strengthening and development of the party and the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause.

Clearly expounded in his historic report are the theory of the building of the party and its activities, the consolidation and development of the established socialist system, the theory of the ideolgoical, technical and cultural revolutions, the question of revolution in divided countries and strategic policies arising in the international revolutionary movement and other important theoretical and practical questions cropping up in the revolution and construction of our era.

Particularly the questions of steadily deepening and developing the party work, taking as a general duty the work of strengthening the unity of the party ranks in idea and purpose on the basis of the monolithic idea of the party, and of basing the party work on the work with people and other unique policies on the party building and its activities were programmatic guiding principles which should be firmly maintained in strengthening and developing our party into an ever-victorious steel-like party and definitely realising the guidance of the party over the revolution and construction.

The report to the fifth congress of the party was an inexhaustible driving force which enabled our people to win a great victory by vigorously pushing ahead.

By energetically carrying on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his report, our people could splendidly scale a high eminence on the road to socialism and communism and consolidate the socialist system as firm as a rock and bring about a great turn in the party and state work and the building of economy and culture. In this period a big progress was made in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the international solidarity for our revolution strengthened incomparably.

The article continues:

As a result of the brilliant fulfillment of the tasks put forward in the report to the fifth congress of the party, the unity and cohesion of the party based on the chuche idea has been lifted to new, higher standard and the revolutionary habit of carrying out the party decisions and instructions unconditionally to the end has been given full play in the whole party, a steel-like discipline whereby the whole party acts as one under the guidance of the party centre has been established and thus the might of our party has been strengthened as never before. With the organisational and ideological foundation of the party consolidated rock firm, our party has been strengthened and developed into a revolutionary party of chuche which can carry the revolutionary cause to accomplishment.

Another great success achieved in the last ten years following the fifth party congress is that our revolutionary cause was energetically accelerated on a new higher stage with the start of a new historic advance for modelling the whole society on the chuce idea under the guidance of our party.

It was in the course of carrying into practice the slogan of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea that a radical turn was made in the ideological and moral traits of people and in the building of economy and culture. Today our people are being prepared more firmly as communist revolutionaries of chuche-type who dedicate their all to the party and revolution and the historic cause of freeing the working people from hard work is being powerfully accelerated in accordance with the constant development of science and technique. In this way a big advance is being made on the worthy road of capturing the two fortresses of communism.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIALS FOR JULY 1980

[Editorial Report: The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during July 1980.]

4 July 80 p 4 top half: "Let Us Accelerate the Cause of the Reunification of the Country and Grand National Unity": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 131, 7 Jul 80 pp D5-9: "NODONG SINMUN Marks North-South Statement Anniversary"].

5 July 1980 p 1 lower half with border: "Militant Slogans Becoming the Entire Party, Country and People": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 132, 8 Jul 80, pp D20-25: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial"].

7 July 80 p 1 lower half with border: "May the Entire Party and the Whole Country Mobilize To Wage the '100 Day Battle' Forcefully": Notes that all party members and workers are mobilizing for the "100 Day Battle" to complete this year's quotas prior to the Sixth Party Congress to Celebrate this most significant day in the party's history as victors; states that the KWP is the headquarters of the Korean revolution and that the Sixth Party Congress of the KWP will strengthen the party and make it into an invincible party in the chuche style; urges all party members and workers to heed the party's call to the "100 Day Battle" and bring about a new revolutionary high watermark in socialist construction and in accomplishing the Second Seven-Year Plan as stated in Kim Il-song's New Year Address; cites the success of the "70 Day Battle" of past history as a model for the "100 Day Battle" as quoted in the party's slogan; proposes mass heroism as a source for success in the "100 Day Battle" "for the leader, for the party and revolution" and sets high goals in economic construction; calls upon all units to make maximum use of the manpower, equipment and materials on hand, produce much more while conserving much; urges members of the "5.19 technical innovation shock brigades" and "17 February Scientist shock brigades" to think and act big and render a major contribution in solving problems of scientific technology; calls upon the guidance personnel in Administration Council committees and ministries down to the lowest level functionaries in factories and enterprises to recognize the importance of their position and role in economic construction and production, go out to the production sites, establish sufficient measures to solve all problems, promote cooperation among factories and enterprises, revive the spirit of the "70 Day Battle" in answering the party's call to the "100 Day Battle" and celebrate the Sixth Party Congress as a grand festival by winning the "100 Day Battle."

8 July 80 p 1 upper half with border: "Let Us Achieve a Great Transformation in Local Industrial Development and Raise the Living Standard to Epic Proportions": Notes that the national conference of local industrial functionaries has been held at a time when a revolutionary high watermark is being achieved in socialist construction prior to the Sixth Party Congress of the KWP and tremendous strides are being made in local industrial development; stresses the importance of medicine and small industry to work in tandem with central industry to produce consumer goods in conjunction with Kim Il-song's design to raise the living standard; calls for continued modernization and diversification of local industry after the post-war success in establishing over 1,000 factories in a very short period; calls for the party members and workers to uphold the decision of the plenum of June 1958 and rekindle the spirit of self-reliance and do their utmost to further develop and modernize local industry, raise the quality of products and rate of production; calls for factories and local industry to mechanize, automate and take proper care of their equipment through mass movements such as the "5.19 technical innovation shock brigades"; urges central factories and enterprises to help local industrial factories modernize and mechanize; exhorts the appropriate sectors to set prices according to the quality of goods in accordance with pricing policy and provide the necessary materials for diversified production; urges county peoples and administrative committees to shoulder responsibility for the people's livelihood, supervise production and plan procurement and proper circulation of commodities, see to it that functionaries from county executive, administrative and economic organizations work according to the wishes of the party and perform political organizational work; calls for the party members and functionaries in the local industry to carry out the movement to capture the red flag of the three revolutions, answer the call of the party and achieve great feats to celebrate the Sixth Party Congress in a meaningful manner.

9 July 80 p 1 upper half: "Let All Units Accomplish the '100 Day Battle' Task Unconditionally and Thoroughly": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 134, 10 July 80 pp D1-4: "NODONG SINMUN On 'Battle'"].

11 July 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Give Priority to the Extractive Industry in the '100 Day Battle'": Stresses the importance of giving priority to the extractive industry which is to provide fuel and materials prerequisite for a new upsurge in the processing industry; calls for ore and coal mines to increase production of ore and coal in the spirit of the "70 Day Battle" so that all daily, 10-day, monthly and itemized assignments in the "100 Day Battle" will be accomplished without exception; urges all to follow the party line on giving firm priority to drilling, strippage, shaft construction, etc and for all guidance functionaries to take another look at the necessary manpower and equipment once again and adjust and assign them where needed in the coal and ore extraction sites, see to it that the ore and coal mines make maximum use of internal reserves of manpower and equipment, keep them in good repair and receive the materials they need; calls for a heightening of the role of the "5.19 technical innovation shock brigades," an increase in production speed, introduction of reasonable operational methodology and advanced equipment design into the production process; stresses provision of daily necessities to the coal and ore miners, proper administration and supervision by guidance personnel; exhorts

party organs and guidance functionaries to go among the masses and instill in them a realization of Kim Il-song's instructions on giving priority to the extractive industry and a sense of responsibility to their chores in the "100 Day Battle"; urges the members of the three revolutions teams to go right into the mine shafts and "battle sites" and ascertain the working situation and see to it that priority is given to fuel and raw materials in the production sites.

12 July 80 p 1 upper right: "May the Functionaries Enthusiastically Direct the '100 Day Battle' With a High Sense of Responsibility": Notes that the "100 Day Battle" is the rewarding march to celebrate the Sixth Party Congress of victors in response to the call of the party Central Committee by fulfilling all the considerable struggle tasks in one great leap; stresses that all party members and workers must muster all latent reserves to accomplish their assignments in production and construction, contribute to setting the national economy on a modern, scientific, chuche footing, revive the spirit they had during the "70 Day Battle" and struggle to complete their assignments in the spirit of absolution and unconditionality; calls for the extractive and transportation industries to achieve a breakthrough in the "100 Day Battle"; urges all guidance functionaries to take command in the "100 Day Battle," to accomplish all assignments with the equipment, materials and manpower on hand; exhorts economic guidance functionaries to modernize production equipment, incorporate scientific technology into the production process, direct the members of the "5.19 technical innovation shock brigades" to accomplish their assignments, find ways to procure more raw and processed materials and equipment, set target goals and perform economic agitation work so that the "100 Day Battle" assignments are accomplished; calls for all guidance functionaries to lead the workers to emulate the anonymous heroes, display mass heroism and celebrate the Sixth Party Congress with tremendous labor successes.

15 July 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Perform Economic Agitation Enthusiastically and Vigorously Push the '100 Day Battle' Forward": Calls for all party members and workers to engage in the "100 Day Battle" to celebrate the Sixth Party Congress as the most shining congress in history by being organized and mobilized for the struggle to realize the grandiose plan of the party; states that the power of the party line is derived from the spirit of the "70 Day Battle" which was successful through full-scale mobilization of all propaganda and agitation forces; stresses the need for aggressive economic propaganda and agitation projects on all fronts especially in the extractive and transportation industries to summon the masses to victory in response to the call of the party Central Committee for an all-out mobilization of the whole party, entire country and the whole populace in the "100 Day Battle" in preparation for the Sixth Party Congress; emphasizes extensive propaganda and agitation in the coal and ore industries and railroad transportation sector; calls for a higher level of production and construction, elimination of conservatism, technical mysticism and experientialism; a greater effort in the movement to emulate the anonymous heroes to find hidden patriots and heroes who work like masters for their party, leader, country and people and who are achieving mass technical innovations as vanguards in the "100 Day Battle"; exhorts all functionaries, propagandists and agitationists to go out to the mine shafts, machine stations, etc, in the spirit of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and provide diversified propaganda and agitation

programs leading to a successful "100 Day Battle" and bringing about a new revolutionary high watermark on all fronts of socialist construction prior to the Sixth Party Congress.

16 July 80 p 1 upper right: "More Freight More Quickly to the Busy Battle Sites": Notes that more raw and processed materials, fuel and cooperative products must be sent to the factories and enterprises busy with the "100 Day Battle" so they can set new records and higher levels every hour and every day so that all workers will utilize the strong economic base, normalize production at a high level and accomplish their assignments in the "100 Day Battle" emphasizes that when the transportation workers haul more coal, ore, raw and processed materials and cooperative products, the production workers will be encouraged to devote themselves more forcefully to the "100 Day Battle"; calls for all transportation workers to emulate the anonymous heroes in their dedication to the party and Kim Il-song, mobilize latent forces, achieve innovations in transportation to ease the constantly increasing transportation demand, put more emphasis on railroad and concentrated transportation facilities, take part in the "movement to exceed the 5.18 accident-free, on-time haulage record" and ship more large-scale freight longer distances at greater speed in order to achieve their daily, 10-day, monthly and itemized quotas; calls for more stress on participation in the technical innovation movement, strengthening the material and technical base, heighten the utilization rate of rolling stock, elimination of conservatism, passivity, technical mysticism, mechanization of loading and unloading operations; calls for railroad electrification, modernization of transportation facilities, production and delivery of materials, equipment and parts, factories and enterprises with private tracks to abide by railroad regulations and keep their tracks, freight cars and facilities in good repair.

18 July 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Send More Iron and Steel Materials to the '100 Day Battle' Sites": States that development in the metallurgical industry, particularly the steel industry is a good determinant of industrialization and economic strength and that more iron and steel products and materials should be produced and sent to the production areas so that important factory and building projects such as the Taean Heavy Machine Complex can be completed; calls for strong loyalty to the party and Kim Il-song, a spirit of self-reliance, indomitable perseverance which their predecessors exhibited through such things as the "Yengil Bomb" in the anti-Japanese revolutionary war and in setting up a self-sufficient economy after the war in the "1211 Hill" campaign for socialist construction and now the "100 Day Battle"; urges the party functionaries and three revolutions teams in the metallurgical industry to go among the producing masses, mobilize their strength and creativity to make more effective use of the production base and produce more iron and steel materials; stresses timely maintenance on ovens, kilns, and electric furnaces and equipment, provision of ore and coal materials and parts, full capacity operation of machinery, increase in the quantity and types of iron and steel products; exhorts workers, scientists, technicians and "5.19 technical innovations shock brigades" in the metallurgical industry to emulate the anonymous heroes, eliminate passivity, conservatism, technical mysticism, bring about discoveries, renovate metals facilities, more activity mechanize and automate the production process; urges guidance functionaries to be more aware of their role as commanders in the metallurgical industry in accordance with the Taean Work System and lead the masses through their own example to accomplish their battle assignments.

22 July 80 p 1 center with border: "Let Us Hold Higher the Slogan 'Let Us Greet the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea With High Political Zeal and Splendid Labor Achievements!": [Summary published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 144, 24 July 80 pp D3-4: "NODONG SINMUN Calls for 'Upsurge' to Greet Party Congress"].

24 July 80 p 1 upper left: "Let Us Bring About a Great Upswing in the Machine Industry and Send More Machine Equipment to the Busy Battle Sites": States that success in the "100 Day Battle" to achieve unprecedented innovations and breakthroughs depends on how the machine industry performs its role as the heart of industrialization, the core of heavy industry; calls for greater efforts in producing greater quantities of modern high speed mining machinery, comprehensive mechanization of mine pit operations, mechanization and automation of the production processes and production of modern, high capacity machinery and plant facilities such as the Taean Heavy Machinery Complex, Kimch'aek Iron Works Rolled Steel Subplant cold forged work site, etc; urges rapid conclusion of construction of modern machinery and plant facilities so as to present valuable labor gifts to the Sixth Party Congress; encourages functionaries and workers to take to heart the call of the party and overcome all obstacles, attain their quotas by day, month and by item, introduce new cast steel methodology into the factories, further develop welding technology, eliminate antiquated methodology, passivity, conservatism and technical mysticism, participate in the movement to emulate the anonymous heroes and refurbish their machinery one by one during the "100 Day Battle" period; stresses the need for the metallurgical industry to help develop the machine industry by providing the necessary steel materials according to specifications and quality and for the railroads to deliver the steel and machine goods, raw and processed materials and fuel; urges the guidance functionaries to go among the masses, perform production organization and supervision, political propaganda and economic agitation and lead the workers to shining exploits in the "100 Day Battle" with the same spirit as in the "70 Day Battle" and thereby celebrate the Sixth Party Congress in a meaningful manner.

26 July 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Highly Display the Characteristic of Accomplishing the Battle Assignments With Our Own Power": States that the party members and workers in all units must emulate the anonymous heroes, highly display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and perseverance, like the post-war heroes who made tractors and trucks with their own efforts and ingenuity and complete all their assignments in the "100 Day Battle"; states that faltering under adversity or looking to those up above for every little direction is not the proper spirit for a fighter in the "100 Day Battle"; calls for the workers to strive no matter what to accomplish their assignments by day, month and by item and guidance personnel to organize and supervise the "100 Day Battle"; stresses the need to incorporate new innovations into the production process, eliminate conservatism, passivity, technical mysticism, obsolete work norms and manpower assignments; urges scientists, technicians and members of the "5.19 technical innovation shock brigades" to make significant technical and scientific discoveries which can bring about an upswing in production; calls for maximum mobilization of reserves and capabilities for greater production and construction, greater efforts in conservation to save even as much as one gram of iron, one

kilowatt hour of electricity, one piece of thread and one drop of oil; calls for all functionaries and workers to display a high sense of responsibility and creativity, accomplish their assignments in the "100 Day Battle" in the spirit of self-reliance and perseverance and celebrate the Sixth Party Congress with pride.

27 July 80 p 1 bottom: "The United States Should Not Hinder the Reunification of Korea": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 146, 28 July 80, pp D1-4: "NODONG SINMUN: U.S. Should Not Hinder Reunification"].

8446
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ARTICLE EXAMINES STATE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ORGANS

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 72, Jul-Aug 80 pp 18-28

[Text] The Current State of the Local Government Organizations

--What Are the Circumstances Surrounding North Hamgyong Province and Ch'ongjin City?

In North Korea, the 25 June Anti-U.S. Struggle Day commemorative rallies were held in June, and the 100-Day Battle rallies were held in July in the provincial capitals and the directly-administered cities.

The 25 June Anti-U.S. Struggle Day commemorative rallies were held to celebrate the 25th of June outbreak of the Korean War, while the 100-Day Battle Rallies were held to urge increased production before the Sixth Party Congress--the rallies announced the targets to be attained during the 100 days before the Party Congress at factories, plants and cooperative farms in the designated administrative areas. The targets assigned to the various economic organizations are shown in Table B. As indicated in the table, all the major factories are included in the data.

Both rallies were of a tremendous scale and more than 500,000 people and workers took part in them throughout the country. They were official rallies attended by responsible functionaries of the party, provincial governments and directly-administered cities. After analyzing production targets and the line-up of the responsible provincial officials and the directly-administered city officials, we derived the following conclusions.

(1) Namp'o City Is Now a Directly-Administered City

Table A shows the names of provinces and directly-administered cities where the 25 June Anti-U.S. Struggle Day rallies were held, and the names of the responsible officials of the party committees and government organizations in those provinces and cities who attended the rallies. Table B shows the names of those provinces and directly-administered cities where the 100-day struggle rallies were held, the names of responsible officials of the party committees and the government organizations in those provinces and cities who attended the rallies, and the production targets.

Table A. 25 June Anti-U.S. Struggle Day Commemorative Rallies

Dates Reported	Places of Rallies	Those Who Attended and Their Titles
26 June	Pyongyang City	Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee
25 June	Pyongsong City (South Pyongan Province	Yi Chae-yun Kang Hyon-su, chairman of South Pyongan Province People's Committee Song Kwan-cho
26 June	Sinuiju City (North Pyongan Province)	Kim Pyong-yul Ch'oe Man-kuk, chairman of North Pyongan Province People's Committee Ch'oe Kwang-ik
26 June	Kanggye City (Chagang Province)	Yi Tong-chun Han Yong-po, chairman of Chagang Province People's Committee Pak Sung-il
26 June	Hyesan City (Yanggang Province)	Yim Su-man Kim Un-suk, chairman of Yanggang Province People's Committee Kim Si-pong
25 June	Hamhung City (South Hamgyong Province)	Yi Kil-song Yom T'ae-chun, chairman of South Hamgyong Province People's Committee Kim Hyong-chong
26 June	Ch'ongjin City	Hyon Mu-kwang Kang Hui-won Yi Yong-ik, chairman of Ch'ongjin City People's Committee Pak Yong-sop
25 June	Sariwon City (North Hwanghae Province)	Ch'oe Mun-son Han Sang-kyu, chairman of North Hwanghae Province People's Committee Han Ch'ang-man
26 June	Haeju City (South Hwanghae Province)	Paek Pom-su Ch'oe Kwang, chairman of South Hwanghae Province People's Committee Kang Chung-han
26 June	Kaesong City	Chang In-sok Kim Yong-chon, chairman of Kaesong City People's Committee Pak Yong-min

25 June	Namp'o City	Yi Kun-mo Yu Pyong-nyon, chairman of Namp'o City People's Committee Ch'oe Ch'i-son

Source: NODONG SINMUN 25-26 Jun 1980

Table B. The 100-Day Battle Rallies

Date Held	Place of Rallies	Participants	Resolutions
4th-5th	Pyongsong City (South Pyongan Province)	Yi Chae-yun Kang-Hyon-su Song-Kwan-cho	Place the Pukch'ang Thermopower Plant and the Sungni Automobile Plant into full operation; Speed up the completion of the construction plants, including the Taedong River Power Plant; Step up the extraction of coal and minerals in the extracting plant
		plant	plants; Effect a fresh transformation in the production of consumer goods.
	Sinuiju City (North Pyongan Province)	Kim Pyong-yul Ch'oe Man-kuk Ch'oe Kwang-ik	Consolidate and strengthen the facilities and equipments of the Sinuiju Chemical Plant, Ponghwa Chemical Plant, and Ch'ongsu Chemical Plant; and improve the
		quali	quality of products and increase the products of fibers, fertilizers, and other chemical products; Draw creative designs of modern equipment at the 8 August Plant, 9 August Plant and 28 August Plant; and generalize them throughout the country; In the fields of machine, chemical and light industries, mobilize fully the reserve and idle equipments to increase production.

4th-5th	Kanggye City (Chagang Province)	Yi Tong-chun Han Yong-po Pak Sung-il	Automate or semi-automate the Huich'on Machine Tool Plant and other production plants in the province; Improve the technical management and mobilize the potential productive power of the power plants, machine plants, and light industry plants in the province; Increase the variety and quality of consumer products, textile products, miscellaneous goods, and daily necessities; Cadres shall conduct guidance to see to it that production be rationalized, technology be innovated, and thereby production be increased.
	Hyesan City (Yanggang Province)	Yim Su-man Kim Un-suk Kim Si-pong	Place the Hyesan Textile Plant and the Hyesan Paper Mill into full operation and thereby increase the production of quality consumer goods; Speed up the overall mechanization of the cut-down-the-tree operation in the field of forestry in the province; increase the production of logs by means of rafting by 40 percent in the monthly average amount compared to the first half of the year; Give priority to the tunneling in the mines.
4th-5th	Ch'ongjin City	Myon Mu-kwang Yi Yong-ik Kim Hyong-sam	Consolidate the large-model tunneling equipment and the ore dressing facilities of the Musan Mine; Increase the production of pig iron by 12.3 percent, steel by 30.4 percent, and rolled steel by 34.4 percent in the Kimch'aek Iron Works; Increase the production of machines in the 10 May Plant; (Note 9) Increase the shipbuilding efficiency in the Ch'ongjin Shipyard.

Hamhung City (South Hamgyong Province)	Yi Kil-song Yom T'ae-chun Kim Hyong-chong	Increase the production of chemical fertilizer and vinalon; and improve the closed-vessel carbide furnace of the 8 February Vinalon Combined Enterprise; Increase the production of the 4,000 HP compressor large-model plano-boring machines and the freeze-centrifugal compressors in the Yongsong Machine Plant before the Party Congress; Speed up the construction of shafts and ore dressing stations; Increase the catch and conduct the processing in time.
Wonsan City (Kangwon Province)	Kim Ki-son Tokkyo Mun-hong Chong Myong-kap	Shift the equipment of the Munpyong Refinery into the large-size one; Increase the production of the Ch'ungsong tractors (Note 10) motors (Note 11) and cement (Note 12). Keep up the production of freight cars (Note 13) at the level of the production attained during May, which marked a 63 percent increase, the highest in the first half of the year; Improve the technology of the Ch'onnae-ri Cement Factory; Speed up the construction of the bearing-steel-only plants, bicycle plants, plateglass factories, and refrigerators.
Sariwon City (North Hwanghae Province)	Ch'oe Mun-son Han Sang-kyu Han Ch'ang-man	Increase the production of steel, pig iron, and rolled steel by 20-30 percent at the Hwanghae Iron Combined Enterprise; Enhance the production in the fields of excavation, construction, and machine industry;

			Enhance the production in the fields of excavation, construction, and machine industry; Increase the production of fruits, vegetables, meat, and eggs; and promote sericulture.
	Haeju City (South Hwanghae Province)	Paek Pom-su Ch'oe Kwang Kang Chung-han	In the extracting industries (Note 14) to increase extraction, transportation and processing, by 20 percent; Speed up chuche-orientation, modernization and chemicalization.
	Kaesong City	Chang In-sok Kim Yong-chon Pak Yong-min	Place the light industry plants into full operation; Increase the production of clothings (Note 15), daily necessities, and food.
4th	Pyongyang City	So Yun-sok Responsible secretary of the party committee	Increase the production of electricity (Note 1), machine tools (Note 2), electric locomotives (Note 3), and 300 HP bulldozers, (Note 4); Attain a more than 100 percent increase in its daily production, compared with last year's daily average output, in the Pyongyang Coal Mining Machine Plant; Launch the campaign to capture the red flag of the three revolutions; Increase greatly the production of vegetables, fruits, fish, tobacco and cocoons.
5th-6th	Namp'o City		Increase the production of the 50,000 kw generators (Note 16), tractors (Note 17), nonferrous metal products and steel products (Note 18), and glass products (Note 19); Make Namp'o a grand seaport city.

Source: 5-7 July 1980 issues of NODONG SINMUN.

Note 1 : Referring to Pyongyang Thermopower Plant.

Note 2 : Referring to Man'gyongdae Machine Tool Plant and Pyongyang Machine Tool Plant.

Note 3 : Referring to Kim Chong-t'ae Electric Locomotive Factory.

Note 4 : Referring to Man'gyongdae Bulldozer Factory.

Note 5 : Referring to Pukchung Machine Plant.

Note 6 : Referring to Sinuiji Mining Machine Plant.

Note 7 : Referring to Kusong Mining Machine Plant.

Note 8 : Referring to Kusong Machine Tool Plant.

Note 9 : Referring to Nanam Coal Mining Machine Plant.

Note 10: Referring to Ch'ungsongho Tractor Factory (Factory in which Comrade Kim Hung-su works)

Note 11: Referring to Wonsan Motor Plant.

Note 12: Referring to Ch'onnae-ri Cement Plant.

Note 13: Referring to Wonsan Railway Factory (4 June Freight Car Factory).

Note 14: Referring to Ullyul Mine.

Note 15: Referring to Kaesong Clothing Factory.

Note 16: Referring to Taean Electric Appliances Factory.

Note 17: Referring to Kumsong Tractor Factory.

Note 18: Referring to Kangson Steel Works.

Note 19: Referring to Namp'o Glass Factory.

It is clear from the data in Tables A and B that the rallies held at Namp'o City tell us that Namp'o City is now at the level of the directly-administered city (Provinces and directly-administered cities are the largest local government administration units). The area of Namp'o City, as pointed out in this journal's issue No 71, includes the former Namp'o City, Yonggang County, and Taean City. The fact that this region is where the port of Nampo, North Korea's largest trading port, and its major industrial facilities are located, Namp'o City has been elevated to the level of a directly-administered city.

(2) Responsible Officials of the Local Party and Government Organizations Confirmed

North Korea's constitutional law was amended in December 1972 to legally strengthen the party's guidance power over the central and local administration. As a result, the Central People's Committee was established in the central [government], while the Local People's Committees of a new format were established in local districts (provinces and directly-administered cities). The State Administrative Council was established in the central government and the Local Administrative Committees were established in local districts--these are the organizations which handle the administrative matters only. (Note 1) The strengthening of the party's guidance power over the central and local administration actually meant that President Kim, general secretary of the KWP, concurrently took the post of the head of the Central People's Committee ("supreme position") and that the responsible secretary of the Local Party Committee concurrently took the post as the head of the Local People's Committee ("chairman of the committee"). This type of dual system of the people's committee (party) and the administration committee was in effect until April 1977, but subsequently the following changes occurred at the local level:

First, April 1977--The posts of the chairmen of the Local People's Committees were to be manned by the Political Committee members of the Central Committee of the KWP. (Note 2) The chairman of the People's Committee (responsible secretary of the Local Party Committee) was elevated to the status of the first vice-chairman of the People's Committee. The status of the chairman of the Administrative Committee remained the same.

Second, May 1978--The posts of the chairman of the People's Committees were to be manned by those whose status was lower than that of the first vice-chairman of the People's Committee. The first vice-chairman of the People's Committee became the responsible secretary of the local party committee of the area. The chairmen of the Administrative Committees were shifted. (The newly appointed chairmen's status was lower than that of the first vice-chairman of the People's Committee.)

In other words, the structure of the local government now took the form of a ternary system of the People's Committee, the Party Committee, and the Administrative Committee.

The order of attendance at the recently held rallies was reported to be the following: the responsible secretary of the local party committee, the chairman of the local people's committee and the chairman of the local administrative committee--as shown in Tables A and B. Let us review the personnel shift in the structure of the local governments in Tables A and B.

When the personnel listed in Tables A and B are compared, only those listed under Ch'ongjin City rally are not identical. This is because, based only on the data reported in the newspapers on the rallies shown in Tables A and B, one cannot

ascertain whether "the Ch'ongjin City" is referring to the city as the capital of North Yamgyong Province or to the city as the capital of the directly-administered city of Ch'ongjin. (See Item 3 of this article) In order to ascertain this, the personnel rosters of the directly-administered city of Ch'ongjin and North Hamgyong Province were checked on the basis of other reported data (as indicated in the parentheses in Table C), the personnel shifts reported in 1977 and 1978 were checked and also checked were the July 1980 personnel rosters of the responsible secretaries of the Party Committees, the chairmen of the People's Committees, and the chairmen of the Administrative Committees. Table C was prepared on the basis of these findings.

Table C. Appointments to Positions of Administrative Organizations of Provinces and Directly-Administered Cities

Districts	Positions	April 1977	December 1978	July 1980
Pyongyang City	Responsible Secretary of Party Committee [RSP]	Kang Hyon-su	So Yun-sok	So Yun-sok
	Chairman of People's Committee [CPC]	Chong Chun-ki	Kim Man-kum	Kim Man-kum
	Chairman of Administrative Committee [CAC]	Yi Chong-sik	Kang Chung-han	An Sung-hak
South Pyongan Province	RSP		Yi Kun-mo	Yi Chae-yun
	CPC	Yi Kun-mo	Kang Hyon-su	Kang Hyon-su
	CAC	Kim Yong-mu		Song Kwan-cho (KNS 790313)
North Pyongan Province	RSP		Kim Pyong-yul	Kim Pyong-yul
	CPC	O Paek-yong	Ch'oe Man-kuk	Ch'oe Man-kuk
	CAC	Kang Chung-han	Yi Won-pom	Ch'oe Kwang-ik (newly appointed)
Chagang Province	RSP		O Chae-won	Yi Tong-chun (newly appointed)
	CPC	O Chae-won	Kim Yu-son	Han Yong-po (newly appointed)
	CAC	Kim I-chun	Kim I-chun	Pak Sung-il (newly appointed)

Yanggang Province	RSP		Yim Su-man	Yim Su-man
	CPC	Ch'oe Man-kuk	Kim Un-suk	Kim Un-suk
	CAC	Yi Chun-hwi	Kim Si-pong	Kim Si-pong
North Hamgyong Province	RSP		Hyon Mu-kwang	Kang Hui-won (NODONG 800704)
	CPC	Hyon Mu-kwang	Hyon Mu-kwang	Pak Yong-sop (NODONG 800104)
	CAC	Yi Song-son		
South Hamgyong Province	RSP		Yi Kil-song	Yi Kil-song
	CPC	Kim Kuk-t'ae	Yi Kil-song	Kang T'ae-chun
	CAC	Pak Kyong-hwan	Pak Kyong-hwan	Kim Hyong-chong (RENMIN RIBAO 780912)
Kangwon Province	RSP		Kim Ki-son	Kim Ki-son
	CPC	Yi Chang-su	Chong Myong-kap	Tokko Mun-hong (RPN 790818)
	CAC	Kang Chom-ku	Pak Sang-yun	Chong Myong-kap (NODONG 800530)
North Hwanghae Province	RSP		Ch'oe Mun-son	Ch'oe Mun-son
	CPC		Han Sang-kyu	Han Sang-kyu
	CAC		Yi Yang-suk	Han Ch'ang-man (newly appointed)
South Hwanghae Province	RSP		Paek Pom-su	Paek Pom-su
	CPC	Ch'oe Kwang	Ch'oe Kwang	Ch'oe Kwang
	CAC	An Sung-hak	An Sung-hak	Kang Chung-han
Kaesong City	RSP		Chang In-sok	Chang In-sok
	CPC	Pyon Ch'ang-pok		Kim Yong-chon (Newly appointed)
	CAC	Paek Ap-nyong	Kim Yong-chon	Pak Yong-min (Newly appointed)
Ch'ongjin	RSP			Hyon Mu-kwang
	CPC			Yi Yong-ik (newly appointed)
	CAC			Kim Hyong-sam (NODONG 800530)

Namp'o City	RSP	Yi Kun-mo
	CPC	Yu Pyong-nyon (newly appointed)
	CAC	Ch'oe Ch'i-son (newly appointed)

Note: The dates given in parentheses are those confirmed for the first time by this institute prior to these rallies.

Remarks: Personal History of the Newly Appointed

Yi Chae-yun	Personal history unknown.
Song Kwan-cho	1954 Department head, South Pyongan Province People's Committee
	1962 Vice-chairman, Financial Committee, South Pyongan Province People's Committee
	1967 Vice-chairman, Agricultural Committee, South Pyongan Province People's Committee
	1973 Ambassador to Albania; Vice-chairman of the Red Cross Central Committee
	1974 Vice-chairman, International Cultural Relations Association
	Mar 1974 Attended the 11th meeting of the AA People's Alliance Organization Council as the head of a delegation to the meeting
	Feb 1974 Visited Romania as the head of the Red Cross delegation
	Mar 1979 Chairman, Administrative Committee of South Pyongan Province (presumed)
Ch'oe Kwang-ik	Personal history unknown
Yi Tong-chun	Personal history unknown
Han Yong-po	1972 Member of the 5th Supreme People's Assembly
	1974 Chairman, Chonch'on County Administrative Committee, Chagang Province
Pak Sung-il	1974 Ambassador to Sudan
	1976 Ambassador to Ethiopia

Tokko Mun-hong	1974	Ambassador to Benin
	1979	Chairman, Kangwon Province People's Committee
Pak Yong-sop	1972	Chairman, Yanggang Province Administrative Committee
	Jan 1980	Chairman, North Hamgyong Province People's Committee
Chong Myong-kap	1972	Vice chairman, State Planning Committee
	May 1980	Chairman, Kangwon Province Administrative Committee
Han Ch'ang-man	1959	Manager, Kaesong Textile Plant
	1968	Secretary, Kaesong City KWP Committee
	1972	Member, 5th Supreme People's Assembly
	1973	Chairman, Kaesong City Local Auditing Committee
Kim Yong-chon	1962	Chairman, Sunch'on County KWP Committee, South Pyongan Province
	1970	Chairman, South Pyongan Province People's Committee
Pak Yong-min	Dec 1978	Chairman, Yanggang Province Administrative Committee
Yi Yong-ik	1969	Responsible secretary, North Hwanghae Province KWP Committee
	1973	Chairman, North Hwanghae Province People's Committee
	1974	Responsible editor, NODONG SINMUN; in August 1974, he visited Italy as a member of the KWP delegation to take part in the events held to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the first issue of the UNITA; and visited Romania as a representative of the NODONG SINMUN.
	1975-1980	Ambassador to Iraq
	1975	In his talk to the reporters who accompanied a group of the Liberal-Democratic Party members of Japan's Diet on its visit to Korea (Head of the group: Tamura, Gen): "Age 54. Once lived with a Japanese. Was a Japanese interpreter in a foreign country." (31 July 1975 issue of TOKYO SHIMBUN)

Kim Hyong-sam	1960	Manager, Hwanghae Iron Works
	1964	Vice minister, Electricity and Coal Industry Ministry
	1973	First vice-chairman, State Planning Committee, State Administrative Council
	1980	Chairman, Ch'ongjin City Administrative Committee

As indicated in Table C, the main features of the personnel shifts are as follows:

As for the posts of the responsible secretaries of the party committees, there has been no change since 1978--no personnel shift is seen.

Note: Among the 12 provinces and directly-administered cities, the provinces where there were personnel shifts are South Pyongan Province, North Hamgyong Province, and Chagang Province. Thus, in general, there was not much shift in personnel. The responsible secretaries of the party committees of South Pyongan Province and North Hamgyong Province were transferred respectively to the directly-administered city of Namp'o and the directly-administered city of Ch'ongjin. The cause of the personnel shift in Chagang Province is unknown.

The responsible secretary of the directly-administered city of Ch'ongjin is Hyon Mu-kwang. The responsible secretary of the directly-administered city of Namp'o is Yi Kun-mo. Both of them are the members of the Political Committee of the KWP.

About half of the chairmen of the people's committees have changed since 1978.

Note: The personnel shift of 1978 in Ch'ongjin City was not made public.

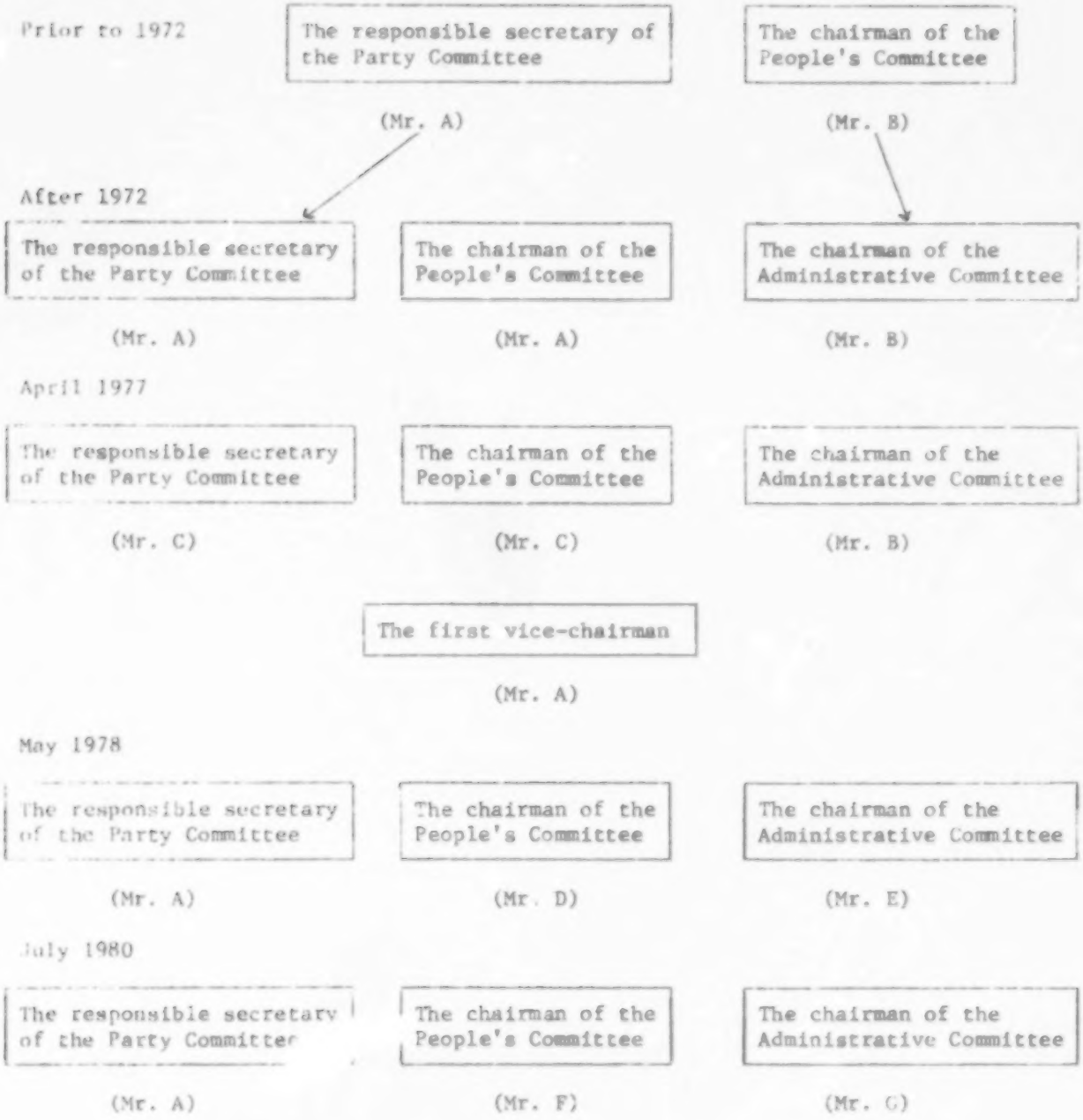
There was an across-the-board personnel shift for the posts of the chairmen of the Administrative Committees.

Since there were so many new faces involved in this shift, this research institute cited their brief personal histories (based on our data) at the end of Table C. As a result the following facts came to surface:

Some were entirely new faces, and we have no record on their careers.

Many of them were former ambassadors to foreign countries.

A diagram outlining the personnel shifts since 1972 in the local government organizations is as follows:



Remarks: Prior to 1972, the State government structure had a cabinet at the central level, and the People's Committees in the local districts; and both the cabinet and the People's Committees were empowered with the right of establishing policies, of enforcing measures, and of appointing personnel. Such a government structure as this was similar to that of the West in its ideas and functions. However, in December 1972, a socialist constitution was enacted to the effect that the cabinet was abolished, that the newly established Central People's Committee

was empowered with the right of establishing policies and of appointing personnel, and that the right of enforcing measures was given to the State Administrative Council. Thus in the local areas, the local People's Committees (provinces, directly-administered cities, cities, counties, etc) were established as the local organs of the Central People's Committee, while the Administrative Committees were established in local areas as the local organs of the State Administrative Council. The newly established People's Committees were literally brand new, while Administrative Committees were just the reorganized bodies of the pre-1972 Local People's Committees (the rights of establishing policies and of appointing personnel were ripped off).

Note 1: In terms of the organizational structure, the Local People's Committees should be the local organizations of the Supreme People's Assembly (Article 115, 123, Chapter 9, the Constitution); but they are substantially the local organizations of the Central People's Committee (paragraph 2, Article 103, the Constitution).

Note 2: Chong Chun-ki assumed the post of the chairman of the Pyongyang People's Committee. 15 April 1977 issue of NODONG SINMUN.

Yi Kun-mo assumed the post of the chairman of the South Pyongan Province People's Committee. 7 April 1977 R P.

Hyon Mu-kwang assumed the post of the chairman of the North Hamgyong Province People's Committee. 15 April 1977 issue of NODONG SINMUN.

Note 3: This rule does not apply to South Pyongan Province and Pyongyang City. Members of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the KWP Yi Kun-mo, Hyon Mu-kwang, and Kim Man-kum remained in their posts.

(3) The Administrations of North Hamgyong Province and the Directly-Administered City of Ch'ongjin Are Integrated Into One

At the end of 1977, North Korea took an administrative measure of elevating the status of Ch'ongjin City up to a directly-administered city of Ch'ongjin by placing under its jurisdiction Ch'ongjin City and the adjoining Musan County and Kyongsong County. (This journal's No 53 issue, p 6.) However, the capital city of North Hamgyong Province is still Ch'ongjin City. When North Korea says "Ch'ongjin City" in any of its reports (it is very rare for North Korea to put the full name of a directly-administered city, like such and such "chikhwal si"), it is rather difficult to ascertain whether that refers to the directly-administered city or just Ch'ongjin City. In the case which is currently at issue here, among the four persons who attended the Anti-U.S. Struggle Day at the Ch'ongjin City rally, Hyon Mu-kwang, Kang Hui-won, Yi Yong-ik, and Pak Yong-sop, the only person whose post was cited in the report was Yi Yong-ik, chairman of the Ch'ongjin City People's Committee. Judging from this, it may be concluded easily that the rally was a rally of the directly-administered city of Ch'ongjin. However, in the light of the fact that the local government structure in North Korea consists of the KWP committee, people's committee, and administrative committee, it is rather strange that the four people attended the Ch'ongjin City rally.

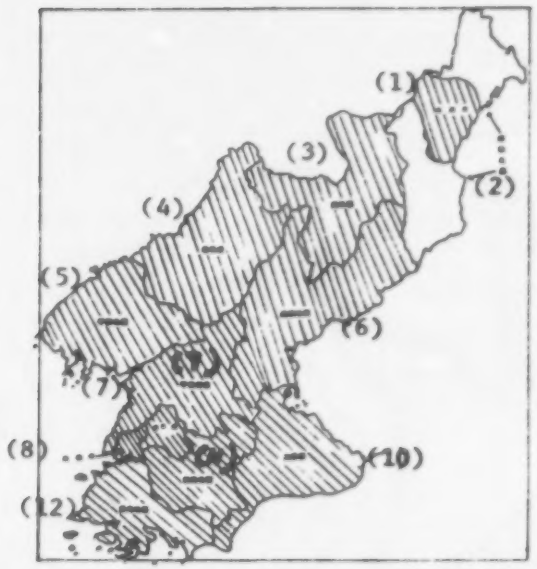
As indicated in the personnel post listing given in Table C, Item (2), Hyon Mukwang is the responsible secretary of the KWP Committee of the directly-administered city of Ch'ongjin, Kang Hui-won is the responsible secretary of the KWP Committee of North Hamgyong Province, Yi Yong-ik is, as cited above, chairman of the People's Committee of the directly-administered city of Ch'ongjin, and Pak Yong-sop is the chairman of North Hamgyong Province People's Committee. Thus, the rally was attended by those personnel who are the officials either of North Hamgyong Province or of the directly-administered city of Ch'ongjin.

Almost nothing was reported by North Korea on the content of the administration of the directly-administered city of Ch'ongjin which was established at the end of 1977. But this institute regards the information cited above as the information about the content of the administration of the directly-administered city of Ch'ongjin. In other words, we take this to the effect that the administrations of North Hamgyong Province and the directly-administered city of Ch'ongjin are integrated into one.

(4) The Organization Controlling the Important Establishments of North Hamgyong Province Is Still Unknown

As it has been made clear from Chart C, the Ch'ongjin City rally shown in Table B was a rally of the directly-administered city of Ch'ongjin because the responsible functionaries who attended the rally were the responsible officials of the directly-administered city of Ch'ongjin. Checking one by one the areas of responsibility indicated in the rally of Table B, one can easily see from the map that North Hamgyong Province was not covered in Table B. When one checks the subjects of the resolutions made at the rallies, especially resolutions made at the Ch'ongjin City rally (Notes attached to Table B), only the economic establishments located in the directly-administered city of Ch'ongjin were cited; and none of the important plants in Unggi County, Najin City, and Kimch'aek City were referred to, and North Hamgyong Province was left blank. As shown widely, North Hamgyong Province is the area where there is a big concentration of large factories built with Soviet aid.

There was a similar example reported in 1979 (this journal's No 55 issue, p 24) in which North Hamgyong Province was left blank and the organizations responsible for important factories were not known.



Areas where 100-Day Battle Rallies were held. (See Table B)
Mapped by Joint Research Center for International Relations (JRCIR).

Key:

1. Ch'ongjin City
2. North Hamgyong Province
3. Yanggang Province
4. Chgang Province
5. North Pyongan Province
6. South Hamgyong Province
7. South Pyongan Province
8. Namp'o City
9. Pyongyang
10. Kangwon Province
11. North Hwanghae Province
12. South Hwanghae Province

7989
CSO: 4105

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INCREASE REPORTED

SK311605 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Oct (KCNA)--Industrial production grew at a high tempo of 15.9 percent every year between 1970 and 1979 in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, boosting the total industrial output value 3.8 times, with the production of means of production increasing 3.9 times and consumer goods 3.7 times. This tempo surpassed by far that of the 1960's when the industrialisation of the country progressed at full steam.

The Six-Year Plan for the development of the national economy (1971-1976) put forward at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was fulfilled a year and four months ahead of schedule in the total industrial output value and the assignments of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) for the first three years were already carried out by the end of September this year. In particular, the industrial production increased 42 percent in the third quarter of this year as against the same period last year through the vigorous "100-day battle" waged with the approach of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party centre the national economy of our country has made a rapid development. With the vigorous advance of the technical revolution set forth by the party, a 1,500 cubic metre large-size blast furnace and the rolling mill of the Kim Chaek iron and steel works, the youth chemical complex, the Suchon cement factory with a production capacity of three million tons and many other highly automated and modernized industrial objects were constructed. In the first two years of the Second Seven-Year Plan alone, nearly 6,000 objects of industrial contruction were completed, and a number of major industrial objects of weighty significance for the development of the national economy were finished this year with the approach to the sixth party congress. This year the state allocated 16.6 percent more funds than last year to industrial construction.

In the 1970's highly efficient automative machine tools, heavy-duty automobiles, excavators, electronic computers and other modern technical means, the air-tight carbide production method, high-speed spinning process and other advanced technical processes and production methods were introduced on an extensive scale. Every year more than 5,000 valuable scientific inventions and technical innovation proposals were incorporated in production. The economy will grow continuously at a high tempo in our country where the chuche-orientation, modernisation and scientisation of the national economy are being energetically pushed ahead.

CSO: 4120

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

DPRK'S CHO SE-UNG, KWP CONGRATULATE MINE WORKERS

SK031412 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The KWP Central Committee sent a letter of congratulations to miners, technicians, office workers and volunteers who performed a splendid exploit in developing the Sangso Youth Mine.

In the letter, the KWP Central Committee highly praises them, pointing out that they started the project upholding the great leader's instruction for developing a (?new) mine in Sangso District and established a modern, large-scale mining base within a short period of 8 months by waging a courageous struggle while overcoming all adverse conditions and by highly displaying boundless loyalty to the party and the leader and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and struggling to the end in overcoming every adversity.

A ceremony for beginning operations at the mine was held at the site on (?2) November.

Vice Premier Cho Se-ung and Cho Chang-tok, Kim Ki-son, Tokho Mun-hung, (Chong Yong-chak) and other functionaries concerned participated in the ceremony along with those who took part in development of the mine.

At the ceremony, the letter of congratulations from the KWP Central Committee was delivered to the miners, technicians and office workers who had performed a splendid exploit in developing the mine. Medals for meritorious service and the national order were also awarded those concerned.

A report on operations of the mine was then delivered.

Pointing out that one more proud creation resulted from the high degree of revolutionary zeal and creative struggle by the workers and volunteers at the youth mine, the reporter stressed that development of this new mine, which is meaningful in making the people's economy chuche oriented, modernized and scientific, is the precious fruition of their boundless loyalty to the party and the leader.

The reporter said that they extend the highest honor and heartful thanks to the great leader and the glorious party center for leading our people along the single road of victory at all times and for providing today's glory.

CSO: 4108

DPRK STUDENT-TO-POPULATION RATIO HIGHEST IN WORLD

SK062243 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Nov (KCNA)--Our country holds the highest place in the world in the proportion of students to population. In the 1979-1980 school year the number of students for every 1,000 people was 372.

The educational conditions of Korea were deplorable in the period of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule. At that time there were only 43 middle schools and not a single university in the area of the northern half of the DPRK.

Today there are some 10,000 primary schools and senior middle schools, 516 higher specialized schools and 170 universities and colleges.

Till 1949 illiteracy had been completely done away with in our country where more than 80 per cent of the population was illiterate right after liberation.

There are now a large contingent of one million intellectuals in the northern half of the DPRK, where there were only scores of college- or university-education technicians at the time of liberation.

In our country universal primary compulsory education was enforced in 1956, universal compulsory secondary education in 1958 for the first time in Asia and universal nine-year technical compulsory education in 1967.

Universal 11-year compulsory education is now in force.

Education expenses are fully borne by the state in our country. Students of higher specialized schools, colleges and universities are given stipends. The state provides students with all expenses for extracurricular activities, experiment and practice, excursion, inspection tour and camping.

The full-time regular school education system and the study-while-working system have been firmly established in our country.

Schools have been set up for a few children in remote mountain villages and even in solitary islands and commuters trains are operated for ten or so school children.

"Theses on Socialist Education" published by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is an immortal encyclopedia of education, a great program for the development of education in our country.

Under the bright rays of the theses the content and method of education are constantly improved on the principles of socialist pedagogy. As a result, a large number of competent cadres firmly equipped with the chuche idea and with a wide range of knowledge, lofty morality and strong physique are being trained.

Our country will increased the number of colleges and university and higher specialized schools to enforce compulsory higher education in the future. In particular, many factory, farm, fishermen and T.V. colleges will be set up.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

'NODONG SINMUN' COMMENTATOR AWARDED--The following is a decree of the Central People's Committee conferring the title of people's report on Yu Kye-hwan: On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of NODONG SINMUN, the Central People's Committee awards the title of DPRK people's reporter, together with the order of the national flag first class, to Comrade Yu Kye-hwan, commentator of NODONG SINMUN [NODONG SINMUN NONPYONGWON], who has written innumerable articles and commentaries reflecting the demands of our party and our revolutionary development and widely explaining and propagandizing them at home and abroad. Firmly arming himself with the chuche idea and displaying endless loyalty to the party and revolution while working in the newspaper's reporting section, he has made a great contribution to firmly arming our party members and working people with our party's line and policies and to accelerating the process of imbuing the entire society with the chuche idea. [Signed] Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK, Pyongyang, 29 October 1980. [Text] [SK090100 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 31 Oct 80]

ANNIVERSARY OF 'NODONG SINMUN'--Pyongyang, 2 Nov (KCNA)--The NODONG SINMUN office arranged a film show and a cocktail party at the Peoples Palace of Culture on November 1 to mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of NODONG SINMUN and day of the press. Present there were Kim Ki-nam, editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN; Kim Si-hak, chairman of the radio and television broadcasting committee of the DPRK; Kim Song-kol, general director of the Korean Central News Agency; and other personages concerned. Press attaches of foreign embassies and foreign correspondents in Pyongyang were invited. Speeches were made at the cocktail party which passed in a friendly atmosphere. Prior to the cocktail party, the attendants saw the Korean documentary "Ten Years of a Great Turn." [Text] [SK020919 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 2 Nov 80]

CSO: 4120

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

PYONGYANG MEETING WELCOMES RELAY GROUP OF KOREANS IN JAPAN

SK020920 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0842 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang November 2 (KCNA)--A meeting of Pyongyang youth and students was held at the Peoples Palace of Culture on November 1 to welcome the relay group for conveying loyal letters of the 700,000 Koreans in Japan to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song on the occasion of the sixth congress of the glorious Workers Party of Korea.

The youth and students warmly welcomed with compatriotic sentiments the members of the relay group headed by Kim Chom-tae, vice-chairman of the central standing committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan.

The meeting was attended by comrades Kim Chung-nin, Chong Chun-ki and so Yun-sok, and Ho Chong-suk, An Sung-hak, Kim Chu-yong and other personages concerned.

The speaker at the meeting said: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with his deep penetration into the role and position of the Korean Youth in Japan in strengthening and developing the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON), an organisation of overseas compatriots, has brightly indicated the road ahead of them at each time and each stage of the revolutionary development, has wisely led all the Korean Youth in Japan to grow as reliable successors to the chuche cause and shown all love and solicitude to them.

Noting that the Koreans and Korean Youth in Japan have achieved great successes in the struggle for safeguarding the socialist fatherland, defending the democratic national rights and realising the democratisation of the South Korean society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country over the last period, he said:

It is a high pride and joy of our country to have such revolutionary overseas compatriots and young people of chuche type who entrust their destiny entirely to the great leader and devote themselves to the struggle for the fatherland and people.

Kim Chom-tae, head of the group, spoke next.

He said that the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, so benevolent and tender-hearted, saw to it that they were submerged in a floral sea of enthusiastic welcome of the people in the homeland from the moment they set foot on the soil of the homeland and showed them particularly warm paternal love.

We, he said, will follow the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song with deep reverence to the end of the sun and the moon with spotlessly clean and pure loyalty and become true Kim Il-songists who devote their all to the great leader and the glorious party by firmly arming ourselves with the immortal chuche idea.

We will actively struggle for the realisation of the new proposal for national reunification set forth by the great leader in his report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea, he declared.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

CHONGNYON MEDICAL, AUTOMOTIVE GROUPS--Pyongyang, 1 Nov (KCNA)--A delegation of the Association of Korean Medical Workers in Japan headed by Chong Yong-si, director of its medical department, an auto technical delegation of Koreans in Japan headed by Kwon To-kun, chairman of the Korean Society for Automobile Maintenance in Japan, and Kang In-chu, managing director of the Yunghung Trading Corporation under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON), and his party arrived in Pyongyang on October 31 by air for a visit to the socialist homeland. [Text] [SK312346 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 31 Oct 80]

CSO: 4120

KIM IL-SONG GREETS TANZANIAN PRESIDENT

SK031622 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1550 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang November 3 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings to Julius K. Nyerere upon the latter's reelection as president of the United Republic of Tanzania.

The message dated November 2 says:

I have received the news that your excellency has been re-elected president of the United Republic of Tanzania with the unanimous will of the Tanzanian people. Being pleased with this, I send my warmest congratulations and greetings to you on behalf of the Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own.

The full support and approval you won in the current general election show vividly that the Tanzanian people highly respect and trust in you.

The Korean people are convinced that the friendly Tanzanian people under your correct leadership will continue to make a vigorous march in the spirit of self-reliance along the road of socialism you already chose to greatly contribute to the cause of strengthening and developing the non-aligned movement and the complete liberation of Africa.

The Korean and Tanzanian peoples have been always closely supporting and cooperating as comrades-in-arms who formed firm bonds of friendship in implementing the common cause of independence against imperialism.

Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will further expand and develop in future in all fields, I sincerely wish you greater successes in your responsible work.

CSO: 4120

SOVIET SONG, DANCE GROUP GIVES PERFORMANCES IN PYONGYANG

Pyongyang Grand Theatre Performance

SK040401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang November 4 (KCNA)--The Red Flag Pacific Fleet Song and Dance Ensemble of the Soviet Union on a visit to our country gave performances at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on November 1 and 2.

Yi Sang-tae, Kim Tae-hui, Cho Yong-chol, Kim Ung-to and other personages concerned appreciated the premiere together with working people and artists in the city.

Ambassador G.A. Kriulin and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang saw the performance.

The performers put on stage a colorful program depicting the heroic feats displayed by the Soviet people and soldiers in their struggle for defending the first socialist state and soviet power in the world born under the guidance of Lenin and the struggle of the Soviet seamen in firmly safeguarding the gains of socialism today and customs of the Soviet people.

They also well sang Korean songs, delighting the audience.

Baskets of flowers were presented to the performers in congratulation of their successful performance.

The ensemble gave a performance for the diplomatic corps in Pyongyang on November 3.

Wonsan Youth Hall Performance

SK070346 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang November 7 (KCNA)--The Red Flag Pacific Fleet Song and Dance Ensemble of the Soviet Union gave performances at the theatre of the Wonsan Youth Hall on November 5 and 6.

Seeing the performance on the first day were Chong Myong-kap, Yun Kyong-taek, Han Pyong-hwa and other personages concerned and working people and artists in the city.

The colourful program included chorus, vocal solo and dance pieces depicting the bravery and perseverance displayed by the Soviet seamen and people in the period of the Great Patriotic War, their worthy struggle today to reliably defend the gains of the socialist revolution and ardent love for their motherland.

They also well sang Korean songs in Korean, delighting the audience.

At the end of the performance floral baskets were presented to the performers in congratulation of their successful performance.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

KIM'S MESSAGE TO CENTRAL AFRICA--Pyongyang, 25 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on October 25 sent a message of sympathy to David Dacko, president of the Central African Republic, in connection with the fact that some areas of Central Africa were afflicted by a recent heavy rain. The message says: Upon hearing the news that some areas of Central Africa suffered damages from a recent heavy rain, I express profound sympathy and consolation to you and, through you, to the people of the afflicted areas. Availing myself of this opportunity, I express the belief that the government and people of your country will recover from the damages as soon as possible and stabilize the life of the people in those areas. [Text] [SK251735 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1608 GMT 25 Oct 80]

'NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY' DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--A delegation of the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY (APN) of the Soviet Union headed by A.S. Chernetsky arrived in Pyongyang on October 27 by plane. [Text] [SK272235 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 27 Oct 80] Pyongyang, 5 Nov (KCNA)--The delegation of the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY (APN) of the Soviet Union headed by A.S. Chernetskiy left Pyongyang on November 4 by plane. [Text] [SK042234 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 4 Nov 80]

JAPANESE TRADE UNION DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 30 Oct (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Yong-nam on October 29 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Federation of Independent Unions of Japan (CHURITSUROREN) headed by its general secretary Shigeru Okamura. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Kim Kuk-sam. [Text] [SK292239 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 29 Oct 80]

TOUR OF MACHINERY PLANT--Pyongyang, 30 Oct (KCNA)--Military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang visited the Taean Heavy Machine Combine on October 29. Going round the first and second combined processing shops equipped with modern machines, they wished the workers there big success in their endeavours to carry out the programmatic tasks put forward at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. The guests were accompanied by Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk. [Text] [SK300804 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 30 Oct 80]

CHINESE PEOPLE'S FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 30 Oct (KCNA)--The Chinese people's friendship delegation headed by Wang Ping, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee, political commissar of the General Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and former political commissar of the Chinese People's Volunteers, on October 30 visited the Pyongyang students

and children's palace. While making a round of various rooms, the guests showed keen interest in the extracurricular activities of school children. When the guests dropped in at the embroidery room, the members of the embroidery circle presented an embroidery work to the head of the delegation as a souvenir. The delegation appreciated a performance given by the art circle members of the palace at its theatre. They delighted the guests by excellently singing Korean and Chinese songs. The delegation was accompanied by Comrade O Kuk-yol and Yun Chi-ho, Kim Chae-suk and other personages concerned. Yesterday the delegation also visited the Pyongyang metro and the Taesongsan pleasure park in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK311615 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1532 GMT 31 Oct 80]

KPA DELEGATION IN RWANDA--Pyongyang, 2 Nov (KCNA)--Rwandan President Habyarimana Juvenal on October 28 met a delegation of the Korean People's Army headed by Major General An Yun-chan on a visit to that country to attend functions of Rwandan army day, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the head of the delegation to convey his friendly and fraternal greetings to respected President Kim Il-song who energetically guides the country and people, puts forth new policies for national reunification and wisely leads the people to their implementation. The Rwandan people, who have always supported the Korean people's cause of national reunification, hope that the reunification of Korea would be realized without outside interference, stressed the president. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were the deputy chief of staff of the Rwandan Army and the secretary general of the Ministry of Defence and the charge d'affaires ad interim of the DPRK Embassy in Rwanda. [Text] [SK020854 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0831 GMT 2 Nov 80]

RELIEF AID TO ALGERIA--Pyongyang, 3 Nov (KCNA)--The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people express deep sympathy and consolation to the population of some areas of Algeria hit by an earthquake recently. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on October 13 sent a message of sympathy to His Excellency Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic. The DPRK Government decided to send relief goods to the Algerian Government in connection with the big earthquake damages suffered by some areas of Algeria. The relief goods imbued with our people's sentiments of firm solidarity and fraternal friendship for the Algerian people, who have turned out as one man in the struggle to recover from the earthquake damages, will reach the Algerian Government through a fast expedient. The DPRK Government and the Korean people express the belief that the Algerian Government and people will recover from the earthquake damages at an early date. [Text] [SK022208 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 2 Nov 80]

CHONGNYON DELEGATION DEPARTURE--Pyongyang, 3 Nov (KCNA)--The delegation of functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON) headed by Chu Sang-kun, section chief of the economic department of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGNYON, and the song and dance troupe of CHONGNYON headed by So Muk, section chief of the cultural department of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGNYON, left Pyongyang on November 1 by train after visiting the homeland. They were warmly seen off at Pyongyang railway station with compatriotic sentiments by Ho Chong-suk, Yi Chang-son, Kim Chu-yong, Ho Paek-san and other personages concerned and many working people and artists in the city. They left Wonsan on November 2 by the ship "Mangyongbong." [Text] [SK022212 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 2 Nov 80]

JAPANESE PREFECTURAL DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 4 Nov (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Kye Ung-tae on November 3 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Kumamoto Prefectual People's Council for Japan-Korea Solidarity headed by Shigenori Wada, representative member of the Kumamoto Prefectural People's Council for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea. Personage concerned Kim U-chong was present there. [Text] [SK032240 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 3 Nov 80]

BENIN'S PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE CHIEF--Pyongyang, 5 Nov (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on November 4 met and had a friendly talk with Idrissou Sou Ler Issoufou, chief of the presidential office of the People's Republic of Benin. [Text] [SK050412 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 5 Nov 80]

DPRK-SOMALI RELATIONS--Pyongyang, 5 Nov (KCNA)--Somalia will have no relation with South Korea, declared President Mohamed Siad Barre, speaking on October 19 at the ceremony for commissioning the intake of the Ballad irrigation setup watering 10,000 hectares built in Somalia. The president said that the relations between Somalia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, especially between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and himself, were ones which had reached a high level. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Somalia are linked by unbreakable bonds of friendship, he stressed. Stating that Somalia will have no relation with South Korea, he said that Somalia will not reject a friend, discarding principle. He highly appreciated the sense of responsibility displayed by the Korean technicians in Somalia. [Text] [SK050437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 5 Nov 80]

SOVIET FILM DELEGATION'S DEPARTURE--Pyongyang, 5 Nov--The Soviet film delegation headed by V. Y. Mayatskiy, president of the all-union corporation "Sovexportfilm," left Pyongyang by plane on November 4. [Text] [SK050620 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 4 Nov 80]

JAPANESE SOHYO DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 5 Nov (KCNA)--A delegation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) headed by Yutaka Kato, its vice-chairman, flew into Pyongyang on November 4. The delegation was met at the airport by Mun Pyong-nok and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK042242 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 4 Nov 80] Pyongyang, 12 Nov (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Hwan on November 11 met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) headed by its vice-chairman Yutaka Kato. [Text] [SK112214 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 11 Nov 80]

JAPANESE TELECOMMUNICATIONS GROUP--Pyongyang, 7 Nov (KCNA)--Vice Premier Kye Ung-tae on November 6 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the All-Japan Telecommunications Workers' Union headed by Masao Komori, vice-chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the union. On hand was personage concerned Kim Yong-nam. [Text] [SK070340 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 7 Nov 80]

CULTURAL DELEGATION TO MALAYSIA--Pyongyang, 12 Nov (KCNA)--A government cultural delegation of our country headed by Yi Chang-son, minister of culture and art, left here on November 11 by plane for Malaysia. It was seen off at the airport by Kim Il-tae, Chang Chol, Cho Kyu-il, O Mun-han, Cho Nyong-chul and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK112212 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 11 Nov 80]

PEOPLE'S ARMY DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 11 Nov (KCNA)--The delegation of the Korean People's Army flew back home on November 10 after attending the army day celebrations in the Republic of Rwanda. [Text] [SK111012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 10 Nov 80]

KIM THANKS KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN--Vientiane, 12 Nov (KPL)--Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee, recently thanked Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, for his congratulatory message on the occasion of the 6th congress and the 35th founding anniversary of the WPK. [Text] [SK121211 Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT 12 Nov 80]

RELATIONSHIP WITH JSP--Pyongyang Oct 16 KYODO--North Korean President Kim Il-song Thursday told Noboru Akune, vice-chairman of the opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP), that the JSP and the Korean Workers' Party should tighten their relations. Akune and a party of JSP officials had been invited to the North Korean capital to attend the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party. President Kim also told Akune the parties should make efforts to solidify relations between their two countries and work to bring peace in Asia. The JSP delegation is to leave Friday to return to Japan Saturday after a stopover in Peking. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 16 Oct 80 OW]

CSO: 4120

'MINJU CHOSON' DENOUNCES JAPANESE 'BALDERDASH' ABOUT DPRK BUILDUP

SK040445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Nov (KCNA)--Commenting on the balderdash of the councillor of the Japanese Defence Agency at the Security Special Committee of the House of Representatives of Japan a few days ago that we are building up arms and this meant "a threat to Japan," MINJU CHOSON today says: This is a very ill-boding jargon revealing a heinous purpose, which fully reflects the sinister intention of the Japanese ruling circles.

In a signed commentary captioned "Vicious Outburst Revealing Sinister Intention" the paper points out: The Japanese reactionaries are raising a hue and cry over "threat" with much talk about fictitious "arms buildup." This is intended to divert elsewhere the public opinion at home and abroad denouncing the reinforcement of the Japanese "self-defence forces" and justify it.

Noting that the balderdash of the councillor of the Japanese Defense Agency is an offspring of a crafty ruse to cover up the reactionary and aggressive nature of Japan's own arms buildup, the commentary continues:

In their ado about "arms buildup" the Japanese reactionaries pursue the sinister aim of zealously instigating the fuss of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets over "threat of southward invasion" and their reinforcement of armed forces and tightening military tieup with the Chon Tu-hwan military fascists to realize their design to stage a comeback to South Korea.

In their arms buildup and war machinations, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets do not forget to use the "threat of southward invasion" as the pretext and are putting spurs to the completion of war preparations in the backstage.

Yet, the Japanese reactionaries, distorting the hard fact, are raising outcries over non-existent "arms buildup" of someone else. They can hardly be regarded as sober-minded. No one would believe this rubbish, however often they may utter it.

The Japanese reactionaries should act with discretion, looking straight at the reality.

CSO: 4120

DPRK DAILIES OBSERVE NATIONAL DAYS OF OTHER NATIONS

Algeria National Day

SK011640 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1603 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Nov (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate articles to the 26th anniversary of the start of the Algerian Revolution.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN titled "26th Anniversary of Start of Algerian Revolution" notes that under the leadership of the Algerian National Liberation Front the Algerian people won victory through the eight year long armed struggle against the colonialists. It says:

The Algerian peoples victory marked a new milestone in their struggle for national independence and the country's sovereignty.

Today the Algerian people, under the correct leadership of the National Liberation Front Party and the Government of Algeria headed by President Chadli Bendjedid, are changing the looks of the country.

The Algerian Government and people are energetically struggling to develop and strengthen the non-aligned movement and achieve the complete liberation of Africa.

The Korean and Algerian peoples established the bonds of friendship on the road of common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

Believing that Korea-Algeria friendship will grow stronger and develop in the future, our people heartily wish the Algerian people greater success in the struggle for building a new prosperous Algeria.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says: The Korean people rejoice as over their own and warmly hail the successes made by the fraternal Algerian people in the endeavors to build a new life under the leadership of His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid.

Burundi National Day

SK011520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang November 1 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate articles to the fourth anniversary of the proclamation of the Second Republic of Burundi.

In a signed article headlined "For Reconstruction of the Country and Building of a New Life," NODONG SINMUN says:

The proclamation of the Second Republic on November 1, 1976, was an event opening a new phase in the struggle of the Burundi people for building a new society free from exploitation and oppression.

After the proclamation of the Second Republic of Burundi the people have dynamically hewed a road of the country's reconstruction and creation of a new life with their own labour, upholding the slogan of self-reliance under the guidance of President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza.

The Government of the Republic of Burundi maintains good relations with the neighbouring countries on the basis of the non-aligned policy, supports the peoples struggle for liberation and strives to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the African countries.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes made by the Burundi people in the independent development of the country and building of a new society.

The visit of the Burundi president to our country last year marked an important milestone in the development of the friendly relations between the two countries to a new, higher stage.

Our people are happy to note that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries are favourably developing with each passing day.

They will make sustained efforts to develop these relations with the Burundi people in the future, too.

Warmly hailing the fourth anniversary of the proclamation of the Second Republic of Burundi, they wholeheartedly wish the Burundi people greater success in their future struggle for the independent development and prosperity of the country.

In a signed article captioned "Significant Holiday of Burundi People" MINJU CHOSON stresses: The Korean people who value their friendship and solidarity with the Burundi people express the belief that friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop through the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

Panamanian Independence Day

SK0315 30 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Nov (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article to the 77th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Panama.

The article of the paper notes that the independence of Panama on November 3, 1903, was a historic event of weighty significance in the history of the struggle of her people who had fought for a long time against imperialism and colonialism.

The article refers to the struggle of the Panamanian people for winning their sovereignty and legitimate right in the Panama Canal Zone.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists, in violation of the new treaty of the Panama Canal which came into force in October 1979, adopted a "law" defining the territorial waters of the Panama Canal Zone as U.S. territorial waters again, the article continues:

This illegal decision of the United States is a grave infringement upon the territorial integrity of Panama and a wanton violation of her peoples sovereignty.

The Panamanian people are now waging a persistent struggle to become genuine masters of the Panama Canal and its zone.

They are achieving new successes in the building of the national economy, too.

The Korean people who value friendship with the Panamanian people warmly congratulate them on their independence day and wish them greater success in their future struggle for achieving the independent development of the country, defending their national dignity and retaking the Panama Canal and its zone.

Dominican Independence Day

SK031522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Nov (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article to the second anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of the Commonwealth of Dominica.

The independence of the country opened a road for the Dominican people to build a new life, the article says, and continues:

Now a struggle is going on in Dominica to liquidate the aftermath of the colonial rule and consolidate the national independence.

The Korean people congratulate the Dominican people on their successes made in the endeavours for building a new life.

Diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level were established between Korea and the Commonwealth of Dominica in September 1979.

This was an important occasion in developing the friendly relations between the two peoples.

The government and people of the Commonwealth of Dominica express support and solidarity for our people in their struggle for national reunification.

Believing that the friendly relations between the two peoples will grow stronger and develop in the future, too, the Korean people wish the Dominican people new success in the struggle for the country's prosperity.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR YI SONG-HO--Rangoon, 22 Oct--The Government of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma have agreed to the appointment of Mr Li Song-ho as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. Mr Li Song-ho was born in 1936. He left the Kim Il-Song University in 1959. Since May, the same year, he has been on the Cultural Relations Committee with Foreign Countries serving successively as Responsible Officer, Deputy Director and Director. He is the recipient of several decorations of State and medals. He is married and has children.--NAB [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 22 Oct 80 pp 1, 8]

CSO: 4120

END

JPRS 76924

3 December 1980

Korean Affairs Report

No. 112

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JPRS 76924

3 December 1980

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 112

CONTENTS

SOUTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Briefs
Anti-Government Leaflets 1

ECONOMY

Reforming Tax Systems To Decrease Capital Gains Tax
(THE KOREAN TIMES, 12 Nov 80)..... 2

Briefs
Expanded Port Construction 4
Curbing Business Monopolies 4

MEDIA AND THE ARTS

Journalists, Broadcaster Groups Resolve To Reform Mass Media
(Seoul Domestic Service, 14 Nov 80)..... 5

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Sixteen Research Institutes Under Science Ministry To Merge
(THE KOREA TIMES, 14 Nov 80)..... 8

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Briefs
ROK-France Consultative Council 10
Closer ROK-French Cooperation 10
Taiwan Delegation 10

FOREIGN TRADE

Briefs
ROK-U.S. Test Drilling 11
Dam Construction by Dutch 11
Commerce Minister's Visit 11

NORTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' Hails Kim Il-song's Works on Intellectuals
(KCNA, 18 Nov 80) 12

DPRK Daily Hits South Korean Media Reorganization
(KCNA, 20 Nov 80) 14

ECONOMY

New Production Upsurges Seen in Economy
(KCNA, 14 Nov 80) 16

Congratulatory Meeting at Kim Chong-tae Locomotive Plant
(Pyongyang Domestic Service, 10 Nov 80) 18

KWP Congratulations
Commemorative Report

Water Pumps Automated in Yongch'on County
(Kim Kyu-chong; NODONG SINMUN, 27 Sep 80) 20

Use of Farm Machinery, Fertilizers Increased
(KCNA, 18 Nov 80) 22

Rural Area Development in Past Decade
(KCNA, 18 Nov 80) 24

Rich Agricultural Harvests Reaped Year After Year
(KCNA, 13 Nov 80) 26

High Levels in Per Hectare Grain Yield Attained
(KCNA, 17 Nov 80) 28

Bumper Corn, Rice Crops Predicted at Hwangju Cooperative
(Pak Ch'un-hung; NODONG SINMUN, 23 Sep 80) 30

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Discussion of Newly Built Pyongyang Street
(KCNA, 14 Nov 80) 32

KOREANS IN JAPAN

Briefs
Korean Technical Personnel Delegation 34
Chongnyon Group in DPRK 34

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Briefs

Film Show	35
Envoys' Visit to Factory	35
Banquet for Romanian Delegation	35
Japanese Scholars Delegation	36
GDR Trade Delegation	36

BRIEFS

ANTI-GOVERNMENT LEAFLETS--Pyongyang November 12 (KCNA)--Many anti-"government" leaflets were recently scattered at the Agricultural College of the Seoul University in Suwon, Kyonggi Province, to frighten the South Korean military hooligans, according to a foreign press report. Written in big letters in the leaflet is "overthrow murderer Chon Tu-hwan's regime." Also written there are the words "don't forget the crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan clique which drenched the city of Kwangju with blood," "condemn the anti-democratic, anti-national acts of the present rulers," "result of referendum is null and void because it was rigged up" and "abolish the anti-democratic student homeland defence corps." It was reported that leaflets were scattered in the classrooms, auditorium, corridor and playground of the college. [Text] [SK120815 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 12 Nov 80]

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

REFORMING TAX SYSTEMS TO DECREASE CAPITAL GAINS TAX

SK120203 Seoul THE KOREAN TIMES in English 12 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] The Finance Ministry has decided to reform various tax systems to lower the capital gains tax rates overall, strengthen the tax levy on property incomes, readjust the corporation tax rates, better the operation of the value-added tax system and to reduce the scope of tax cuts and exemptions.

The new reform measures will be put into force on Jan. 1 next year after being approved by the Legislative Council for National Security. But the new capital gains tax rates will be applicable immediately after their promulgation after passing the LCNS.

Finance Minister Yi Sung-yun said his ministry had decided to amend the income tax law, the corporation tax law, the value-added tax law, the tax reduction and exemption law and their enforcement decrees in order to restore the equitability and neutrality of the tax system.

The amendments are intended to expand financial sources for the national welfare program and to strengthen the function of income redistribution through taxes, Yi said.

Predicting that the tax revenues would increase by 60 billion won next year in the wake of changes in the tax laws, he said the government, in return, was not considering the enactment of an education tax or an increase in the personal tax-exemption point.

According to the new tax laws, the capital gains tax rates are adjusted downward to expand the supply of houses to low-income people. The capital gains tax rates will be lowered to 40 percent (30 percent for small-sized houses) for real estate sold after two years, while the rates for sales in less than two years and that sold without registration will be reduced to 50 percent and 75 percent, respectively.

Presently, the capital gains tax rate is 50 percent for possession of more than two years, 70 percent for less than two years and 80 percent for non-registration sales. In case of real estate owned by corporations, the capital gains tax rates will be lowered to 20-35 percent from 25-40 percent.

In addition, the ministry has decided to introduce a flexible tax rate system which will be applicable within 15 percentage points up and down in accordance with business conditions.

When real estate is sold after two years, deductions will be made to compensate for commodity price hikes of up to 10 percent a year.

The ministry has also simplified drastically the structure of corporation tax rates, readjusting the tax rates to 20-40 percent from 15-40 percent.

To reduce tax reductions and exemptions, the [illegible] percent-tax rate, which has been levied on such property income as dividends for small shareholders and bank deposit interest separately from the general income tax, will be raised to 10 percent.

The separate tax of 10 percent will also be imposed on industrial bonds and financial bonds, which have enjoyed tax exemption, and the value-added taxes will be levied on the business of luxurious high-speed vessels and real estate leasing.

The income deduction favor in the course of capital increase will be applied to all corporations. Previously, the deduction favors had been applicable only to small businesses and firms which had gone public.

The taxation of presumptive dividends on paper will be softened for non-public corporations, expanding the companies reservation funds to 50 percent of the income after taxes from the present 40 percent.

The punishment of VAT system violators will be softened for ignorant taxpayers and the penalty tax is to be lowered to 0.5 percent of the transaction money amount from 1 percent.

The ministry decided to levy taxes on high-income earners who receive commissions, premiums in license transfer and contracts, and others.

The capital gains tax will not be levied on those below the age of 30 years if they support their families. Previously, one below the age of 30 years, if not married, faced a capital gains tax, although he owned only one house.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

EXPANDED PORT CONSTRUCTION--Seoul, Nov. 14 (HAPTONG)--The first-stage construction project of Pukpyong port on the east coast was dedicated in a ceremony held there today with the attendance of President Chon Tu-hwan, Construction Minister Kim Chu-nam and many citizens of the port. The port of Pukpyong, 273 kilometers northeast of Seoul, was constructed at a cost of 64.5 billion won (about 100 million U.S. dollars) in six years and five months as a forward base for export of cement. The port was built to accommodate four ships of 30,000-tonnage, four 10,000-ton vessels and four 5,000-tons of ships at the same time and with the completion of the first-stage project, it came to have facilities capable of handling 10 million tons of freight including 8.7 million tons of cement a year. The government plans to pour 48.3 billion won more for the second-stage construction project between 1981 and 1986 to further enlarge the pier facility and increase the stevedoring facility to make it capable of handling up to 20 million tons of freight. President Chon in an address delivered at the ceremony said the nation's continued economic growth should help facilitate the construction of a democratic welfare state in the future. To achieve the objective, he went on, efforts should be given to cope with international competition in securing resources and promoting exports. [Text] [SK140306 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0301 GMT 14 Nov 80]

CURBING BUSINESS MONOPOLIES--Seoul, Oct. 31 (HAPTONG)--The government has drafted legislation aimed at controlling private monopolization and promoting fair business transactions, it was learned at the Economic Planning Board (EPB) today. The draft bill will be referred to the Legislative Council for National Security shortly for approval after a public hearing on it Nov. 5, EPB sources said. The draft bill aims to promote free and fair competition among local enterprises and to protect the consumer by prohibiting private monopolization, unreasonable restraint of trade and unfair business practices, the sources explained. It will prevent the excessive concentration of economic power and also eliminate unreasonable restraint of production, sale, price, technology, and others, and all other undue restrictions on business activities through combination, agreements and the like, the sources said. Local enterprises will be required to report to the economic planning minister within 30 days in advance when they make a foreign loan contract, a joint venture contract and a technical tie-up contract with foreign partners, the sources said. The sources revealed that all violators of the bill will face a one-year imprisonment or a fine of up to 70 million won (about 116,000 dollars). Under the draft bill, a fair transaction committee, to be chaired by a vice-minister level official, will be formed with up to six government officials, the sources added. [Text] [SK310827 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0820 GMT 31 Oct 80]

CSO: 4120

JOURNALISTS, BROADCASTER GROUPS RESOLVE TO REFORM MASS MEDIA

SK141358 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] The Korea Broadcasters Association and the Korea Newspapers Association held extraordinary general meetings at the Koreana Hotel and at the press center, respectively, this afternoon.

The meetings adopted a resolution pledging to contribute to promoting democratic journalism by voluntarily reorganizing the structure of the news media.

The content of the resolution is as follows:

The resolution: in the midst of countless historic upheavals throughout the some 80-years history of modern journalism since the opening of Korea, our journalism has, we are certain, greatly contributed to the attainment of independence and the liberation of the nation, the promotion of national culture and the development of democracy.

Now, on the threshold of the new era, in order to create an atmosphere that is in harmony with the circumstances of the time when systematic changes are being made toward the attainment of an industrial society, it is time for us to squarely look at the organization and problems of our mass media and make a firm decision for self-renovation based on our proud traditions.

Through humble self-reflection, we will carry on the glorious tradition of our journalism and advance toward the future by doing what should be done by our mass media today.

At this historic time when people of all strata of our society rectify the past mistakes and prepare to launch the fifth republic under which justice will dominate, our mass media should show good sense and we should rectify our mistakes and behave ourselves before criticizing others.

We believe our resolution for self-reflection will play a leading role in the historic task to plant democracy in this soil and establish the foundations of a welfare state.

We will grasp the demands of the time and the desires of the people. By doing so, we will take the road of courageous journalism that is able to renovate itself, and win the confidence of the people.

In order that the mass media eradicate the remnants of the old, the irrational elements and make a self-renovation so that it may prepare and establish a system of modern public mass media which gives precedence to public interest, members of the Korea Broadcasters Association declare to the people the following resolution:

1. As a public institution of society promoting the interest of the nation and the people, the mass media should contribute to the prosperity of the nation and the growth and development of the state.

We will voluntarily reorganize at the earliest possible date the structure of our mass media which is now clearly contrary to the public nature of journalism. By doing so, we will consolidate the foundation for the promotion of democratic news media and for the prosperity of people's news media.

2. When compared with the countries of Europe and America, we find that in our country too many broadcasting, press and news agencies exist. This has caused unintended troubles for people of all strata and resulted in numerous social evils. This is the reason for our self-examination. In this regard, we will strive to develop the news media industry into a modern public mass media institution and to strengthen it.

3. When considering the great influence and heavy responsibility of the news media, it may be said that the monopoly of news media is contrary to public interest. The structure of the news media, which hampers the creation of democratic public opinion through control and operation of both broadcasting stations and newspapers by individuals or corporate bodies seeking profit, should be reorganized.

4. Today the people are surrounded by the air waves. Public operation of broadcasting systems which dominate the eyes and ears of people and guarantee public interest are a demand of the time and a trend of the world. We will abolish the distributional imbalance of commercial television systems and change the structure of radio broadcasting systems which seek only profit. We will establish a broadcasting system which seeks public interest and promotes sound consciousness on the part of the people.

5. We will improve the out-dated news gathering system in which all broadcasting, press and news agencies have their resident correspondents in Seoul and local areas. By doing so, we will firmly eliminate the cause of irregularities in the news media and defamation of its dignity.

6. We will withdraw the resident reporters assigned to Seoul and local areas by the radio stations and central and local newspapers. By doing so, news taking place outside the area of a certain radio station or newspaper will be supplied by news agency, as is the case in Europe and America.

7. Through the participation of members of the existing news agencies, broadcasters association and newspapers association, we will establish, at the earliest possible date, a new influential news agency which will drastically strengthen the function of news gathering at home and abroad and increase the supply of news.

8. We will improve the treatment of the workers of the news media and systematize vocational and professional training for them. By doing so, we will enhance their fitness, ability and professionalism.

9. In order to reaffirm the ethics of the ROK news media, which have in the past undertaken the mission to guide the struggle for the liberation and independence of the nation, and in order to respect and protect the rights and honor of the nation, we will intensify the observance of professional ethics.

The Korea Broadcasters Association

14 November 1980

[At this point the announcer adds: "This has been the resolution of the Korea Broadcasters Association and of the Korea Newspapers Association."]

CSO: 4120

SIXTEEN RESEARCH INSTITUTES UNDER SCIENCE MINISTRY TO MERGE

SK140113 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Science and Technology Minister Yi Chong-o announced yesterday that 16 scientific and technological institutes now under the supervision of various ministries would be brought under the direct control of his ministry, reorganized into eight institutes.

Yi said the decision was designed to maximize their research capabilities and investment efficiency while making the most of scientific manpower now assigned to these institutes.

The scientific research institutes to be affected by the decision include five research organizations now under the control of the Ministry of Science and Technology and five research institutes under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Three research institutes including an energy and resources research institute under the wing of the Energy-Resources Ministry and two research organizations including Ginseng Research Institutes under the control of the Finance Ministry will also be reorganized under the control of the ministry.

The reorganization of the institutes is being done in a manner that can bring about maximum efficiency in their respective research activities Yi said.

Yi further said the restructuring of research institutes was necessary as there were too many institutes compared to the number of qualified persons, facilities and budget.

There have been many difficulties in establishing mutual cooperative relations among the research institutes as they were under the control of different ministries, Yi said.

Yi further revealed that the merger of the institutes would be made at the earliest possible date and the revision of pertinent laws and regulations necessary for the merger would be finalized by the end of this year.

With the merger, the integrated appraisal and estimation of research outcomes from each institute will be made possible, greatly enhancing the efficiency of the research activities of each institute, he said.

He also told reporters that his ministry was considering introducing a system that would enable famed professors of work concurrently as researchers at the institutes.

The ministry will allow the research organizations and their researchers the fullest possible autonomy as a means to encourage creative research activities among them, he said.

It will also set a medium and long-term research and development plan in advance in accordance with basic government policy to have them devote themselves to the projects in order of priority, the minister said.

The eight new institutes soon to come into existence in accordance with the merger plan are the Korea Institute of Science and Technology, the Korea Energy Research Institute, the Institute of Resources and Energy Conservation, the Korea Standard Research Institute, the Korea Institute of Mechanical Engineering, the Korea Chemical Research Institute, the Korea Institute of Electricity and Communications and the Korea Research Institute of Ginseng and Tobacco.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

ROK-FRANCE CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL--Seoul, Nov. 10 (HAPTONG)--South Korea in a bid to develop and deepen its relations with France is studying formation of a policy consultative council that could serve as a regular forum between the two countries. A government source said today the idea of the formation of the bilateral Korea-France policy consultative council may be raised when French Foreign Minister Francois Poncet visits Seoul late in December or early next year. The source said strengthening ties with France is significant as part of the diversification of diplomacy Korea has been seeking. France's obtaining of orders for two nuclear reactors in Korea was seen as a milestone between the two nations to promote a new cooperative relationship, it said. French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Cointat in a meeting with his Korean counterpart No Sin-yong last week has suggested close cooperative ties in the interests of both countries with Korea making France a forward base for its advance toward Africa and France making Korea similar base for its advance in Asia, the source pointed out. [Text] [SK100102 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0058 GMT 10 Nov 80]

CLOSER ROK-FRENCH COOPERATION--Seoul, Nov. 8 (HAPTONG)--French Minister of Foreign Trade Michel Cointat Friday called for closer economic cooperation between Korea and France and offered to assist Korea in its efforts to make business inroads into Africa. The French minister also expressed hope that France, in turn, could use South Korea as an outpost to strengthen and maintain economic cooperation with other Asian countries. The French minister's suggestion came when he met with Foreign Minister No Sin-yong during which the two men took up a wide range of issues of bilateral concern. At the meeting, Minister Cointat also told No that French Foreign Minister Francois Poncet will visit Korea in the middle of December this year. The French foreign trade minister, who arrived here Wednesday on an official visit, paid a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan Friday following his talks with Commerce-Industry Minister So Sok-chun before winding up his visit to Korea. He is scheduled to leave Seoul today. [Text] [SK080301 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0104 GMT 8 Nov 80]

TAIWAN DELEGATION--Seoul, Nov. 14 (HAPTONG)--Yi Ho, speaker of the Legislative Council for National Security, today received a Taiwanese National Assembly mission of four delegates now on a visit to the Republic of Korea. Speaker Yi also met with Uichi Noda, head of a visiting Japanese House of Representatives delegation, when the latter paid a courtesy call on the speaker. [Text] [SK140240 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0237 GMT 14 Nov 80]

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

ROK-U.S. TEST DRILLING--Seoul, Nov. 13 (HAPTONG)--Three U.S. partners of the Korean-American Oil Company (KOAM) will meet in Denver Nov. 18 to map out the KOAM's 1981 plan for test drillings in the continental shelf lying between South Korea and Japan, it was learned at the Energy-Resources Ministry today. The three U.S. oil firms having capital investment in the KOAM are Hamilton Brothers Oil Company, Universe Oil Company and Weeks Petroleum Limited. The KOAM is the Korean-side concessionaire for the seventh subzone of the continental shelf. At the Denver meeting, the three U.S. firms will finish overall evaluation on the recent test drillings in the schedule for next year, ministry sources said. The KOAM had earlier announced that it would continue to dig more wells in the seventh subzone at the close of a dry well of the first test drilling late last month, the sources added. [Text] [SK130301 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0250 GMT 13 Nov 80]

DAM CONSTRUCTION BY DUTCH--Seoul, Nov. 14 (HAPTONG)--A Dutch engineering service firm will assist technically the construction of Bulwark on the Naktong River estuary in southern Korea. To this end, a technical service contract was signed Thursday in Seoul between President An Kyong-mo of the Korea Industrial Sites and Water Resources Development Corporation (ISWRDC) and business manager Int Veld of Netherlands Engineering Consultants (NEDECO). Work will start next year at a total cost of 8.8 billion won (roughly 14 million dollars) for completion in 1985, it was reported. When the project is finished, 6,480,000 tons of industrial and farming water will be supplied annually to industrial cities including Pusan, Pohang, Ulsan and Masan. [Text] [SK140100 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0057 GMT 14 Nov 80]

COMMERCE MINISTER'S VISIT--Seoul, Nov. 15 (HAPTONG)--Commerce-Industry Minister So Sok-chun will leave here Sunday on a nine-day tour of Malaysia, the Philippines and Taiwan (Nationalist China) to strengthen trade and economic ties with the three Southeast Asian countries. While in Malaysia for two days Monday and Tuesday, Minister So, accompanied by a six-man entourage, will discuss with Malaysian Government officials ways of expanding mutual cooperation in the field of the petrochemical industry. In the Philippines for three days beginning Nov. 19, Minister So will have talks with his Philippine counterpart on pending economic issues between the two countries, including economic cooperation. He will then visit Taiwan Nov. 23-25 for talks on the expansion of trade between the two countries, among other things, ministry sources here added. [Text] [SK150334 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0101 GMT 15 Nov 80]

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' HAILS KIM IL-SONG'S WORKS ON INTELLECTUALS

SK181038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang November 18 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN on November 17 dedicated an article to the 35th anniversary of the publication of "On Establishing a University" and "Tasks Confronting Intellectuals in Nation-Building," classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

In an article headlined "Historic Works Indicating Tasks of Intellectuals for Building a New Fatherland and Road of Development for National Education" NODONG SINMUN says:

The works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are programmatic works which indicated the role to be played by the intellectuals in the struggle for the grandeur and development of the country and the prosperity of the nation and the road of the development of democratic education at a time when a gigantic struggle was afoot for building a new fatherland after liberation.

In his historic works the great leader said that if our teachers and intellectuals truly wanted to serve the country and the people they should closely unite under the banner of democracy and take the road of contributing to the building of a democratic independent and sovereign state and put forward tasks confronting the teachers and intellectuals in the building of a new democratic Korea and the ways for their implementation.

He said that as the building of a new democratic Korea was a work which had to be carried out through the political awakening of broad sections of the masses and their mobilization, the teachers and intellectuals must, first of all, actively participate in the work of enlightening and awakening the popular masses and elucidated down to details the content and method of the education of the masses and ways for their implementation.

He taught that the progressive teachers and intellectuals possessed of knowledge and technique must make an active contribution to the struggle for laying a solid economic foundation of a new Korea and bringing into bloom and developing national culture by giving full play to their strength and talent, deeply conscious of the honorable tasks confronting them in the building of the economy and culture of the country.

In the works the great leader clearly elucidated the question of educating youth and children in national pride and honor, the question of training teachers and compiling new textbooks, the question of adult education and immediate tasks concerning democratic education as well as the prospect of education in the future when a compulsory education system would be enforced.

In the works the great leader also laid down the tasks facing the teachers and intellectuals such as the question of uprooting the ideological leftovers of Japanese imperialism among the teachers and intellectuals and arming them with new democratic ideas and of acquiring advanced scientific knowledge and enhancing the technical level.

Underlining the great historic significance of the works, the article stresses:

The works of the respected and beloved leader are historic documents comprehensively embodying the requirements of the great Chuche Idea for solving in reliance on the strength of the popular masses all the tasks arising in the building of the party and government and in the building of economy and culture after liberation; they became the banner of struggle which gave a new hope and courage to the teachers and intellectuals who rose in the building of a new democratic Korea.

His works are also revolutionary documents which powerfully encouraged the world revolutionary people who turned out in the building of a new society under the banner of independence, particularly the building of a new society of the peoples liberated from the imperialist colonial rule.

His works fully proved their validity in our revolution and construction for the unique idea contained in them, stresses the article.

CSO: 4108

DPRK DAILY HITS SOUTH KOREAN MEDIA REORGANIZATION

SK200436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang November 20 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN on November 20 prints a signed commentary on the Chon Tu-Hwan military fascist cliques plan to "amalgamate" papers, radios and news agencies for different branches and "simplify" them under the name of the "reorganization of the structure of the press" from December 1.

The commentary headlined "Unheard-of Press Gag" remarks that the "reorganization of the structure of the press" by the Chon Tu-Hwan fascist clique is a despotic, self-justified and fascist step designed to subsidize all the press organs of South Korea under the pretext of "putting together and simplifying them" and completely obliterate the original function of the press organs as a mouthpiece of public opinion and make them its official spokesman.

The "reorganization of the structure of the press" planned by the Chon Tu-Hwan clique is aimed to tightly control all the South Korean newspapers and radios by distributing all reports only through the subsidized Tongyang News Agency, the commentary says.

Pointing out that this "reorganization of the strucutre" is an act stifling the press, which is unprecedented in the history of the press, the commentary goes on:

This scheme of the Chon Tu-Hwan clique is part of the general political suppression stepped up to accelerate the fascistisation of socio-political life and totally stamp out the democratic rights and liberties of the people, and its most salient expression.

It is not accidental that the fascist offensive of the Chon Tu-Hwan clique against the press has today become extremely reckless.

By sealing up and subsidizing the press the fascist clique tries to prevent the influence of our new reunification proposal upon the South Korean people and dampen their ardent desire for reunification.

This suppression of the press is also intended to ward off public criticism of the treacherous policy and fascist suppressive system and harshly put down the peoples desire for democracy in South Korea.

Furthermore, through this the Chon Tu-Hwan clique tries to prevent the exposure to the outside world of its tyranny and its consequences in South Korea, more thoroughly subsidize the press and thus embellish its terror rule and commit fascist outrages more unhesitatingly.

The Chon Tu-Hwan clique must give up the foolish scheme to get something by totally gagging and subsidizing the press and stop "the reorganization of the structure of the press" at once, release without delay the illegally arrested pressmen and patriotic people and step down from "power," as demanded by the people.

CSO: 4108

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

NEW PRODUCTION UPSURGES SEEN IN ECONOMY

SK141029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang November 14 (KCNA)--The working people of Korea who have started a vigorous march toward ten long-range goals of socialist economic construction in the 1980s set forth by the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea are bringing about a new upsurge in production.

In the mining industry the working people are successfully striving to boost production, in combination with the struggle for prospective production.

The coal miners of the Anju District Coal Mining Complex have upped the coal production in the recent 20 days 1.3 times as against the corresponding period of last year.

The Chagang Provincial Nonferrous Metal Industry Bureau has these days boosted the daily average tunnelling and ore cutting by 24 per cent and 16 per cent respectively as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The steel makers of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex and the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works are raising the daily output of iron and steel 1.2-1.3 times as against the daily average during the last "100-day battle."

The flames of innovation are fiercely rising on the agricultural front, too. While hastening the immediate thrashing and autumn plowing, the agricultural working people throughout the country are waging a vigorous drive to obtain more arable land.

The number of those units which fulfilled this year's assignments ahead of schedule is increasing in various fields of the national economy.

Pyongyang Municipality carried out this year's plan at 100.1 per cent as of October 27. Over 100 local industrial factories and many forestry enterprises in Chagang Province finished their yearly plans by the end of October.

Many establishments under the third Ministry of Machine Industry carried out their yearly assignments ahead of the set time.

Kwangchon, Yongyang, Songchon, Chungsan, Changgang and other mines under the Ministry of Mining Industry fulfilled their plans for this year by accelerating the replacement of the existing excavating equipment with large-sized, modern and high-speed one and ensuring large-excavating, large-transporting and large-treatment, while giving definite precedence to tunnelling.

CSO: 4120

CONGRATULATORY MEETING AT KIM CHONG-TAE LOCOMOTIVE PLANT

KWP Congratulations

SK130242 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The KWP Central Committee sent a congratulatory letter to workers, technicians, office workers and members of the three-revoluion work team at the Kim Chong-tae Electric Locomotive Plant.

The letter said that the KWP Central Committee extends warm congratulations to the workers, technicians, office workers and members of the three-revolution work team at the Kim Chong-tae Electric Locomotive Plant, who meaningfully observed the 35th anniversary of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's first historic on-the-spot guidance at the plant.

The letter pointed out: Even though the situation was very complicated following national liberation and he was engaged in nation-building work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited the Pyongyang Railway Plant, which later became the Kim Chong-tae Electric Locomotive Plant, on 10 November 1945. He encouraged the working class, who became masters of the plant and the country, to overcome any difficulties it faced in nation-building work and to take the lead in construction of a new fatherland. He unfolded his profound plan for electrifying the country's railways, and he elucidated the road along which this plant should advance.

The letter said that, under the wise leadership of the great leader and by displaying a revolutionary spirit, the workers at the Kim Chong-tae Electric Locomotive Plant transformed the plant, which was once unable even to satisfactorily repair freight cars, into a powerful production base for the transportation industry where highly efficient electric locomotive and diesel locomotives and modern-type passenger cars are produced and that it had contributed greatly to achieving technical innovations in railway transport and electrification.

The letter emphasized that the KWP Central Committee firmly believes that the workers, technicians, office workers and members of the three-revolution work team will brilliantly meet the party's expectations by again performing exploits in their struggle to fulfill the goals established at the historic Sixth KWP Congress.

Commemorative Report

SK130536 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Excerpts] A report meeting commemorating the 35th anniversary of the great leader's first on-the-spot guidance at the Kim Chong-tae Electric Locomotive Plant was hend at the plant in 10 November.

Vice President Kang Yang-uk, Vice Premier Kang Song-san and functionaries in the concerned sector participated in the meeting along with workers and members of the three-revolution work team at the plant.

At the meeting, the congratulatory letter from the KWP Central Committee to workers, technicians, office workers and members of the three-revolution work team at the plant was delivered amid thunderous applause.

Orders of the National Flag were awarded to workers at the plant.

A commemorating report was made at the meeting.

The reporter pointed out that, by upholding the great leader's on-the-spot guidance and by highly displaying the revolutionary spirit, the workers at the Kim Chong-tae Electric Locomotive Plant had performed brilliant exploits in the past 35 years by firmly establishing the plant as a modern production base of wheeled vehicles and by developing railway transport by incessantly increasing production.

The reporter emphasized that all workers at the plant should advance more tenaciously along the road of creation and leaps by cherishing an invariable loyalty so as to brilliantly fulfill the programmatic tasks put forward by the great leader in his report at the sixth congress of the party and the decisions made at the party congress.

The reporter emphasized that by upholding the great leader's on-the-spot guidance the workers of the plant will actively contribute to completing electrification of railways in the years to come and developing the country's railway transport by producing more highly efficient electric locomotives and diesel locomotives and modern-type passenger cars.

A letter of pledge was adopted at the meeting.

CSO: 4108

WATER PUMPS AUTOMATED IN YONGCH'ON COUNTY

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 27 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by special correspondent Kim Kyu-chong: "Automation of Water Pumps Carried Out by New Method: Water Pumps at Nearly 200 Water Pumping Spots Within the County Were Automated, Eliminating More Than 430 Auxiliary Items Like Vaccum Pumps, Electric Motors, Transformers and Valves and Saving Much Electricity. At Yongch'on County"]

[Text] The great leader Kil Il-song taught as follows:

"All party members and the people must rise up to turn this year into the most brilliant year in the history of our fatherland, as it is the year when the Sixth Congress of the glorious Korean Labor Party is to be held successfully."

As the gifts of loyal work are being prepared everywhere throughout the country on the eve of the Sixth Party Congress, here at Yongch'on county, the highly valuable gift of work is now being prepared. The 5.19 technical innovation assault force members and the workers at the county irrigation office brought about the automation of water pumps at nearly 200 irrigation pump sites in the country through a newly innovative method, completely free from the conventional theory and method, while aggressively pursuing the people's technical innovation campaign, following the example of many anonymous heroes, and presented the report loyal to the great leader and to the glorious party center. The notable characteristic of the automated water pump, developed by the county upholding the high spirit of the party, lies in the simple method employed without the use of complicated automatic machine tools of conventional style.

As a result, the complicated way of operating a water pump as in the past was eliminated, which freed the workers from hard labor and made it possible to better carry out the great leader's teaching to use more women workers at the water pumping facility. The automation of the water pump made it unnecessary to depend on more than 420 auxiliary facilities such as the vacuum pump, electric motor, transformer and valve which were necessary in the past when starting up the water pumping operation throughout the county, and they were turned over to bring about more effective use in advancing the rural technical revolutionary task.

Especially, in the past, water was pumped up 20 to 30 minutes after starting up the motor; now it can be drawn immediately, raising the pumping efficiency to the maximum, which has resulted in saving more than 1,400,000 kilowatt hours of electric power in the county. Moreover, in the rainy season, the quickly flexible pumping

operation allowed timely drainage to protect grain from flash flood water. The automation also allowed consolidating the material as well as the technical basis in the county for keeping distances between pumping stations in the future throughout the county. The automation of all water pumps at Yongch'on County represents a new great advancement in the rural technical revolution, and it shows the correctness of party policy toward industrialization and modernization of farming, and its great vitality.

The fact that water pump automation was achieved with our own efforts and technique, moreover within such a short period of time as 2 months, indicating a great advance in the rural technical revolution, means the brilliant fruition of the firey loyalty of the labor class and 5.19 technical innovation assault force members dedicated to present workers' gift of loyalty of the highest value toward the Sixth Party Congress. The county irrigation office workers and 5.19 technical innovation assault force members, rising together for "1,000 day combat" under the slogan of the Party Central Committee in preparation of the Sixth Party Congress, stood firmly on the ground of Chuche, raised the bold objective to bring about water pump automation throughout the county by the new method, and rose up as one to carry out the struggle for its achievement.

The water pump automation, not at one or two sites but at nearly 200 pump sites within a short time, was never an easy task. But the 5.19 technical assault force members and workers, embracing the enthusiasm of loyalty in order to turn this year when the party congress will be held into the most brilliant year in the history of our fatherland, bravely advanced through oncoming difficulties and obstacles by waging a strong struggle along the party line for aggressive pursuit of the technical innovation movement. They have successfully sought internal reserve with a revolutionary spirit of self revival and struggle against adversity following the example of anonymous heroes while solving the problem of obtaining the necessary material and spare parts by collecting idle equipment through a mass mobilization campaign. They have effectively assured immediate requirements for irrigation and accelerated manufacturing necessary tools and equipment for automation through social movement to bring about county-wise water pump automation within 2 months, against the estimation that at least a year would be necessary to complete it.

Needless to say of the farming community, if all work units using the water pump throughout the country realize water pump automation as done at Yongch'on County, it would mean savings of a vast quantity of equipment and electric power, freeing pump operators from hard labor, and better carrying out party policy aimed at modernizing the people's economy scientifically and in the spirit of Chuche.

9364
CSO: 4108

USE OF FARM MACHINERY, FERTILIZERS INCREASED

SK181018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang November 18 (KCNA)--The mechanisation and chemicalisation of agriculture is near the completing stage in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

It is long ago that its irrigation and electrification were completed.

Keeping pace with the fast development of the independent national industry, the state has increased the production of highly efficient farm machines, chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals for the countryside.

At the Taehongdan County combined farm more than 340 tractors and lorries and above 1,000 modern farm machines including 100 odd sowers and harvesters are operating. The farm does with machines and chemicals all the farm work of several dozen processes including tillage, sowing, weeding, harvesting and thrashing. Each farmer tends 30 hectares of land without difficulty, bringing in a high harvest.

In Sukchon County, South Pyongan Province, farming is done by tractors and lorries and more than 2,000 modern farm machines such as rice-transplanting machines, rice harvesters and thrashing combines, and chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals. Nearly all the paddy fields are regularly partitioned and the categories of mechanized farm work keep expanding.

The Kangan cooperative farm in Unpa County, North Hwanghae Province, has 8 tractors, 15 rice-transplanting machines and over 20 trailing farm machines per 100 hectares of arable land. Their rice growing is done by machines and chemicals, each farmer tending more than 4 hectares of paddy fields on an average.

The task set in the great rural theses for bringing the number of the tractors serving agriculture to 70,000-80,000 was successfully fulfilled already in 1974 and a great number of tractors have since been supplied. As a result, the number of the tractors for each 100 hectares of arable land last year reached 7 in the plain area and 6 in the intermediate and mountain areas to rank among the world's advanced countries.

The number of the lorries per 100 hectares reached one already a few years ago.

All kinds of trailing farm machines and rice-seedling plucking machines, rice-transplanting machines, maize harvesters and many other farm machines are produced and supplied in great number. In 1977 alone more than 30,000 rice-transplanting machines were supplied.

The per-hectare application of chemical fertilizers last year added up to 1.5 tons and the area of paddy fields where weeds were killed by chemicals accounted for 97 per cent of the total.

In the Korean countryside today paddy and non-paddy tilling and harrowing, manuring, harvesting, thrashing and carriage are mostly done by machines, rice-transplanting, which had remained a most toilsome and difficult work in the countryside for long centuries, has also been mechanized.

This has largely reduced the differences between agricultural and industrial labour.

The agriculture of the country is reliably supported by a host of mighty industrial establishments such as the gigantic Kumsong tractor plant, the Sungri automobile combine, the Hungnam fertilizer complex and the youth chemical complex.

The tasks of the rural theses for the industrialisation of agriculture will be fulfilled in the 1980s with the completion of the combined mechanisation and chemicalisation of agriculture.

The number of the tractors for each 100 hectares of arable land will reach 10-12 at least in the future.

Consequent, upon the mechanisation and chemicalisation of all the farm work, it will become feasible to enforce an 8-hour work day on the cooperative farms like at factories.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

RURAL AREA DEVELOPMENT IN PAST DECADE

SK181645 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1557 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang November 18 (KCNA)--Over the past ten years since the historic fifth congress of the Workers' Party of Korea is a period which witnessed new changes brought about in the building of modern socialist countryside under the warm care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party.

In the last ten years the state enforced various policies to raise the living standard of all the working people of the country and eliminate distinctions between the workers and peasants in the living standard and the urban and rural dwellers in the living conditions.

During the six-year plan period (1971-1976) alone the state gave to the countryside assistance amounting to 4,330 million won in our currency for the development of agriculture and the betterment of the living of farmers.

The economic foundation of cooperative farms has been further cemented thanks to the powerful assistance of the state.

The state's additional benefits increased and agricultural production made rapid progress. As a result, shares to each peasant household further grew and their real income increased.

The living standards of our peasants as a whole have already surpassed by far those of well-to-do middle peasants of the past.

A big change has taken place in the living conditions of the peasants. The state built at its expense dwelling houses for peasants and received house rent from them.

During the six-year plan period modern dwelling houses for 472,000 households were built in the countryside.

The state rationally distributed commercial networks in the rural villages and supplies peasants with all necessary goods at the same price as in town.

In the past the government of the DPRK directed much fund and materials to the work for opening bus service and laying on water in the rural villages and converting rural clinics into hospitals.

The bus service linking rural villages in all counties has been realised, rural dwelling houses were installed with water pipes and rural clinics have been built into hospitals with various specialized departments.

The work of covering the whole country with the telecasting network has been realised and houses of culture have been built in all rural villages and cineprojectors supplied there.

Indeed, today Korean countryside has been converted into a modern socialist countryside good to live in, where people are free from worries about food, clothing and housing.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

RICH AGRICULTURAL HARVESTS REAPED YEAR AFTER YEAR

SK131147 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang November 13 (KCNA)--Threshing is now in full swing at all rural villages of Korea visited by an unusually rich harvest.

Despite unfavourable weather conditions, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has reaped a rich harvest year after year as a result of the thorough application of the chuche method of farming and adoption of various measures for warding off the adverse effects of the cold front.

Over the past 10 years our grain production has rapidly increased.

The grain target of 7 million tons set forth at the fifth congress of the Workers Party of Korea (November, 1970) for the six-year plan was attained in 1974, two years ahead of schedule.

More than 8 million tons of grain was produced in 1976 and 8.5 million tons of grain in 1977.

Last year 9 million tons of grain was produced. This is over 2 million tons more than what was produced in the whole area of Korea, North and South, before liberation.

In our country the per hectare grain yields have reached 7.2 tons in rice and 6.3 tons in maize.

As a result of the energetic acceleration of the rural technical revolution, mechanization and application of chemistry in farming have expanded considerably and the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour have greatly diminished.

The number of tractors in agriculture increased sharply after the fifth congress of the party. Last year there were 7 tractors per 100 hectares of cultivated land in the plain area and 6 in the intermediate and mountain areas. Last year 1.5 tons of chemical fertilizer was applied to each hectare of fields, and weeding was done by chemical means in 97 per cent of the total rice fields.

The recent sixth congress of the Workers' Party of Korea put forward the long-range goal of raising the annual grain output to 15 million tons in the near future.

The number of the tractors for each 100 hectares of arable land is expected to reach 10-12 at least during this period; with the production and supply of a larger number of modern farm machines and chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals, the comprehensive mechanisation of farming and its chemicalisation will be completed.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

HIGH LEVELS IN PER HECTARE GRAIN YIELD ATTAINED

SK171119 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang November 17 (KCNA)--The per hectare harvest of grain reached 7.2 tons in rice and 6.3 tons in maize last year in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This means a rise of 1.3 tons in the per hectare yield of paddy rice and maize over 1974.

A particular attention is paid to increasing the per hectare yield in boosting grain output in our country where the arable land is limited.

While seeing to it that a solid material and technical foundation of agriculture was laid, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has wisely guided the farmers to do farming on a scientific and technical basis on the principle of right crop on right soil and right crop in right season by ameliorating land and nursing seeds suitable to the specific conditions of the country.

With the chuche method of farming strictly applied and a series of steps taken to combat the influence of the cold front, a leaping progress previously unknown has been made in agricultural production.

The per hectare yield of grain showed a sharp rise notably in the 1970s to markedly increase the grain output.

The per hectare yield was insignificant in the bygone days. Even in a year of rich harvest the per hectare output of rice was 2 to 3 tons and that of maize no more than 1 ton.

Before liberation the peasants in Chongsan-ri reaped 700 kilogrammes of panic [as printed] or millet per hectare. But today they produce more than ten tons of grain per hectare from the same land.

Grain output grew 5.2 times last year as against the pre-liberation mark on the Okto cooperative farm in Yonggang County, Nampo Municipality, of which paddy rice 12 times. On the Chonggye cooperative farm in Pongsan County, North Hwanghae Province, it went up 10.6 times last year as compared with 1945.

Per hectare grain yield has evenly grown in the whole areas of the country, whether plain area or intermediate and mountainous areas.

As a result, last year witnessed a harvest of 9 million tons of grain, which is much greater than the harvest in the whole area of the north and south of Korea before liberation.

Our country will turn out 15 million tons of grain annually in the future.

CSO: 4120

BUMPER CORN, RICE CROPS PREDICTED AT HWANGJU COOPERATIVE

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 23 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by special correspondent Pak Ch'un-hung: "Splendid Bumper Crop Spread on the Rolling Fields: It is Firmly Forecast that at Yongch'on Cooperative Farm, Hwangju County, an Average 2 Tons More Corn and 0.5 Ton More Rice per Chongbo Will Be Produced Than in the Best Crop Year"]

[Text] The rolling fields of Hwangju County, the glorious land that the great leader has visited many times to give on-the-spot guidance, have opened a new chapter of history with spray irrigation!

A bumper crop is expected at Yongch'on Cooperative Farm this year--the year of the Sixth Party Congress. The endlessly rolling fields spread as far as the eye can see. The harvest here has been good every year, but this year's harvest has surpassed all others. When the crops were collected, they were counted to see how great the harvest was: the number of cornstalks was three times greater per pyong than last year, the record year of bumper crops, and the number of ears of corn and the weight per 1,000 grain turned out to be the highest ever.

Even more surprising is the fact that until last year one could easily tell which field gave the highest yield and which work unit achieved the best farming record, but this year every field from Farm No 1 to the most remote farm units in outlying areas, and all work units, have turned out bumper crops. This is a very special feature of this year's bumper crop. How splendid this year's bumper crop is! Therefore, the people at Yongchon-ri are busy harvesting in a joy of bumper crops and are amazed at the mound of corn stacked high in the field waving with heavy grain.

We cannot help but be proud of our chuche farming method, as it is firmly forecast that there will be an averate of 2 tons more corn and 0.5 ton more rice per chongbo than in the previous best crop year, last year. The brilliant bumper crop spreading across the rolling fields this year is an unprecedented great harvest achieved through the wise leadership of the great leader and the love of the benevolent party.

The great leader Kim Il-song has taught as follows: "In the area of agricultural management, we must aggressively struggle to take the hill of 9.5 million tons of grain production." The great leader visited Yongch'on Cooperative Farm in September last year, clearly showing the direction and method of farming this year and demonstrating in detail the way to achieve the goal. The benevolent party has again this year given all sorts of considerations so that the planting and transplanting of corn could be completed in time, thus brilliantly revealing the wise leadership of the great leader.

The people in Yongch'on-ri worked in an exemplary manner from the beginning of this year's farming under season, the wise leadership of the great leader and following the warm love of the party. Especially, party workers, management workers and Three Great Revolutionary Unit members have deeply registered in their hearts the deep meaning of the great leader's teaching during his visit that the harder you study the chuche ideology, the better you will farm, and they have always strongly held the study of the leader's teaching and the implementation of the party policy as the first task on their work schedule and have gainfully advanced it. In the process, the people at Yongch'on-ri have become clearly aware of the great leader's teaching, the agricultural policy of the party, and particularly the requirement of the chuche farming method, and a fighting spirit of farming along these lines has become established.

They have done well in the selective sowing of seed grain, accepted 100 percent the practices of corn seedling nursing and coldwater rice nursery, raised strong rice seedlings and transplanted them at the right time, and thoroughly implemented the principle of "timely planting and suitable land planting" throughout the course of agricultural production. They have always thought first of the effect of cold air on the crops, rationally utilized spray irrigation facilities, and established a scientific system of fertilizing, thus successfully overcoming unpredictable weather conditions. Every day, the village party committees strongly advance the campaign to learn the examples set by unknown heroes, so that everyone has come to possess a flaming sense of loyalty and a masterly attitude of revolution and has carried out everything in a responsible manner, along the lines the great leader wants and the party intends.

In the rolling fields overflowing with the joy of bumper crops, the gathering of the fall crops is now in full swing. The people at Yongch'on are concentrating their efforts and machinery on collecting the harvest and raising higher the torch of struggle to collect it in time without wasting even a single iota of grain.

9364
CSO: 4108

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

DISCUSSION OF NEWLY BUILT PYONGYANG STREET

SK141056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang November 14 (KCNA)--The Changgwang Street, another grand and beautiful modern residential quarter, has taken shape in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution.

The Changgwang Street built on our new design fitting our own style from the view-point of chuche in all respects along the highway running straight from the Potongmun Gate on the bank of the scenic Potong River to Pyongyang Railway Station is a shining example of the construction of modern urban residential quarters and a proud creation of our people.

The whole picture of the Changgwang Street looks smart, graceful, bright and refreshing, while appearing grand and beautiful.

Twenty or thirty storied flats slender and tall are thickly clustered on both sides of the highway, occupying wide areas.

The flats in the street are painted in various colors going well together to accentuate the overall beauty of the street, all their large windows fitted in with single-sheet polished glass make the whole buildings appear refreshing and their night scene as bright as day.

Running in harmony with the Chollima Street, the Changgwang Street adds to the grandeur of the former. And it goes well with such monumental edifices as the Pyongyang indoor stadium and the peoples palace of culture to bring into relief the Chollima Street itself and, furthermore, has effected a new big change to the whole appearance of the capital.

The flats are furnished with all conditions for a convenient and cultured life. Each flat has three or four rooms with modern cultural and hygienic facilities and furniture of best quality.

These multi-storied flats are installed with high-speed and low-speed elevators and every flat has a color TV set, refrigerator, washing machine and sewing machine.

There are also adequate commercial and public service facilities and modern creches and kindergartens.

Built under the deepest care and warmest love of the party, the Changgwang Street is a model of wonderful residential quarters which is worthy of being proud of both inside and outside view and it is a communist ideal street in which our people will live, singing the loving care of the party down through generations.

Our heroic builders have erected in less than one year this residential quarter 400,000 square metres in total floor space after removing the old Yunhwanson Street without leaving a trace.

This is a result of the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the deep care of the glorious party centre. The glorious party, upholding the chuche-based architectural aesthetic idea of the great leader, initiated the construction of a new street of high rise flats in Pyongyang under a far-reaching plan to bring about a new turn in city construction and indicated concrete ways to build it modernly to satisfy the desire of our people and their growing demand in life in modelling the whole society on the chuche idea.

The party formed a powerful construction force and, with a tight hold on the planning of the street and its miniature and overall work of construction, solved all problems arising in the projects one by one.

As a result, the Changgwang Street which would have taken three or four years at least could be built in so short a period as a shining creation of the era of the workers party which provides the starting point of a new revolutionary turn in the architectural domain, completely shattering the established practice and old formality.

By constructing in a brief period the Changgwang Street communistic and modern in content and style, under the loving care of the great leader and the glorious party, our builders once again demonstrated the great might of the speed campaign and set a fine pattern for more powerfully pushing ahead with the urban housing construction in the 1980s.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

KOREAN TECHNICAL PERSONNEL DELEGATION--Pyongyang November 12--The delegation of technical personnel of the Korean Production and Sales Cooperative in Japan headed by Pak Hui-tok, its deputy director, left here on November 11 by air after visiting the socialist homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 11 Nov 80 SK]

CHONGNYON GROUP IN DPRK--Pyongyang November 14 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Kumgang insurance workers under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Yi Yun-song, vice-president of the Kumgang Insurance Company Ltd. under Chongnyon, and the 84th home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan headed by Yi U-pan, chairman of the auditing committee of the Chiba prefectural headquarters of Chongnyon, arrived in Pyongyang on November 13 by train for a visit to the socialist homeland. They were met at Pyongyang railway station by Kim Chu-yong, Wang Kyong-hak and other personages concerned. They arrived in Wonsan on November 11 by the ship "Mangyongbong." [Text] [SK132206 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 13 Nov 80]

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

FILM SHOW--Pyongyang, 12 Nov (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society arranged a film show at the People's Palace of Culture on November 11 on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the formation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society. Present there were Yi Pong-hui and other personages concerned. Also present were Soviet Ambassador G. A. Kriulin and officials of the Soviet Embassy here. The attendants appreciated a Soviet documentary and a feature film of our country. [Text] [SK120449 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 12 Nov 80]

ENVOYS' VISIT TO FACTORY--Pyongyang November 14 (KCNA)--Diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang visited the Taean heavy machine combine on November 13. The guests visited the Taean Revolutionary Museum and went round the modernly equipped first and second combined processing shops. The Bulgarian ambassador who is dean of the diplomatic corps Khristo Kelchev, said that through the inspection he acquainted himself well with deep solicitude accorded to the Taean heavy machine combine by Comrade Kim Il-song and the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. He wished good health and a long life to respected Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and greater success to the fraternal Korean people and workers of the combine in their endeavours to carry through the decisions of the sixth congress of the WPK under his leadership. The guests were accompanied by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Song-hi. [Text] [SK140355 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 14 Nov 80]

BANQUET FOR ROMANIAN DELEGATION--Pyongyang November 13 (KCNA)--The Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a party at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of November 12 in honor of the delegation of Romanian Radio and Television. Invited to the party were the members of the delegation headed by Alexandru Ionescu, general director of the Romanian Radio and Television Bureau, and Romanian ambassador to our country Paul Marinescu. Present there were Kim Si-hak, chairman of the Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee of the DPRK, and other personages concerned. Kim Si-hak and Alexandru Ionescu spoke at the party. The participants raised glasses to the indestructible friendship and solidarity between the peoples and broadcasting workers of Korea and Romania, the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the respected and beloved leader of the Romanian people. [Text] [SK130507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 13 Nov 80]

JAPANESE SCHOLARS DELEGATION--Pyongyang November 12--A delegation of scholars of the Tohoku University, Japan, headed by its Professor Hideo Inoue arrived here yesterday by plane. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2231 GMT [no day] Nov 80 SK]

GDR TRADE DELEGATION--Pyongyang November 11 (KCNA)--A government trade delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Eugen Kattner, vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived in Pyongyang Monday by plane. It was met at the airport by Pang Tae-yul and other personages concerned and GDR ambassador to our country Dietrich Jarck. [Text] [SK102216 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 10 Nov 80] Pyongyang November 14 (KCNA)--The delegation left here on November 13 by air. It was seen off at the airport by Pang Tae-yul and other personages concerned and GDR ambassador to our country Dietrich Jarck. [Text] [SK132211 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 13 Nov 80]

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END

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No. 113

North Korea: Sixth Congress of Korean Workers' Party

10-14 Oct 1980

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9 December 1980

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 113

NORTH KOREA: SIXTH CONGRESS OF KOREAN WORKERS' PARTY

10-14 OCT 1980

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CONTENTS

Letters, Gifts of Loyalty Sent to Pyongyang
(KCNA, 3, 7 Oct 80)..... 1

Letters of Loyalty
Gifts of Loyalty

Party Congress Opens on 10 October
(Various sources, 10, 11 Oct 80)..... 3

Opening Activities Reported in 'THE PYONGYANG TIMES'
'KYODO' Correspondent's Reports

Welcoming Meetings, Banquets Held for Foreign Delegations
(KCNA, Various dates)..... 9

Chagang Provincial Meeting
Chollima House of Culture
Chongjin Welcomes Saharan Delegation
Chongjin KWP Committee Banquet
Lesotho, Botswana Delegations
YAR Delegation Welcome
February 26 Factory Meeting
Peru Party Delegation
Latin American Delegations
Panama, Peru, Ecuador Delegations
Banquet for African Delegations
South Hamgyong KWP Committee Banquet

Banquet for S. American, African Delegates
Senegal, Ghana Delegations
Bangladesh Delegation
Kaesong Municipal Committee Banquet
Benin Party Delegation
Swiss, Greek Delegations
Malagasy, Nicaraguan Delegates
European Delegations
Mexican Communist Delegation
Greek, Italian, French Delegates
Kim Hyong-chik University Meeting
Rwanda, Burundi Delegations
International Reunification Group
Chuche Institute Delegation
Mozambican Delegation
Meeting for African Delegations
Korean Farm Meeting
Mangyongdae Meeting
U.S. Canadian Delegates
Meeting for African Delegations
Gathering for WFDY Delegation
Congolese Delegation
Swedish, UK Communist Delegations
Institute Meeting for Finnish Delegation
Costa Rican Socialist Delegation
Meeting for Bangladesh-Korea Association Delegate
Dominican Delegate Welcomed
Ethiopian, Lebanese, Israeli Groups
Meeting for Latin American Groups
Pyongyang Embroidery Institute Meeting
Meeting for Guyana Delegation
Meeting for Libyan Delegation
Meeting for Venezuelan Delegation
Meeting for Chile, Venezuela Delegations
French Communist Party Delegation
African Delegates
Argentina, Chile, Paraguay CP Delegations
Grenada Delegation Welcomed
Venezuelan, Argentina Groups
Uruguay Delegation
Meeting for S. African Delegations
Meeting for Seychelles, Malagasy Delegations
Pakistan-Korea Friendship Delegation
Meeting Bangladesh, Indian Groups
Meeting for Nigerian Delegation
Ecuador, Chile Groups
Wonsan Knitwear Mill Meeting
Pakistan Delegation Welcomed
San Marino, Malta Delegations
Tanzanian Party Delegation
Youth Chemical Complex Meeting

Foreign Delegates Participate in Various Activities
(Various sources, various dates)..... 57

SED's Warner's Tours
Mugabe's Visit to Quebina
Mugabe's Speech at Kampo Rally
Mugabe's Speech at Banquet
Wreath-Laying on Graves
Delegates at Art Performances
Somali Delegation's Visits
Cheng Chen-ku at Art Exhibition
Cuban Delegation's Tours

Kim Il-sung Receives Greetings, Messages of Thanks From World Leaders
(KCNA, 11 Oct 80; KCNA, various dates)..... 64

Hungarian Socialist Party Message
Message From Laotian Party
Messages From Overseas Koreans
Greetings From Foreign Leaders
More Messages From Leaders
Guinean Message of Thanks
Togo Message of Thanks
Thanks From Zambian Delegate
Thanks From Heads of Delegations
Hungarian Party Leader
Mozambique, Lesotho Messages

Post Congress Meetings Held To Implement Tasks
(KCNA, various dates)..... 75

Chongpyon Meeting
Regional Mass Meetings
Central Forum Studies Report

Foreign Media Reports About Congress
(KCNA, 20, 17 Oct 80; L'UNITA, 23 Oct 80)..... 79

Hungarian, Malaysian, Guinean Reports
Impressions of Visit, Dario Valori Interview
USSR Media on Congress

LETTERS, GIFTS OF LOYALTY SENT TO PYONGYANG

Letters of Loyalty

SK2303440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0748 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)—A relay group for conveying letters of loyalty from the 700,000 compatriots in Japan to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-sung on the 6th Congress of the Glorious Workers Party of Korea arrived in Pyongyang on October 2.

When the members of the relay group headed by Kim Chun-kun, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, arrived holding a flag bearing the great leaders portrait in the van and carrying a flag of the party and the national flag of the republic, a large number of working people and school children and youth in the city enthusiastically welcomed them with warm compatriotic sentiments.

The members of the relay group were met by Comrade Kim Chang-sik, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ju and Ko Chong-suk, So Yun-suk, Chi Chae-yong, Kim Chu-yong, An Sung-hak and other personages concerned.

They were warmly welcomed by the crowd along the streets in the city.

They went up to the Mansudae Hill and placed beneath the statue of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-sung a basket of flowers carrying the deepest feelings of gratitude and loyalty of the 700,000 compatriots in Japan to him and made a profound bow.

The relay group arrived in Wonsan by the ship "Samjiyon" on October 1.

Gifts of Loyalty

SK2990010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 7 (KCNA)—Gifts of loyalty are being continuously made to the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea in different parts of the country with the party congress just at hand.

The Yongsong machine plant, the nation's large-size machine production base, successfully manufactured refrigerating compressors to be installed at modern refrigerating plants newly built this year as a gift of loyalty to the party congress.

The new refrigerating compressor is a latest one which is over 4 times more efficient than the former one.

The venture of the plant finished in only five months or so the vast amount of work which had been regarded to take more than one year and a half.

The June 4 rolling stock factory manufactured a 5,000-ton sheet press and hundreds of refrigerator cars as a gift to the party congress.

The Hokju trotting farm machine factory built a 20-ton high-speed precision forging hammer and the Kilju Pulp Mill an electronic apparatus for measuring the length of paper.

On the threshold of the party congress a number of monumental creations and construction projects have been completed and many modern machines and equipment of new type manufactured in our country.

CSO: 4120

PARTY CONGRESS OPENS ON 10 OCTOBER

Opening Activities Reported in 'THE PYONGYANG TIMES'

Pyongyang THE PYONGYANG TIMES in English 11 Oct 80 pp 1, 11

[Text] The historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea opened in Pyongyang on October 10, focusing the great concern and expectation of our people and the world's revolutionary people.

The congress has been convened at a historic moment when a great turn is taking place in the development of our Party and revolution.

Under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our Party and people have covered a road of victory and glory through rigid trials for a long period.

With the whole Party united as firm as a rock on the basis of the chuche idea and its organizational and ideological foundations consolidated like a monolith, it has been strengthened and developed today into the tested general staff of the Korean revolution, into a great guiding force of invincible might.

For its boundless fidelity to the revolutionary cause of the working class and its immortal feats for the fatherland and the people, our Party enjoys today undisputed support and trust from the entire people.

The Sixth Congress of the Party is of great significance as it has opened at a time when its guiding authority and prestige has heightened as never before and our revolutionary cause has reached a new, higher stage.

It is a historical congress which will signify a new landmark in strengthening and developing our Party into an ever-victorious Party of Chuche type and triumphantly accelerating the cause of socialism and communism.

It is a significant congress which will review the proud successes and precious experiences attained by our Party and people in the revolution and construction through the embodiment of the Chuche idea and set forth a new fighting programme, a congress of hope-filled advance which will open an epochal occasion in accomplishing the revolutionary cause under the slogan of modelling the whole society after the Chuche idea.

It is a congress stimulating the unity of the non-aligned movement and the victorious advance of the overall international revolutionary movement and powerfully inspiring the revolutionary people in their struggle for the building of a new society, under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Our people are now significantly meeting the Sixth Congress of the Party with the firm conviction that they can carry our revolutionary cause to accomplishment under the leadership of the Party with the great honor and pride of victors.

Placed on the platform of the Congress was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and leader of our Party.

A red flag bearing the badge of the Workers' Party of Korea was spread on the background of the platform with a model of Mt Paekdu-san and the words "Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea" on it.

The slogan "Workers of the Whole World, Unite!" was hung out in the congress hall.

Attending the Congress were delegates with vote and delegates with voice elected at the provincial (cities under central authority) Party conferences and officials of Party and administrative and economic bodies, working people's organizations at all levels, personnel of the People's Army, and men of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press elected as observers at the same conferences.

Also attending were 177 delegations and delegates, public and political figures, and men of the press from 118 countries which came to celebrate the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Party of Korea and the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Party.

Diplomatic envoys to our country were also present.

Attending the Congress were the delegation of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan.

At 9 a.m. sharp, the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song mounted the platform.

At that moment stormy cheers of hurrah and applause burst forth and the welcome music was struck up.

The congress hall was greatly stirred and powerfully seethed with excitement and emotion for the high pride and honour of making revolution following the glorious Party, holding in high esteem the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who nursed the historic roots of the Party and has strengthened and developed it into a powerful revolutionary Party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made an opening address at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

He said that since the Fifth Congress of the Party we lost many comrades who had devoted themselves to the struggle for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, men who had dedicated their energy and wisdom to the struggle for implementing our Party's lines and policies, revolutionaries and patriotic figures of

south Korea who had waged a courageous struggle for the south Korean revolution and national reunification, comrades who had conducted devoted activities for democratic national rights and national reunification in Japan and prominent figures of the international communist movement and the non-aligned movement.

When the Congress was declared open, "the Internationale" was sung in chorus.

The congress hall was pervaded with a solemn atmosphere and the entire participants showed unshakable determination and confidence to win the final victory of the cause of the Korean revolution under the guidance of our ever-victorious Party, proudly retrospecting the glorious road of the Korean communist movement which was recorded with victories under the revolutionary banner of the Chuche idea.

Comrade Kim Il presided over the session.

The Congress elected the presidium.

Comrade Yi Chae-yun, delegate of the South Pyongan provincial Party organization, authorized by the conference of provincial delegates, proposed the congress to elect the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song to the presidium of the Congress, representing the loyal heart and the unanimous desire of delegates and the entire Party members.

When he was elected to the presidium, the participants all rose to their feet and raised enthusiastic cheers of hurrah.

Follows the list of the members of the presidium:

Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrades Kim Il, Yi Chong-ok, O Chin-u, Kim Chong-il, Pak Song-chol, So Chol, Yim Chun-chu, O Paek-yong, Kim Chung-nin, Kim Yong-nam, Chon Mun-sop, Kim Hwan, Kye Ung-tae, Kang Song-san, Ho Tam, Kim Chol-man, Chong Chun-ki, Pak Su-tong, Yi Kun-mo, Hyon Mu-kwang, O Kuk-yol, Kim Man-kum, Yun Ki-pok, Cho Se-ung, Choe Chae-u, Chong Kyong-hui, Hong Si-bak and Hwang Chang-yop.

Invited to the platform party were His Excellency Ahmed Sekou Toure, Secretary General of the Party of State of Guinea, President of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic and Supreme Chief of the Guinean Revolution; Comrade Robert G. Mugabe, Chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union and Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe; head of the delegation of the Communist Party of China Comrade Li Xiannian, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the CPC; head of the delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Comrade Petar Stambolic, Member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League and Member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; head of the delegation of the United National Independence Party of Zambia His Excellency M. Mainza Chona, its Secretary General; head of the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party Comrade Ilie Verdet, Member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Party and Prime Minister of the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic; head of the delegation of the Spanish Communist Party Comrade Santiago Carrillo, General Secretary of the Party; and head of the delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Comrade V. V. Grishin, member of the Politbureau of the CC of the CPSU and First Secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee.

The attendants welcomed the guests with enthusiastic applause.

Also invited to the platform party were heads of other foreign delegations and foreign guests.

Also invited to the platform party were Mr Kang Yang-uk, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Party, and Mr Chong Sin-hyok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, Comrade Yi In-ki, delegate of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and Comrade So Man-sul head of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan.

Introduced at the Congress were over 600 messages of greetings and congratulatory letters, floral baskets, many silk banners and gifts to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Central Committee of the Party and the Party Congress from heads of state of various countries of the world, Communist and Workers' Parties and different democratic political parties of various countries, international and national organizations, prominent public and political figures and men of the press on the occasion of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and its 35th founding anniversary.

The secretariat of the Congress was elected, which consists of:

Comrades Kim Chi-ku, Pak Yong-sok, Hong Song-yong, Choe Chin-song, Choe Chung-sam, Yi Hwa-yong, Yi Ho-hyok, Cha Yong-chin and Yi Tae-yon.

The Congress elected its credentials committee.

The credentials committee of the Congress is as follows:

Comrades So Ghol, Yi Kun-mo, Kim Kuk-tae, Kang Hui-won, Sim Chang-wan, Yi Pong-won, Yon Ki-sun, Pae Chong-won and Kim Tae-sik.

The Congress endorsed the following agenda:

1. The summing-up of the work of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea;

2. The summing-up of the Central Auditing Commission of the Workers' Party of Korea;

3. On the revision of the rule of the Workers' Party of Korea;

4. Election of central leading bodies of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Congress endorsed regulations on the procedures of the Congress.

The Congress entered into the debate on the first item on the agenda.

The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a report to the Congress on the work of the Central Committee of the Party.

When he stepped toward the rostrum, enthusiastic cheers of hurrah and stormy applause shook the hall for a long while.

His report was greeted with enthusiastic support and approval of those present at the Congress and frequently interrupted with applause and cheers.

His historic report is a brilliant summing-up of the proud successes achieved in the revolution and construction under the leadership of the Party, a militant programme which opened a new bright vista for our people's future struggle for the building of socialism and communism and national reunification and serves as an inspiring banner which gives hope and confidence to the revolutionary peoples who are advancing along the road of independence.

The Congress continues.

'KYODO' Correspondent's Reports

Tokyo KYODO in English 0911 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Article by Sen Mikami, KYODO news service correspondent]

[Text] Pyongyang Oct 10 KYODO--The Sixth Congress of the ruling North Korean Workers (Communist) Party opened at 9:00 a.m. Friday at the Cultural Palace in Pyongyang, paving the way for President Kim Il-song's son, Kim Chong-il to become his political successor.

At Friday's session, Kim Il-song opened the meeting held for the first time in 10 years since the Fifth Congress was held in 1970.

Then the list of 29 members of the congress' executive board was announced. There was a general stir among the audience when the name of Kim's son was announced in fifth place after Kim Il-song, Vice President Kim Il, Premier Yi Chong-ok, and Defense Minister O Chin-u.

This meant that the younger Kim had been elevated to an extremely high position in the workers party.

Informed sources here said he was a politbureau member of the party, and secretary.

Sources said he has already been considered the sole successor to his 68-year-old father. The young Kim has been carrying out an important role in construction of socialism in North Korea.

Informed sources here said the workers' party should take steps to designate him in some form as the successor to the president, when the congress enters its final day session Monday.

The meeting was attended by 177 dignitaries from 118 countries including the Soviet Union, China and Japan. Besides them, some 100 foreign journalists were invited to cover the deliberations and take photographs.

At the meeting, four agenda were presented and approved unanimously. They are a general report on the party central committee's activities in the past decade, a report on the party's central inspection committee's activities, revision of the party's regulations and selection of the new leaders of the party's organizations.

Kim Il-song read the general report summing up the results of the three revolutions in the fields of thought, technology and culture; and the promotion of the nationwide "juche idea" movement proposed by him.

In his opening address, Kim stressed that the Sixth Congress would propose a new principle during its session for realization of the "peaceful reunification of the fatherland and promotion of victory in the struggle to build a socialist and communist society."

The congress was attended by 3,062 delegates from all parts of the nation.

The meeting was adjourned at 1 p.m. and resumed in the evening.

Kim Chong-il was born on February 16, 1941. He entered the Kim Il-song university's economic department around 1961, and was graduated between 1963 and 65. Since then his name began to be spoken among North Koreans as the possible successor to President Kim Il-song.

He was picked as secretary of the party in 1973-74. Two years later, he was promoted to politburo member of the party.

Since the Fifth Congress was held in 1970, the younger Kim has played a key role in leading the younger cadres of the party in accelerating the party's movement for achievement of the revolution in the three fields of thought, technology and culture.

He is expected to remain dedicated to his father's chief ambition—reuniting the country, and other aspects of the president's regime. A rigid communist ideology and method are believed to continue under the younger Kim.

CSO: 4120

WELCOMING MEETINGS, BANQUETS HELD FOR FOREIGN DELEGATIONS

Chagang Provincial Meeting

SK151151 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (ZZF)—The Chagang Provincial Committee of the Workers Party of Korea arranged a banquet on the evening of October 12 in honour of the delegations of the Senegalese Socialist Party and the Peoples National Party of Ghana and the delegate of the National Union and government of Cameroon on a visit to Chagang Province.

Invited to the banquet were the members of the delegation of the Senegalese Socialist Party headed by Assane Seck, member of the Political Bureau and administrative secretary of the party and minister of state for culture, and the delegation of the Peoples National Party of Ghana headed by K.S.P. Jantuah, leading member of the Central Committee of the party and minister of the local government rural development and cooperatives, and delegate of the National Union and government of Cameroon Jacob Achidi Kisob who came to our country to attend the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of its founding.

Kang Myong-san, Han Kun-sam and other personages concerned were present there.

Kang Myong-san spoke first at the banquet.

Then speeches were made by the heads of the delegations of the Senegalese Socialist Party and the Peoples National Party of Ghana.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Chollima House of Culture

SK181695 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)—A meeting was held at the Chollima House of Culture on October 15 to welcome the delegation of the All-Peoples Congress of Sierra Leone headed by C. A. Kamara Taylor, second vice-president of the Republic of Sierra Leone, which came to our country to attend the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of its 35th founding anniversary.

Attending there were Vice-Premier Kim Kyong-yon, personages concerned and working people.

Speaking first at the meeting, Yun Tu-chol pointed to the big successes registered by the Sierra Leonean people after independence in the struggle for clearing away the consequences of the imperialist colonial rule, consolidating the national independence and building a new life under the leadership of His Excellency respected President Siaka Probyn Stevens.

The Korean people will in the future, too, actively strive to further expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples in various fields under the banner of independence, sovereignty and non-alignment, he stressed.

C. A. Kamara Taylor spoke next:

During our stay in Pyongyang we have learned well that the Korean people under the wise and outstanding leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song have made a great progress and successes by embodying the immortal chuche idea in all fields.

He continued:

We fully support the wise and detailed 10-point political programme of a unified state put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the three principles of national reunification.

We also support the proposal of the Workers Party of Korea to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

We reaffirm our invariable stand that Korea should be reunified independently and peacefully by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference.

Chongjin Welcomes Saharan Delegation

SK142325 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1815 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)--A Chongjin meeting was held on October 12 to welcome the government delegation of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic headed by His Excellency Mohamed Lamine Ould Ahmed, member of the Council of the Revolutionary Command and Prime Minister of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic visiting our country to attend the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the 35th anniversary celebrations of the party.

Speaking at the meeting, Yi Yong-pok said that the Korean People warmly hail the internal and external successes achieved by the people of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, we will further strengthen in the future the fraternal bonds with the people of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and invariably support and encourage their struggle for the complete independence of the country and national self-determination.

His Excellency Mohamed Lamine Ould Ahmed spoke next.

He said:

The Council of the Revolutionary Command headed by Comrade Mohamed Abdel Aziz, secretary general of the Polisario Front and chairman of the Council of the Revolutionary Command of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, and the Saharan people are following the struggle of the Korean people waged under the leadership of

Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding leader and great guide, as a model and a beacon to be followed by the Third World people who are vigorously advancing to retake their lost rights.

Noting that the experiences accumulated by the Korean people in their struggle against imperialism and for the building of the republic under the rays of the chuche idea are great and valuable, he said: Indeed, the chuche idea enabled the heroic Korean people to rely on their efforts in all work, big and small, to find themselves in the ranks of the fighting nations and forge ahead.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we ensure you of the solidarity of the Saharan people for the Korean people who struggle under the leadership of the great leader who has brought all the glory that will be handed down through all generations by devoting his all till this day to the strenuous struggle for the independence of the country and its peaceful reunification.

Chongjin KWP Committee Banquet

SK151116 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA)--The Chongjin Municipal Committee of the Workers Party of Korea arranged a banquet on the evening of October 12 in honour of the government delegation of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic.

Invited there were the members of the government delegation headed by Mohamed Lamine Ould Ahmed, member of the Council of the Revolutionary Command and prime minister of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic.

Yi Yong-pok spoke first at the banquet.

Noting that the two peoples of Korea and Sahara are vigorously struggling to bring earlier a brighter future of mankind under the banner of the cause of independence, sovereignty and socialism, he said that the friendship and cooperation between the two peoples are growing stronger and developing still further day by day on the road of carrying out this sacred common cause.

We sincerely wish your people fine success in the struggle for the grandeur and development of the country and social progress and for consolidating friendship among peoples, world peace and security, he said.

In his speech Mohamed Lamine Ould Ahmed said:

Availing ourselves of this opportunity we express admiration at the allround upsurge taking place in the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea under the wise guidance of the Great Comrade Kim Il-song, the leader of your dignified people.

The speaker continued:

The chuche idea is grasping the hearts of people of other countries far away from your country and its rays, going over continents and oceans, are reaching all peoples who are waging an arduous struggle against the imperialist and colonialist reactionaries.

Our people will record forever in letters of gold the support extended by the leader, the distinguished fighter and great guide, to the Saharan people under difficult and complicated circumstances.

Lesotho, Botswana Delegations

SK161010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0858 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)—A meeting welcoming the delegation of the Lesotho National Party and the delegation of the Botswana Democratic Party which came to our country to attend the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of its founding was held at the Chonggye Cooperative Farm in Pongsan County on October 12.

Invited to the meeting were the members of the delegation of the Lesotho National Party headed by Desmond T. Sixishe, executive secretary of the Central Committee of the party, and the members of the delegation of the Botswana Democratic Party headed by Jameson L. T. Mothibamele, member of the National Executive Committee in the party and member of the parliament.

Speaking first at the meeting, Yun Kil-won referred to the successes made by the people of Lesotho in the struggle to firmly defend national independence and the sovereignty of the country and build a new prospering society under the leadership of His Excellency Premier Leabua Jonathan and the successes registered by the people of Botswana in the struggle for the independent development and prosperity of the country under the leadership of His Excellency President Khaire.

Head of the delegation of the Botswana Democratic Party Jameson L. T. Mothibamele spoke next. He said:

Though we are now in Korea, we feel quite at home. This means how close the relations between the peoples of Botswana and Korea are.

Noting that those who are to blame for the division of Korea must be punished, he said: Bostwana will always stand on the side of the Korean people.

Head of the delegation of the Lesotho National Party Desmond T. Sixishe said in his speech: The Korean people are a happy people who have the great leader and referred to the successful fulfillment of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in our country.

The proposal for national reunification and the ten-point political programme of a unified state put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung at the Sixth Congress of the party are reasonable ones acceptable to anyone, he said. He voiced support to the proposal and policy.

YAR Delegation Welcome

SK181118 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)—A meeting was held at the Chonsan Cooperative Farm in Anbyon County on October 12 in welcome of the government delegation of the

Yemen Arab Republic headed by Ahmed Muhammad al-Wadidi which had attended the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of its founding.

Speaking first at the meeting, Yi Sun-kun pointed out that since the independence the people of the Yemen Arab Republic have made big strides forward in the struggle to consolidate the political independence of the country and build a national economy and national culture. The Korean people will in the future, too, stand firm on the side of the Arab people who are fighting against imperialism and the Israeli aggressors and for the Arab nation's dignity, territorial integrity and sovereignty, the speaker stressed.

Ahmed Muhammad al-Wadidi spoke next at the meeting.

He conveyed greetings of the government and people of the Yemen Arab Republic headed by President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, a close friend of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song.

He said:

We will actively support the struggle of the Korean people to establish a democratic confederal government and reunify the country independently in a peaceful way on a democratic principle as proposed by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

We fully support the non-aligned policy expounded by the great leader President Kim Il-song in his historic report.

February 26 Factory Meeting

SK151428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1656 GMT 14 Oct 80

Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)—A meeting welcoming the delegate of the Cameroon National Union and government visiting Korea to attend the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the party founding was held at the February 26 factory on October 12.

Invited to the meeting was Jacob Achidi Kisob, delegate of the Cameroon National Union and government.

Pak Sung-se, speaking first at the meeting, noted that the bonds of friendship between the peoples of the two countries became closer in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

We always wish the Cameroonian people greater victory in their just struggle, he stressed.

Our people, he said, will in the future, too, march in close unity with the Cameroonian people in the common cause against imperialism and dominationism and for independence, sovereignty and the building of a new society.

Speaking next, Jacob Achidi Kisob said that he saw clearly the successes gained by the Korean people in each period and how they work, live and struggle, holding the great leader in high esteem, through the parade of Pyongyang working people celebrating the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the party.

The Cameroonian people, he said, will actively support the struggle of the Korean people for national reunification, he declared.

Peru Party Delegation

SK161135 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)—A meeting welcoming the delegation of the Popular Action Party of Peru headed by Gaston Acurio Velarde, National Secretary General of the Party and member of the Senate of the Constituent Assembly, which came to our country to attend the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of its 35th founding anniversary was held on October 13 at the Hasam cooperative farm in Hyongjesan District.

Speaking first at the meeting, Kim To-man said: We are following with keen interest the efforts of the Popular Action Party of Peru and the Peruvian Government and people to defend independence and achieve the prosperity of the country.

He stressed that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Peru would be further developed and strengthened in the common interests of the peoples of the two countries and in the interests of the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned movement.

Speaking next, Gaston Acurio Velarde stressed: The Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the parade of the working people in Pyongyang held in celebration of the 35th anniversary of its founding were of great significance.

Noting that he was happy to visit Mangyongdae where the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung was born and the Mangyongdae Revolutionary Museum, he said: The party founding museum, the Pyongyang students and children's palace, the Pyongyang metro and all other places we visited are very beautiful and wonderful.

He introduced the Peruvian peoples struggle to build a democratic society under the leadership of his [words illegible] expressed thanks for the cordial hospitality accorded them, he stressed that he would make efforts to further strengthen the friendship with the Korean people.

Latin American Delegations

SK171629 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1546 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)—A meeting was held at the Hahsan Cooperative Farm, Hyongjesan District, on October 13 in welcome of the delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Venezuela, the delegation of the Guatemalan Workers Party, the delegate of the Communist Party of Salvador and the delegation of the Communist Party of Honduras who came to our country to attend the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of its founding.

Speaking first at the meeting, Kim To-man expressed support and solidarity for the struggle of the Revolutionary Party of Venezuela to drive out U.S. monopolies and realize the freedom and liberation of the popular masses by uniting the broad left forces, for the staunch struggle of the Guatemalan Workers Party against the pro-U.S. dictatorial regime and for the country's independence and independent development, for the struggle of the Communist Party of Salvador against the present

military fascist regime and the U.S. imperialists interference and for achieving the national independence of the country, actively participating in the peoples rally, and for the resolute struggle of the Communist Party of Honduras for establishing a broad front against the dictatorial regime to win national independence, democracy and freedom of political party activities.

Head of the delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Venezuela Douglas Bravo, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Party, spoke at the meeting. He said: The Venezuelan people express firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for carrying out the tasks put forward at the Sixth Congress of the party. The struggle of the Korean people for fulfilling the vast tasks under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Great Comrade Kim Il-song enjoys the full support of the world people.

Head of the delegation of the Guatemalan Workers Party Antonio Castro Mayen, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Party and General Secretary of the Patriotic Working Youth, spoke next, saying that the communists and working people of Guatemala are following with keen interest the struggle of the Korean people, particularly their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. He stressed: The "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges is one aimed to keep Korea divided forever.

Speaking next, delegate of the Communist Party of Salvador Roberto Castellanos, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the secretariat, of the party, pointed out that the Workers Party of Korea led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has registered many successes in the revolution and construction over the past 35 years.

The communists of Salvador are firmly convinced that the U.S. imperialists will be driven out of South Korea eventually and Korea be reunified into one, he declared.

Head of the delegation of the Communist Party of Honduras Emilio Gomez, member of the Political Bureau of the Party, spoke last.

He wished the Korean people victory in their struggle under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He expressed the hope that the desire of the Korean people for reunification will be realized and Korea will become more powerful.

Panama, Peru, Ecuador Delegations

SK142339 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1949 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)--A meeting was held on October 12 at the Hamhung Woolen Textile Mill to welcome the delegation of the Peoples Party of Panama headed by Comrade Miguel Porcell, executive secretary of the Central Committee of the party, delegate of the Peruvian Communist Party Comrade Jorge Aliaga Merino, member of the Central Committee of the Party, and delegate of the Communist Party of Ecuador Comrade Luis Bolivar Bolanos Sanchez, member of the Central Committee of the party, visiting our country to attend the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of its 35th founding anniversary.

O In-tuk spoke first at the meeting.

He expressed support to and solidarity with the Peoples Party of Panama which is waging an active struggle for implementing the line of the anti-imperialist democratic united front, maintaining the anti-imperialist stand, the Peruvian Communist Party which is energetically struggling to carry into practice the policy put forward by the party in conformity with the specific conditions of its country and waging a broad joint struggle with the left-wing forces, and the Communist Party of Ecuador which is taking a series of steps to defend the country's sovereignty and conducting brisk activities to exert a revolutionary influence upon the present Ecuadorian government so that it may pursue progressive policies.

Miguel Porcell, head of the delebation of the Peoples Party of Panama, said in his speech that the Panamanian people struggling against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, resolutely support the cause of the Korean People for National Reunification.

Jorge Aliaga Marino, delegate of the Peruvian Communist Party, said in a speech that the creative model of the chuche idea should be applied to the realities of many other developing countries, the Third World countries.

The Peruvian Communist Party fully supports the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the ten-point programme of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced anew by him in his report to the Sixth Congress of the Party, declared the speaker.

All the revolutionaries of the world express support to the words of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his superb report to the Sixth Congress of the Party that the revolutionary cause of the working class is a task that should be carried forward through generations to consummation, stressed the speaker.

Luis Bolivar Bolanos Sanchez, delegate of the Communist Party of Ecuador, said in his speech:

I believe that the Korean people under the leadership of the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song and the guidance of the Workers Party of Korea will successfully carry out the tasks set forth by the Sixth Congress of the party.

He fully supported the new policy of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point programme of the unified state.

Banquet for African Delegations

SK151723 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1627 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA)—The North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers Party of Korea on October 12 arranged a banquet in honour of the delegations of various countries on a visit to North Hamgyong Province.

Invited to the banquet were the members of the delegation of the Malian Peoples Democratic Union headed by Toumani Bagayoko, secretary of the Central Executive Bureau of the Union; the delegation of the Guinean Popular Revolutionary Movement headed by Kanggafu Yingigudun Banguna, political commissioner of the movement;

Ydrissa Arouna, special envoy of the government of the Republic of Niger; the members of the delegation of the African Democratic Rally-Democratic Party of Upper Volta headed by Ouedraogo Salef, member of the Political Bureau, member of the Permanent Executive Committee and First Secretary of Organisation of the Party, who came to our country to attend the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of its 35th founding anniversary.

Yi Kil-ho, Chong Ni-yong and other personages concerned were present at the banquet.

Speeches were exchanged at the banquet.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

South Hamgyong KWP Committee Banquet

SK151643 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1611 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA)--The South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers Party of Korea on October 12 arranged a banquet in honour of the foreign delegations and delegates visiting South Hamgyong Province.

Invited there were the members of the delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania headed by His Excellency Paul Sozigwa, information secretary of the president; delegate of the Communist Party of Venezuela Lino Perez Loyo, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and member of the Chamber of Deputies; the members of the delegation of the Peoples Party of Panama headed by Miguel Antonio Porcell, executive secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; delegate of the Peruvian Communist Party Jorge Aliaga Merino, member of the Central Committee of the Party; and delegate of the Communist Party of Ecuador Luis Bolivar Bolanos Sanchez, member of the Central Committee of the Party, on visit to our country to attend the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of its founding.

Kim Kwan-sop, Son Hyon-mo, Ma Chang-ok and other personages concerned were present.

Banquet for S. American, African Delegates

SK150457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA)--The North Hwanghae Provincial Committee of the Workers Party of Korea arranged a banquet on October 12 in honor of delegations of various countries visiting North Hwanghae Province.

Invited to the banquet were delegate of the "New Jewel Movement" of Grenada, Swinton Lambert, second secretary of the National Secretariat of the Movement, the members of the delegation of the Lesotho National Party headed by Desmond T. Sixishe, executive secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, the delegation of the Left Revolutionary Movement of Venezuela headed by Moises Moleiro, secretary general of the National Direction of the Movement, the delegation of the Sudan Socialist Union headed by Joseph Lago, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Union, the government delegation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea

headed by Tarcicio Mene Abeso, member of the Supreme Military Council and Military Commissioner in charge of education, culture, youth and sports, the delegation of the Left Revolutionary Movement of Chile headed by Gladis Diaz Armijo, member and director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Movement, the delegation of the Botswana Democratic Party headed by Jamesson L. T. Mothibamela, member of the National Executive Committee in the party and member of the parliament, who came to our country to attend the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of its founding.

Present at the banquet were Hwang Pyong-chol, Kim In-chung and other personages concerned.

Hwang Pyong-chol made a speech at the banquet.

Joseph Lago, head of the delegation of the Sudan Socialist Union, spoke next.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Senegal, Ghana Delegations

SK150528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1645 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)—A meeting was held at the Hall of Mass Culture in Huichon City on October 12 to welcome the delegation of the Senegalese Socialist Party and the delegation of the Peoples National Party of Ghana on a visit to our country to attend the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the party founding.

Present there on invitation were the members of the delegation of the Senegalese Socialist Party headed by Assane Seck, member of the Political Bureau and administrative secretary of the Senegalese Socialist Party and minister of state for culture, and the members of the delegation of the Peoples National Party of Ghana headed by K. S. P. Jantuah, leading member of the Central Committee of the Party and minister of the local government, rural development and cooperatives.

Kang Chol-pu, speaking first at the meeting, said that the friendly relations between our country and Senegal and Ghana have been made closer through a common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

He said:

We will, in the future, too, advance in firm unity with the peoples of Senegal and Ghana in the common cause against imperialism and dominationism and for sovereignty, independence and the building of a new society.

Next, head of the delegation of the Senegalese Socialist Party Assane Seck took the floor, he said that Senegal had received with satisfaction the proposals of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and actively supported those proposals, availing itself of all international opportunities.

Noting that the proposal for establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo which was put forward by the great leader in his report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea is a more advanced one, he said that his country which is always ready to actively contribute to the reunification of Korea will study with deep interest this proposal.

Head of the delegation of the Peoples National Party of Ghana K.S.P. Jantuah in his speech said that the Ghanaian people have demanded that all foreign troops be withdrawn from South Korea and the reunification of Korea be accomplished on the basis of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

It is a great encouragement to all the peoples who desire the national reunification of Korea that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward a just proposal for national [words indistinct].

Bangladesh Delegation

SK161633 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1602 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)—A meeting was held on the Ihyon cooperative farm on October 13 in welcome of the delegation of the Nationalist Party of Bangladesh headed by Nazmul Huda, member of the National Standing Committee (Politburo) of the party, which came to our country to attend the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of its founding.

Slogans welcoming the delegation were hung out at the meeting place.

Yu Ki-man was the first to speak.

He pointed to the big successes achieved by the Bangladesh people in consolidating the independence of the country and building the national economy and national culture. Upholding the slogan of "self-reliance" under the leadership of respected President Ziaur Rahman.

Our people will make every effort in the future, too, to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the Bangladesh people under the banner of sovereignty, independence and non-alignment, he declared.

Nazmul Huda spoke next.

He noted that all the successes and changes scored on the farm are results of the wise leadership and deep solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for it.

He said that he could clearly see through the party congress and inspection of various areas that the Korean people were closely united aroumf the great leader.

He went on:

The Bangladesh people know well of the aspiration for national reunification, the national desire of the Korean people, and fully support the ten-point political programme of a unified state put forward by the great leader at the party congress.

No force on earth can bar the just struggle of the Korean people for national reunification and the U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea can never divide Korea into two.

Concluding his speech he said: The friendly and cooperative relations between Bangladesh and Korea will constantly strengthen and develop.

Kaesong Municipal Committee Banquet

SK162224 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)--The Kaesong municipal committee of the workers party of Korea on October 15 arranged a banquet in honour of delegations and delegates of various countries visiting Kaesong.

Invited to the banquet were the delegate of the national union and government of Cameroon, the delegate of the National Liberation Party of Cotsa Rica. The special envoy of the government of the Republic of Niger, the delegation of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association, the delegation of the left-wing Socialist Party of Denmark, the delegation of the Communist Party of Reunion, the delegation of the Mozambique Liberation Front, the delegate of the Bangladesh-Korea Association of Friendship, the delegation of the Communist Party of Paraguay, the delegation of the Communist Party of Portugal and the delegate of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, who came to our country to attend the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of its 35th founding anniversary.

Kim Ki-nam, Kim Chong-hwan, Chong Chang-hwa and other personages concerned were present at the banquet.

A speech was made on the occasion.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Benin Party Delegation

SK171218 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1101 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)--A meeting was held at the House of Culture in Kaesong on October 13 to welcome the delegation of the party of the Peoples Revolution of Benin headed by Alladaye Michel, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and minister of Peoples Justice, which came to our country to attend the Sixth Party Congress and the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of its founding.

Speaking first at the meeting, Kim Hyon-chu said: Led by His Excellency President Mathieu Kerekou, their outstanding leader, the people of Benin are developing the national economy and national culture, under the slogan of self-reliance, valiantly frustrating the aggressive and subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the reactionaries at home and abroad.

The Korean people, he said, will make all their efforts to further develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries under the banner of sovereignty, independence and non-alignment.

Alladaye Michel spoke next.

He said that under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song the Workers Party of Korea has led the Korean people to the struggle to build a new society.

The party of the Peoples Revolution of Benin fully supports the struggle of the Workers Party of Korea and the Korean people to force the U.S. occupationist troops out of South Korea and reunify the country independently and peacefully, he declared.

Nothing that ignoring the unanimous demand of the world people, the United States is persisting in the "two Koreas" plot, he said: This is abnormal.

He supported the new policies put forward by the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea headed by President Kim Il-song.

Swiss, Greek Delegations

SK160945 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0843 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)—A meeting welcoming the delegations of the Swiss progressive organizations, the Swiss Autonomous Socialist Party and the Greek Communist Party (Interior) which came to our country to attend the 6th Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of its 35th founding anniversary was held on October 12 at the theatre of the Kaesong students and childrens palace.

Invited to the meeting were members of the delegation of the Swiss progressive organisations headed by Georg Degen, its general secretary; the delegation of the Swiss autonomous socialist party headed by Krahinbuhl Marco, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, and the delegation of the Greek Communist Party (Interior) headed by Babis Drakopoulos, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party.

Speaking first at the meeting, Chong Chang-hwa said:

The visit of your delegations to our country is a clear token of friendship and solidarity between our parties, our party will continue to vigorously strive in the future, too, as in the past, to strengthen and develop cooperative relations with your parties and win victory in the common cause against imperialism and for peace, democracy and social progress in fire unity with all the peoples of the world advocating independence under the uplifted revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Addressing the meeting next, Babis Drakopoulos, head of the delegation of the Greek Communist Party (Interior), said that the new proposal for national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea called forth a world-wide reaction for its world-historic significance going beyond the boundary of Korea.

He declared that the Greek Communist Party (Interior) would always support the policy of the Workers Party of Korea and its proposals for national reunification in the future, too, as in the past.

Georg Degen, head of the delegation of the Swiss progressive organisations, addressing the meeting, said that Korea has assumed the appearance of a developed industrial state for her shining achievements in socialist construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Central Committee of the Party.

Krahinbuhl Marco, head of the delegation of the Swiss Autonomous Socialist Party, spoke next, he stressed that, if Korea is to be reunified, the United States must withdraw its occupation troops from South Korea, renounce its "two Koreas" policy and stop encouraging the South Korean military fascist elements.

He said that the reunification of Korea should be realized only in accordance with the new proposals for national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Malagasy, Nicaraguan Delegates

SK180408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)—The Kaesong Municipal Committee of the Workers Party of Korea on October 17 arranged a banquet in honour of the delegation of the Malagasy vanguard of revolution and the delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua visiting Kaesong.

Invited to the banquet were the members of the delegation of the Malagasy vanguard of revolution headed by Ampy Augustin Portos, member of the Political Bureau of the Vanguard and Minister of the Interior, and the delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua headed by Jose Valdivia, member of the Sandinist National Assembly of the front, which had attended the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of its 35th founding anniversary.

Chong Chang-hwa and other personages concerned were present at the banquet.

Speeches were exchanged there.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

European Delegations

SK161128 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)—A meeting was held at the Kangson Steel Complex on the afternoon of October 12 to welcome the delegation of the Communist Party of Denmark, the delegate of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin and the delegation of the German Communist Party who came to our country to attend the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of its 35th founding anniversary.

The meeting was attended by the delegation of the Communist Party of Denmark headed by Villy Hulsang, member of the Political Bureau of the Party, delegate of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin Erich Ziegler, member of the Political Bureau

of the Central Committee of the Party and the delegation of the German Communist Party headed by Gustav Trambowski, member of the Central Committee of the Party.

Speaking first at the meeting, U Chil-kyu noted that our party and the Communist Party of Denmark, the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin and the German Communist Party are linked by the close bonds of friendship on the road of the struggle for the historic cause of the working class and these relations of friendship and cooperation are developing favourably day by day on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect.

He stressed that the Workers Party of Korea and the Korean people would unite in the future, too, with the communist and workers parties of all countries, the world working class, the oppressed nations and the peoples of all countries of the world who advocate independence and continue to struggle vigorously against the imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

Speaking next, Villy Hulsang, first of all, conveyed sincere greetings in the name of the Communist Party of Denmark and chairman of its Central Committee Comrade Jorgen Jensen to the Central Committee of the Great Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, the brilliant leader.

He pointed out that the Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader have registered tremendous successes in the socialist construction over the past 10 years.

Then Erich Ziegler spoke.

The Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea has been dynamically building socialism, up to this day, marching toward great targets under the guidance of the party headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, he expressed the belief that the fraternal relations between the two parties would further deepen and strengthen in the future.

Gustav Trambowski spoke next.

Pointing out that the German Communist Party expresses solidarity for the just cause of the Korean people struggling for the right to national self-determination and for reunification, he extended support to the policy of the Workers Party of Korea to remove tension in Korea, drive foreign troops out of South Korea and reunify the country peacefully on a democratic principle.

He went on: The U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea should withdraw all their aggression troops and military equipment forthwith and replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and immediately stop military, political and economic aid to the South Korean puppet regime.

Mexican Communist Delegation

SK161540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)--A meeting was held at the Kim Chaek Polytechnical Institute on October 13 to welcome the delegation of the Mexican Communist

Party headed by Antonio Franco Guttierez, member of the Executive Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Party, which came to our country to attend the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of its founding anniversary.

Speaking first at the meeting, Kim Kyong-chon said that the Mexican Communist Party is conducting brisk activities to lay a solid mass basis of the party, consolidate the legitimate position of the party and liberate the working class and masses of people.

Our party highly estimates the independent stand maintained by the Mexican Communist Party and expresses full support to it.

We will make every effort in the future to further consolidate and develop unity and solidarity with the Mexican Communist Party.

Antonio Franco Guttierez spoke next.

The Mexican communists highly speak of the big contribution made by the Korean comrades to the correct establishment of the relations not only among the communist workers and socialist parties of all countries but also among all the revolutionary and progressive force in the world arena.

The congress clearly showed that the Workers Party of Korea has pursued a most correct and splendid policy in the revolution and construction during the period under review.

It can be said with confidence that the factor of this success lies in the devotion of the great President Comrade Kim Il-song to the people, his outstanding leadership, noble virtues and decisive role.

Greek, Italian, French Delegates

SK161700 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1627 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)--A meeting was held at the Kim Chong-tae Electric Locomotive Factory on October 13 to welcome the delegation of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok), headed by Andreas Christodoulides, member of the Political Bureau of the Movement, the delegation of the Italian Socialist Party headed by Paolo Pedrazzoli, member of the direction of the Italian Socialist Party, and the delegation of the French Socialist Party headed by Lucien Praire, Third World national delegate of the party, which came to Korea to attend the 6th Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of its 35th founding anniversary.

Speaking first at the meeting, Sin Tong-yun expressed solidarity with the Pasok in its struggle against the policies of aggression and war of the imperialists and for making Greece take the road of non-alignment by withdrawing from all military blocs and expressed sympathy and support for the struggle of the French Socialist Party against imperialism and exploitation by monopoly capital and for a democratic development of the country and socialism.

He highly praised the Italian Socialist Party advancing under the banner of independence despite a complex situation.

Speaking next, Andreas Christodoulides said:

All the successes registered by the Korean people are a shining fruition of the chuche idea and embodiment of the line of the three revolutions, as the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clarified at the Sixth Congress of the Party.

Pointing out that the 10-point political programme of a unified state put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Party is a most reasonable proposal, he expressed full support to it.

Paolo Pedrazzoli, speaking at the meeting, said that President Kim Il-song has built Korea into a country grown and developed in social and economic aspects, all the miracles wrought in Korea are a model for all peoples of the world, he stressed.

Kim Hyong-chik University Meeting

SK171232 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1128 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)—A meeting was held on October 13 at the Kim Hyong-chik normal university to welcome the delegation of the institute of the chuche idea for Asian area headed by T. B. Mukherjee, director of the Board of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea and director general and president of the Institute of the Chuche Idea for Asian Area, which came to our country to attend the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of its 35th founding anniversary.

Speaking first at the meeting, Pak Chong-nim said: We regard you as valuable comrades sharing the same ideology and idea with us and close friends struggling shoulder to shoulder with us in defence of independence of the people.

Warmly hailing the inauguration of the Institute of the Chuche Idea for Asian Area with T. B. Mukherjee as its director general, he wished them good successes in the future in its noble work for proving and propagandizing the validity and vitality of the immortal chuche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Speaking next, T. B. Mukherjee said that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song brilliantly illumines the road not only ahead of the Korean people but also ahead of all the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the chuche philosophy, the chuche philosophy propounded for the first time in the world that man is the master of everything and decides everything.

Referring to the historical report of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Party, the speaker pointed out that he gave a scientific exposition of the strategy and tactics for going over from socialism to communism.

Rwanda, Burundi Delegations

SK142331 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1821 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)—A meeting was held at the Kim Kyong-chik Normal University on October 12 to welcome the delegation of the national revolutionary movement for development of Rwanda and the delegation of the Burundi Party

of National Unity and progress visiting our country to attend the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of its founding.

Speaking first at the meeting, Pak Chong-nim pointed to the fact that the Rwadan people under the leadership of His Excellency Esteemed President Habyarimana Juvenal have been struggling for the independent development of the country, overcoming all difficulties on the principle of self-reliance under the slogan "Rwanda should be built by the true sons and daughters of Rwanda" and that the people of Burundi under the leadership of His Excellency Esteemed President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza have struggled in unity under the banner of self-reliance since the proclamation of the second republic, with the result that they have made great successes in the building of a new society; he highly estimated these successes and wished them greater successes in their future struggles.

Nsekalije Aloys, head of the delegation of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda, spoke next at the meeting.

The Rwandan people who espouse the immortal chuche idea, he declared, have got to understand that they must believe in their own strength above all and in this course become conscious that they are the master in shaping their destiny and developing the country.

He said: We are energetically waging an international solidarity movement to actively support the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song. We warmly support the ten-point policy of a unified state put forward by him in his report to the historic Sixth Congress of the Party.

Head of the delegation of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress Mandi Stanislas spoke next.

Touching upon the fact that the 11-year compulsory education is already in force in Korea and schools at all levels and institutes have been set up in all parts of the country for the realization of the intellectualisation of the whole society, he emphasized that this is the greatest success achieved by the Workers Party of Korea under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

International Reunification Group

SK140905 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0902 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)--A meeting welcoming the delegation of the International Liaison Committee for the Independence and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by its president Lucio Luzzatto on a visit to our country to attend the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of its founding was held at the Kim Il-song university on October 12.

Speaking at the meeting, Kim Il-yong said that the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea has done much work to promote the reunification of Korea and conducted a worldwide signature campaign for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea last year in particular.

We highly estimate the activities of the committee, he added.

In his speech Lucio Luzzatto said that the Workers Party of Korea is a vivacious, experienced party.

He stressed that for the reunification of Korea democracy should be realised in South Korea and outside interference in and U.S. troops occupation of South Korea be terminated.

Noting that in his report to the Sixth Congress President Kim Il-song clarified the prospect for national reunification, the speaker stressed that the ten-point policy of a unified state advanced by him is a new political programme for bringing earlier the reunification of Korea.

The achievement of Korean reunification will make a contribution to world peace and the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea will actively support the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country, the speaker said.

Chuche Institute Delegation

SK151727 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1630 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA)—A meeting was held at the Kim Il-song University on October 12 to welcome the delegation of the international institute of the chuche idea headed by Takeo Miyagawa, director of the International Institute of the chuche idea, on a visit to our country to attend the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebration of the 35th anniversary of its founding.

Speaking first at the meeting, Kim Il-yong warmly welcomed the visit of the delegation to our country. We, he said, regard the members of the delegation as our precious comrades who share the same ideology and idea with us and intimate friends who are struggling shoulder to shoulder with us in defence of the independence of the people.

He pointed out that the international institute of the chuche idea which came into being reflecting the main trend of our times is successfully discharging its noble mission as the centre of wide dissemination and propaganda of the immortal chuche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song among the world progressive people.

Recalling that international seminars on the chuche idea had been held in many parts of the world on the initiative of the international institute of the chuche idea and under its guidance, he said: the institute publishes "Taehoeng Library" containing works of the great leader and the magazine "Study of the Chuche Idea" and widely distributes them in many countries, thus greatly helping the people who want to study the chuche idea.

Takeo Miyagawa spoke next.

He said that the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea constitutes not only a victorious summing up of the work since the Fifth Party Congress but also a proud summing up of the brilliant course of 35 years covered by the WPK and of the 50 odd year long revolutionary struggle in Korea.

The shining successes of the Workers Party of Korea display the sagacity of the guidance of the great president Kim Il-song and of the scientific character, justness and universality of the immortal chuche idea, he said.

He noted that the great President Kim Il-song at the congress defined it as the general task of the Korean revolution to model the whole society after the chuche idea and put foward the ten-point policy for the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The report of President Kim Il-song to the Sixth Congress of the Party is a programmatic document which will advance the Korean revolution and the world revolution through a most straight path, he emphasized.

Mozambican Delegation

SK160935 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0909 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)--A meeting was held on October 13 at the Kim Il-song Military University to welcome the delegation of the Mozambique Liberation Front headed by Alberto Joaquim Chipande, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee of the front and minister of national defence, which came to Korea to attend the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of its 35th founding anniversary.

Kwon Chong-yong spoke first at the meeting.

He said that the Mozambican people under the leadership of the Mozambique Liberation Front have registered many successes in the building of a new life over the last five years since they overthrew the colonial rule.

Our people will as ever advance in firm unity with the Mozambican people along the road of anti-imperialism and independence, he declared.

In his speech Alberto Joaquim Chipande said: We highly estimate all the successes registered by the Korean people under the leadership of respected Comrade President Kim Il-song.

Referring to the question of Korean reunification, he said: The U.S. imperialists who are occupying South Korea and trying to perpetuate the division of Korea must immediately withdraw from South Korea and Korea be reunified at an early date.

Saying that the friendship and solidarity between the Mozambican and Korean peoples have been consolidated and continue growing in strength and developing through a struggle against a common enemy, he stressed: The excellent relations between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and President Samora Moises Machel greatly help toward making closer the friendly relations between the two parties, governments and peoples.

All forms of support of the Korean people to Mozambique has given a powerful encouragement to the Mozambican people and is making a great contribution to rousing the Mozambican people to a new struggle.

The Korean and Mozambican peoples will remain comrades and comrades-in-arms.

Meeting for African Delegations

SK160451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)—A meeting welcoming the delegation of the Socialist Progress Party of Lebanon and the delegation of the Moroccan progress and socialism party which came to our country to attend the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of its 35th founding anniversary was held on October 12 at the Kochang Cooperative Farm in Taean City.

Invited to the meeting were the members of the delegation headed by Tarek Shehab, member of the leadership and vice-chairman of the Socialist Progress Party of Lebanon, and Omar Fassy of the Moroccan Progress and Socialism Party.

Speaking first at the meeting, Kim Pyong-sik said:

The visit of the guests to our farm is a great encouragement to the agricultural working people who entered the road of new fruitful march for carrying out the programmatic tasks put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung at the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

He declared: We express support to the struggle of the Socialist Progress Party of Lebanon against the manoeuvres of imperialists, colonialists and Zionists and for guaranteeing the national independence and stability of the country.

He also highly praised the Moroccan Progress and Socialism Party for actively struggling as the vanguard of the Moroccan working class, for the interests of the working masses and the improvement of their political and material position.

He wished the parties and peoples of Lebanon and Morocco greater successes in their future struggle for the independent development of their countries.

Speaking next, Tarek Shehab said: The successes made by the Korean people in all fields including industry and agriculture by vigorously carrying on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions deeply impressed us. While visiting the farm, we acquainted ourselves better with the chuche-based farming method and successes and experiences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the agricultural field.

Omar Fassy spoke next. He said: We highly value the experiences of the Korean people who in a very short historical period have converted Korea into a country with a modern industry and developed agriculture, liquidated the exploitation of man by man and achieved splendid successes in various fields of socialist construction.

We will struggle to develop and strengthen the friendship and solidarity between the two parties, the two peoples and the two countries.

Kounan Farm Meeting

SK151549 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1532 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA)—A meeting was held on October 12 on the Kounan cooperative farm in Sukchon county to welcome the delegation of the Puerto Rico

Socialist Party headed by Jose Alberto Alvarez, member of the Central Committee of the Party, and the delegation of the Socialist Party of Uruguay headed by Ariel Caggiani, visiting Korea to attend the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of its 35th founding anniversary.

It was attended by personages concerned and cooperative farmers.

Kim In-ho spoke first at the meeting.

He said: We treasure our friendly and cooperative relations with you and always follow with keen attention the righteous activities of your parties.

Your parties have made tireless efforts to do away with the imperialists exploitation, domination and oppression and build a new society, a new system defending the interests of the popular masses.

He sincerely wished their parties greater progress in their future activities to attain their programmes and goals.

The head of the delegation of the Puerto Rico Socialist Party said in his speech: I have clearly realised that all the successes made in Korea are entirely results of the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the state.

This is why the Korean people so ardently follow and revere the respected and beloved leader and hold him in high esteem.

The head of the delegation of the Socialist Party of Uruguay said: The founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and its ten-point political programme advanced by respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song at the congress are a most realistic proposal acceptable to anyone who thinks of the question of Korean reunification.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, founded the chuche idea, and gives most correct answers to all problems arising in the world revolution at present such as international problems, the turn of anti-imperialist struggle, the problem of unity and cohesion of communist and workers' parties and problem of world peace and makes a great contribution to the work for the freedom and liberation of the oppressed peoples of the world.

Mangyongdae Meeting

SK142307 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1738 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)--A meeting was held on the Mangyongdae Cooperative Farm on October 12 to welcome the delegation of the Socialist Left Party in Norway, the delegation of the Socialist Peoples Party of Denmark and the delegation of the left-wing socialist party of Denmark visiting Korea to attend the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of the 35th founding anniversary of the party.

Pak Chae-song spoke first at the meeting.

I highly appreciate the struggle of the Socialist Peoples Party of Denmark against the arbitrariness of imperialism and monopoly capital and for the establishment of a progressive and democratic social system and laud the struggle of the Socialist Left Party of Norway in their vigorous struggle for peace, democracy and socialism, he said, and went on:

I also express solidarity with the left-wing Socialist Party of Denmark in their struggle against capitalism and for the democratic rights of the working class and their vital interests and realisation of socialism.

Ole Henriksen, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Peoples Party of Denmark, who is heading the delegation of the party spoke next.

He said that it is a model for all the Third World countries to develop agricultural production through the application of the chuche farming method suited to the Korean conditions.

I express full support to the proposal for national reunification newly advanced by Comrade President Kim Il-song in his report to the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea, he declared, and said:

The Socialist Peoples Party of Denmark sternly denounces the continued U.S. occupation of South Korea and bloody massacre and suppression by the clique of Chon Tu-hwan, the new dictator.

Torborn Dahl, vice-chairman of the Socialist Left Party in Norway, heading the delegation of the party spoke next.

The Korean people owe all their successes to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, he said. He noted that the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea has turned into a prosperous modern socialist industrial state.

The question of Korean reunification raised by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his report to the sixth congress of the party is an urgent question which must be solved at an early date and the most important task of your party and government, he said, and went on: The struggle for this is enjoying full support.

Mrs. Indar Vinther Johansen, member of the International Committee of the Left-wing Socialist Party of Denmark, heading the delegation of the party, spoke last.

She said that Korea is known to the Danish people to be still in the state of serious destruction she suffered in the war started by the U.S. imperialists. But here we see that her industry has developed and technique has made progress under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song.

She expressed invariable solidarity and support for the peaceful reunification of Korea free from interference of the U.S. imperialists.

U.S., Canadian Delegates

SK131225 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1129 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)--A friendship meeting with the delegation of the Communist Party of the United States of America and the delegate of the Communist Party of Canada visiting Korea to attend the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of its 35th founding anniversary was held at the Mangyongdae Juvenile Corps Camp on October 12.

The personnel of the camp and head of the delegation of the Communist Party of the United States of America Roscoe Proctor, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, and the member of the delegation, and delegate of the Communist Party of Canada Peter Boychuck, candidate member of the Central Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Party, were present at the friendship meeting.

They had a talk in a friendly atmosphere.

Prior to the meeting, the guests went round the facilities of the camp and saw a performance given by the art circle of campers.

Meeting for African Delegations

SK160503 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)--A meeting welcoming the delegation of the Sudanese Socialist Union and the government delegation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea which came to our country to attend the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of its founding was held on October 12 at the Migok Cooperative Farm in Sariwon City.

Invited to the meeting were the members of the delegation of the Sudanese Socialist Union headed by Joseph Lago, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Union, and the government delegation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea headed by Tarsicio Mae Adjeba, member of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and military commissioner in charge of education, culture, youth and sports.

Speaking first at the meeting, Yi Chom-yon warmly welcomed the guests.

The speaker congratulated the Sudanese people on the successes achieved in the work for consolidating the success of the May revolution, achieving national harmony and building a new society under the guidance of respected President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, and the Equatorial Guinean people on the successes made in the struggle for consolidating the national independence and building a new life under the guidance of respected Chairman Obiang Nguema Mbasogo.

Our party and our people will advance as ever firmly joining hands with them in the common struggle against imperialism and dominationism and for independence, sovereignty and the building of a new society, the speaker said.

Speaking next Joseph Lago, head of the delegation of the Sudanese Socialist Union, said: We saw for ourselves that the Korean people have turned even mountainous

areas into a granary and felt the sentiments of justice, friendship and peace everywhere we went. Seeing the wire entanglements and reinforced concrete wall on the military demarcation line, we realized the bitter sufferings of the Korean people.

Thanks to the tireless efforts and care of President Kim Il-song, a respected great person, for the interests of the Korean people, he said, Korea will be reunified in the near future.

In his speech Tarsicio Mae Adjaba, head of the government delegation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, said: Today the Korean people are advancing at a giant's step, guided by the chuche idea of His Excellency Kim Il-song, the great leader.

Nothing that the Equatorial Guinean people have a deep concern for the question of Korean reunification, he said: The Equatorial Guinean people support the Korean peoples struggle for the reunification of the country.

Gathering for WFDY Delegation

SK130408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)--A friendship gathering with the delegation of the World Federation of Democratic Youth visiting Korea to attend the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the party founding was held on the Munhung Cooperative Farm, Kangdong County, on October 12.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Jose Ramon Rodriquez, vice-president of the WFDY.

Management personnel of the farm and functionaries of the League of Socialist Working Youth were present. The attendants chatted with each other in a friendly atmosphere.

The members of the delegation went round the farm before the gathering.

Congolese Delegation

SK171222 Pyongyang KCNA in English [no time given] GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)--A meeting was held at the Nawon Cinema House in Pyongyang on October 13 to welcome the delegation of the Congolese Party of Labour which came to our country to attend the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of its 35th founding anniversary.

Invited to the meeting were the members of the delegation headed by Jean-Pierre Thystere Chicaya, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, and Albert Matoko, ambassador of the Peoples Republic of the Congo to our country.

Speaking first at the meeting Kim Chan-ki said that since independence the valiant and resourceful Congolese people under the leadership of the Congolese Party of Labour have registered big successes in the endeavours to liquidate the aftermaths of the imperialist colonial rule, consolidate the national independence and build a new life, and wished the Congolese people greater success in laying a foundation for the construction of socialist society.

Jean-Pierre Thystere Chicaya spoke next.

On behalf of the Congolese Party of Labour and chairman of the Party Comrade Denis Sassou Nguesso conveyed the military greetings of the Congolese people.

He said that through the report on the work of the Central Committee made by the great leader President Kim Il-song to the sixth congress of the party the members of the delegation came to have a better understanding of the brilliant successes achieved by the great and revolutionary Korean people in carrying out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, under the rays of the chuche idea.

He hoped that the Korean people would make greater success, upholding the policies put forward by President Kim Il-song in the report.

At the congress of the party the great leader President Kim Il-song advanced concrete proposals of epochal significance in the realisation of national reunification, he noted, and stressed: The Congolese Party of Labour and people will actively support, in the future, too, the struggle of the Korean people to achieve the reunification of the country in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification.

The Congolese people firmly believe that the heroic and fraternal Korean people will smash all the manoeuvres of the imperialists and achieve the reunification of the country before long, he stated.

Swedish, UK Communist Delegations

SK161558 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)—A meeting welcoming the delegation of Left Party-Communists of Sweden and the delegation of the Communist Party of Great Britain which came to our country to attend the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of its 35th founding anniversary was held at the Nakwon Cinema House on October 13.

Invited to the meeting were the members of the delegation of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden headed by Bo Hammar, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party, and Lou Lewis, member of the Executive Committee and delegate of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

Kim Chan-ki spoke first at the meeting, expressing deep thanks to the Left Party-Communists of Sweden and the Communist Party of Great Britain for their support to and solidarity with our peoples cause of national reunification. He manifested the belief that the visit of the delegation and the delegate would greatly contribute to deepening mutual trust and developing the friendly relations.

Speaking next, Bo Hammar, head of the delegation of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden, said: The Korean people achieved splendid successes by their own efforts under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song. Their successes are a clear testimony of the justness of the chuche idea.

Saying that he had listened with joy to the ten-point programme of reunified Korea advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song, he stressed: Our party actively supports the Korean people in their struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Declaring that it is the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who attempt to keep Korea divided permanently into two, he strongly denounced the South Korean fascist regime and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the United States from South Korea.

Speaking next, Lou Lewis, delegate of the Communist Party of Great Britain, expressed thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea for inviting him to its sixth congress.

He said: The Communist Party of Great Britain will express support to the programme of reunification put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song, the leader of the Workers Party of Korea, in his report to the sixth congress of the party and we will actively conduct work for arousing support and solidarity within the British working class.

Institute Meeting for Finnish Delegation

SK141753 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1658 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)--A meeting was held at the National Economy Institute on October 12 to welcome the delegation of the Communist Party of Finland staying in our country to attend the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of its 35th founding anniversary.

Invited to the meeting were the members of the delegation headed by Ilka Jarvinen, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Finland.

Speaking first at the meeting, An Chang-chong said: We express support and solidarity for the Communist Party of Finland in its struggle to win the rights of the popular masses, check and frustrate the imperialist policy of aggression and war and realise world peace and security.

Our party, he said, will make all efforts to further consolidate and develop the friendship and solidarity between us forged in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism beneath the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

Speaking next, Ilka Jarvinen said: Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the great leader of the Korean people, in his report to the sixth congress of the party summed up the proud successes made by you in carrying out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, over the last decade. While hearing the report, we could not repress admiration.

The ten-point programme of a unified state advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his report to the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea will enjoy the full approval and support of the peoples of various countries of the world, he stressed.

The U.S. imperialists must withdraw from South Korea and Korea be reunified by the Korean people themselves, he said, and stated: The Communist Party of Finland extends full support to the sacred struggle of the entire Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Costa Rican Socialist Delegation

SK161045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)--A meeting welcoming the delegation of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica headed by Alvaro Montero Mejia, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, which came to our country to attend the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of its founding was held on October 13 at the National Economy Institute.

Speaking first at the meeting, An Chang-chong said that the Socialist Party of Costa Rica is vigorously struggling for the revolutionary cause of anti-imperialism and independence, and for democracy and socialism in order to liquidate the imperialist exploitation, domination and oppression and establish a new society and new system defending the interests of the popular masses of its country.

Head of the delegation of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica Alvaro Montero Mejia, general secretary of the Central Committee of the party, spoke next.

He said that the leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Workers Party of Korea and developed it into a steel-like party and thus defeated two imperialisms and opened a road to build a new life, smashing the persistent outrages of the capitalists and factionalists.

He stressed that the Workers Party of Korea and the Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader have performed exploits world-startling over the last 35 years.

Noting that the Socialist Party of Costa Rica deems it great pride to have close friendly relations with the Workers Party of Korea, he said: My party is an active propagandist and an ally of the Korean people who have risen in the noble cause against the aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists and for the reunification of the country.

Meeting for Bangladesh-Korea Association Delegate

SK180436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)--A meeting was held at the Nihyon Cooperative Farm on October 13 in welcome of the delegate of the Bangladesh-Korea Association of Friendship who had attended the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of its 35th founding anniversary.

Invited to the meeting was delegate of the Bangladesh-Korea Association of Friendship Q. G. Ajmiri, chairman of the association.

Speaking first at the meeting, Hyu Ki-man pointed out that the Bangladesh-Korea Association of Friendship has played a big role in deepening mutual understanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries and expressed firm support and solidarity for the Korean peoples struggle to force the U.S. troops out of South Korea and realise the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We sincerely rejoice at the successes made by the Bangladesh people in their endeavours for national prosperity, he said.

Q. G. Ajmiri spoke next.

During my current visit I clearly saw that Korea where everything was razed to the ground by the past war has turned into a powerful industrial state developed politically, economically and socially, he said, and remarked: This success is a fruition of the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Noting that the historic report to the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song encompasses all spheres, he stated that this report is a correct guiding compass indicating the road not only ahead of the Korean people but also ahead of the world's peaceloving people and anti-imperialist forces.

Declaring that the Bangladesh people recognise only one Korea led by the great leader President Kim Il-song, he stated that he would actively support the just struggle of the Korean people in the future, too.

Dominican Delegate Welcomed

SK171214 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)--A meeting welcoming delegate of the Dominica Labour Party Rosie Douglas, general secretary of the Central Committee of the party, who came to our country to attend the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of its 35th founding anniversary was held on October 12 at the Oguk Cooperative Farm in Anak County, South Hwanghae Province.

Speaking first at the meeting, Chang Hak-yol said: Our party and people will advance, firmly joining hands with the Dominican people for the common cause of peace, democracy and social progress.

Speaking next, Rosie Douglas said: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the maker of great history, as the great leader brought the morning of liberation by waging an arduous revolutionary struggle from his early age and has wisely guided you with the rays of the chuche idea, you can enjoy today's happiness.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists are our common enemy because they are oppressing not only the Korean people but also the Dominican people, he expressed his determination to strive for actively rousing the people in the Caribbean region to the struggle against the U.S. imperialists.

Ethiopian, Lebanese, Israeli Groups

SK171531 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)—A meeting was held at the Paeksok Cooperative Farm, Sinchon County, South Hwanghae Province, on October 12 to welcome the delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party headed by Nikolas Chaqui, chairman of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia headed by Billilin Mandefro, member of the Central Committee of the Party, and the delegation of the Israeli Communist Party headed by David Henin, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, which came to our country to attend the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of its 35th founding anniversary.

Speaking first at the meeting, Chong Kyong-ae pointed out that the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and the Ethiopian people have made energetic efforts after the revolution to do away with the economic and cultural backwardness of the country and build a prosperous new society, that the Lebanese Communist Party is struggling against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors and for defence of the independence and sovereignty of the country and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, and the speaker noted that the Israeli Communist Party is struggling against the war policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors and their racial discrimination against and oppression of the Arab people.

Our party and people will, in the future, too, closely cooperate with your parties on the road of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for sovereignty, independence and socialism, she declared.

Head of the delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party Nikolas Chaqui spoke next.

Pointing out that the great leader advanced a grand programme of construction and development at the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea, he said: Korea will again achieve amazing successes on the road of building socialism and communism.

Billilin Mandefro, head of the delegation of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, took the floor next.

Recalling that the great leader taught at the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea on achieving solidarity of the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces, he expressed full support to this.

Head of the delegation of the Israeli Communist Party David Henin said: The Korean people smashed the aggressive manoeuvre of U.S. imperialism under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. All the victories and successes achieved by the Workers Party of Korea and the Korean people, he said, give great encouragement to the socialist countries, the progressive peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world, and the peoples of the non-aligned countries and to the working class of the capitalist countries in their struggle.

Meeting for Latin American Groups

SK131215 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1115 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)--A friendship meeting with the delegate of the National Liberation Party of Costa Rica and the delegate of the Dominican Revolutionary Party visiting Korea to attend the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of its 35th founding anniversary was held on October 12 at the Pyongyang Elevator Factory.

It was attended by delegate of the National Liberation Party of Costa Rica Rodolf Solano, member of the Central Executive Commission of the Party, and delegate of the Dominican Revolutionary Party Juan Antonio Medina Vasquez, member of the National Executive Committee of the party.

Factory functionaries were present.

The attendants had conversations in a friendly atmosphere.

The guest went round the factory before the friendly meeting.

Pyongyang Embroidery Institute Meeting

SK130516 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0504 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)--A friendship meeting with the delegate of the Peoples National Party of Jamaica and the delegation of the United Socialist Party of France, on a visit to our country to attend the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of its 35th founding anniversary was held on October 12 at the Pyongyang Embroidery Institute.

The meeting was attended by Raymond Wolff, delegate of the Peoples National Party of Jamaica and the members of the delegation of the United Socialist Party of France headed by Dufumis Marc, member of its political bureau.

Personages concerned and functionaries of the institute attended the meeting.

They had a talk in a friendly atmosphere.

Prior to the meeting, the guests inspected the Pyongyang Embroidery Institute.

Meeting for Guyana Delegation

SK142337 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1829 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)--A meeting was held at the Pyongyang Railway Administration on October 12 to welcome the delegation of the Peoples National Congress of Guyana, on a visit to our country to attend the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the party.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, and a portrait of Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, the guide of the Peoples National Congress of Guyana and president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

The members of the delegation headed by Elvin Nodavid, secretary of the Central Committee of the Peoples National Congress of Guyana, were invited to the meeting. Yi Song-hi, So Man-sin, and other personages concerned were present there with the employees of the administration.

Speaking first at the meeting, Choe Yun-sop said that the meeting between the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, the respected guide of the Guyanese people, in April, 1978, brought the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries on to a new stage of development.

We actively support the just steps internally and externally pursued by the Peoples National Congress of Guyana and her government under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence, he declared.

Elvin Nodavid spoke next.

Saying that the leadership of the great leader and the party enabled the Korean people to achieve great success, he stressed: the struggle of the Korean people is a beacon for the struggle on the anti-imperialist front, the struggle of the world people.

He continued: In the past period Korea has created a model to be followed by the people of the whole world in all spheres of politics, economy, science and culture, the chuche idea founded by the great leader should be studied and followed by us all.

By expounding that man is the master of everything, the great chuche idea clearly teaches ways of revolution and construction.

He stated that the reality of Korea today is a brilliant model for the people of the whole world.

However impudently U.S. imperialism may bluff, it is as weak as a bird on the sea. We should pool strength and direct the spearhead against imperialism, he stressed. He expressed the belief that the Korean people would realise the reunification of the country.

Meeting for Libyan Delegation

SK141806 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1714 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)--A meeting was held on October 12 at the Pyongyang Vinyl Chloride Shoe Factory to welcome the delegation of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the delegation of the Yemen Socialist Party staying in our country to attend the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of its 35th founding anniversary.

Invited to the meeting were the members of the delegation of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya headed by Abdulla Zahmul, secretary of the Peoples Committee Affairs in the General Secretariat of the General Peoples Congress, and the delegation of the Yemen Socialist Party headed by Najieb Hazim Fara.

Addressing the meeting, Kim Chun-son said: Since independence your parties and peoples have made great advancement in the struggle to consolidate your countries political independence and build the national economy and national culture and stressed that the Korean people would stand firm as ever on the side of the Arab people in the struggle against the imperialists and Israeli aggressors and for defending the Arab nations dignity, territorial integrity and sovereignty.

Abdudulla Zahmul, head of the delegation of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, said in his speech that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder of the Workers Party of Korea, brought liberation to the Korean people after smashing the colonial rule.

Noting that the struggle of the Korean people for the complete reunification of the country and the struggle of the Arab people for retaking the lost land, Palestine in particular, are a struggle for carrying out the common cause, he stressed: the Korean and Arab peoples will fight together till U.S. imperialism has been defeated.

Speaking next, head of the Yemen Socialist Party delegation Najieb Hazim Fara bitterly denounced the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique for persisting in the manoeuvres to obstruct the reunification of Korea and the imperialists and Zionists for suppressing in a most brutal way the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

Meeting for Venezuelan Delegation

SK141722 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1633 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)--A meeting was held on the Pongdae Cooperative Farm, Chongpyong County, South Hamgyong Province, on October 12 in welcome of the delegate of the Communist Party of Venezuela on a visit to our country to attend the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the 35th founding anniversary celebrations of the party.

Invited to the meeting was Comrade Lino Perez Loyo, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Venezuela and member of the chamber of deputies, who is the delegate of the party.

Speaking first at the meeting, An Yun-su expressed support and solidarity for the active struggle of the Communist Party of Venezuela to achieve the development of the country, protect its resources and develop and use them in national interests. He sincerely wished the Communist Party of Venezuela greater success in the struggle for the accomplishment of the historic cause of the working class.

Lino Perez Loyo spoke next.

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, in his report to the sixth congress of the party summed up the victories and valuable experiences attained in carrying out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, he said, and added: This gives powerful inspiration and confidence to us struggling for socialism and communism.

Saying that the greatest national desire and national task of the Korean people is to reunify the country, he declared he was convinced that the fraternal Workers Party of Korea and the Korean people would surely reunify the country.

The Communist Party of Venezuela will extend unsparing support to the struggle for the reunification of Korea and support and cooperate with the Korean people in their just cause in the future, too, he stressed.

Meeting for Chile, Venezuela Delegations

SK142319 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1808 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)—A meeting was held on October 12 on the Chonggang Cooperative Farm, Pongsan County, North Hwanghae Province, to welcome the members of the delegation of the Left Revolutionary Movement of Chile headed by Galdis Diaz Armijo, member, and director of the international department, of the Central Committee of the movement, and the delegation of the Left Revolutionary Movement of Venezuela headed by Moises Moleiro, secretary general of the national direction of the movement, now visiting Korea to attend the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of its 35th founding anniversary.

In his speech Yi Chun-sik said: Our people and the Chilean and Venezuelan peoples have been linked together by tight bonds of friendship for the commonness of the past position and the commonness of the fighting goal today against imperialism and for independence.

The Korean people will as ever advance in firm unity with your peoples in the common cause against imperialism and all forms of domination, subjugation and inequality and for building a peaceful and prosperous new world under the banner of sovereignty, independence, and non-alignment, he stressed.

Gladis Diaz Armijo, head of the delegation of the Left Revolutionary Movement of Chile, said in his speech that the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea is confidently building socialism, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has turned Korea into a developed country, he stressed.

Noting that the world people, revolutionaries and progressive democrats always stand on the side of the Korean people, he stated: The Chilean revolutionaries have conducted a solidarity movement in the international arena from long ago for the reunification of Korea.

Moises Moleiro, head of the delegation of the Left Revolutionary Movement of Venezuela, said that he was deeply moved by the great victory attained by the Korean people in socialist construction and the policy of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo which will greatly contribute to the peaceful reunification of Korea.

He wished the Korean people greater successes in the implementation of the decisions of the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

French Communist Party Delegation

SK170228 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1123 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)--A meeting welcoming the delegation of the French Communist Party which came to our country to attend the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of its 35th founding anniversary was held on October 12 at the Pyonghwa Cooperative Farm in Pyaram County.

Invited to the meeting were the members of the delegation headed by Pierre Franchere, member of the Central Committee of the party and deputy to the European parliament.

Speaking first at the meeting, Kim Yon-tam said that the French Communist Party has struggled against exploitation by monopoly capital and its anti-popular policy and for the building of a socialist society, and today it has advanced independent line and slogan and carried them through by its own efforts, exerting a great influence on the working-class movement in France and West Europe.

Our party, he declared, expresses full support to the independent policy maintained by the French Communist Party.

Speaking next, Pierre Franchere said that the French Communist Party expresses full solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the socialist construction and reunification of the country.

The South Korean puppet "regime" which the U.S. imperialists framed up to permanently divide Korea is a most inhumane and murderous fascist "regime," he said, and went on.

The French Communist Party demands a stop to the material and mental support given by the French government to such South Korean fascists.

The French Communist Party demands the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops and all their weapons including nuclear weapons shipped into South Korea by them.

He stressed that the new proposal for national reunification put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song in his report to the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea is a most just and reasonable policy.

African Delegates

SK161647 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1714 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)--A meeting was held at the Saenggiryong Porcelain Factory on October 12 to welcome the delegation of the Malian Peoples Democratic Union, the delegation of the Zairian Popular Revolutionary Movement, a special envoy of the government of the Republic of Niger and the delegation of the African Democratically-Democratic Party of Upper Volta, which came to our country to attend the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of the 35th founding anniversary of the party.

invited there were members of the delegation of the Malian Peoples Democratic Union headed by Toumani Bagayoko, secretary of the Central Executive Bureau of the Union, members of the delegation of the Zairian Popular Revolutionary Movement headed by Kangafu Vingigud Bangana, political commissioner of the movement, Idrissa Arouna, special envoy of the government of the Republic of Niger, and members of the delegation of the African Democratic Rally-Democratic Party of Upper Volta headed by Ouedraogo Salef, member of the Political Bureau, member of the Permanent Executive Committee and first secretary of organization of the party.

Speaking first at the meeting, Chon Yong-cho expressed firm solidarity with the Peoples of Mali, Zaire, Niger and Upper Volta in their valiant struggle for the complete liberation and unity of the African continent against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

Speaking next, Toumani Bagayoka said:

Your people under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song have built a prosperous powerful socialist state in a short period after healing the war wounds.

He declared that the Malian people consistently support the Korean people's just cause of national reunification.

He was followed on the rostrum by Kangafu Vingigud Bangana.

He said that the friendship between Korea and Zaire developed to a higher stage through the meeting between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and His Excellency Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, the founder of the Popular Revolutionary Movement.

The report made by the great leader at the party congress convinced me of the correctness of the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea, he said.

Idrissa Arouna said that, though Niger is far away geographically from Korea, she is always inspired by the great successes registered by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song.

Speaking last, Ouedraogo Salef said that the Upper Voltese people highly praise the shining successes made by the courageous Korean people in socialist construction under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song. All these successes give a great inspiration to the peoples of the backward countries, he declared.

Argentina, Chile, Paraguay CP Delegations

SK142351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1925 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)—A meeting was held on the Sambong Cooperative Farm, Pyongwon County, South Pyongan Province, on October 12 to welcome members of the delegation of the Communist Party of Argentina headed by Ricardo Antonio

Clemerti, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, the delegation of the Communist Party of Chile headed by Orlando Millas, member of the Political Committee, and member of the secretariat, of the Central Committee of the party, and the delegation of the Communist Party of Paraguay headed by Cider Acosta Arounda, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, visiting our country to attend the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of its founding.

In his speech, An Chang-il extended firm support and solidarity to the vehement struggle of the Communist Party of Argentina against the arbitrariness of the present military regime and for the transfer of power to civilian government by the military regime, to the struggle of the Communist Party of Chile to overthrow the pro-U.S. dictatorial regime, realize the democratization of the country and have the arrested patriots released and the struggle of the Communist Party of Paraguay against the fascist dictatorial regime and for national rights and the promotion of the peoples welfare.

In his speech, Ricardo Antonio Clemerti, head of the delegation of the Communist Party of Argentina, said: The leader of the Korean people, in his classic report to the sixth congress of your party analyzed and reviewed the course covered by the Korean communists during the 35 years ever since the founding of your party and indicated the road to be followed by us at present time.

Orlando Millas, head of the delegation of the Communist Party of Chile, said in his speech.

In his authentic report to the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea, the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song clearly and wisely uncovered the criminal acts of imperialism.

The report of the leader is a very valuable work conducive to the world peace and the unity of the international communist movement and anti-imperialist forces of the whole world and beneficial to the noble cause of mankind.

Cider Acosta Arounda, head of the delegation of the Communist Party of Paraguay, said in his speech that the legitimate struggle of the Korean people for national reunification will surely end in victory with international solidarity and support.

Grenada Delegation Welcomed

SK151733 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1638 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA)--A meeting was held at the Sariwon Textile Mill on October 12 to welcome the delegation of the "new jewel movement" of Grenada Swinton Lambert, second secretary of the National Secretariat of the movement, who came to our country to attend the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of the 35th founding anniversary of the party.

Speaking first at the meeting Yi Kil-sok said that our people are following with particularly keen interest the struggle of the courageous and industrious Grenada people in their confident advance along the road of building a new life.

Our people treasure friendship with the Grenada people and will in the future, too, actively strive to strengthen and develop the relations between the two countries under the banner of independence, sovereignty and non-alignment, he declared.

Swinton Lambert spoke next. He extended revolutionary greetings and solidarity from the party, government and people of Grenada to the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Grenada supported the Korean revolution and peaceful reunification by severing all diplomatic relations with the South Korean fascist regime, he said, and continued:

I assure you that the "new jewel movement" of Grenada supports the proposal for national reunification and the 10-point political programme of a unified state clarified by the great leader at the sixth congress of the party. The programme correctly reflects the common desire and demand of the entire Korean people.

Venezuelan, Argentine Groups

SK141654 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1612 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)--A meeting was held in Sinchon County, South Hwanghae Province, on October 12 in welcome of the delegation of the Venezuelan movement to socialism headed by Argelia Raya, member of the political committee and vice-president of the movement, and the delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Workers of Argentina headed by Pedro Garcia Chamorro, member of the Central Committee of the Party, visiting our country to attend the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of its 35th founding anniversary.

Yi Chang-won was the first to speak at the meeting.

We express firm support and solidarity with the Venezuelan movement to socialism in its just action against oppression and inequality and for genuine freedom and democracy and highly appraise the struggle of the Revolutionary Party of Workers of Argentina struggling against the U.S. impeialists and the military fascist dictatorial regime, he said.

Argelia Raya, head of the delegation of the Venezuelan Movement to Socialism, spoke next.

Declaring full support to the policy of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, he denounced U.S. imperialism, Japan militarism and the South Korean puppet clique laying obstacles to the independent reunification of Korea.

As there are the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea for them, the Korean people will surely achieve the country's reunification.

Pedro Garcia Chamorro, head of the delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Workers of Argentina, in his speech said he was convinced that the Korean people under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song will score great successes in carrying out the tasks set forth by the sixth congress of the party, as they did in the past and stressed that Korea will become most developed country, a reunified country in the near future.

Uruguay Delegation

SK181559 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)--A meeting was held at the Sunchon County House of Culture, South Pyongan Province, on October 15 in welcome of Eduardo Viera, delegate of the Communist Party of Uruguay, who came to our country to attend the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of its founding.

Kim Nak-pom was the first to speak at the meeting.

Pointing out that the Uruguayan communists today strongly oppose the arbitrariness and suppression by the pro-U.S. dictatorial regime and reactionary military clique and struggle valiantly for the freedom and democratic rights of the citizens, he sincerely wished them greater successes in their future struggle.

Eduardo Viera spoke next:

He said that he clearly saw how deeply the Korean people respect and revere the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who founded and is leading the Workers Party of Korea and the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, through the sixth congress of the WPK and the celebrations of 35th anniversary of its founding which were held in the presence of the respected and beloved leader.

(?Assuring) that the members of the Communist Party of Uruguay would always actively support the South Korean peoples struggle against U.S. imperialism and the Chon Tu-hwan gang, he said: We will lift up louder voices to rescue democratic figure Kim Tae-chung and South Korean patriots.

Meeting for S. African Delegations

SK142315 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1800 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)--A meeting was held at the Taedongmun Cinema House on October 12 to welcome the delegation of the African National Congress of South Africa, the delegation of the South-West African Peoples Organisation and the delegation of the Communist Party of Reunion on visit to Korea to attend the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of the 35th founding anniversary of the party.

Speaking first at the meeting Yun Tu-chol warmly welcomed the guests in our country, he said that the Workers Party of Korea and the African National Congress of South Africa, the SWAPO and the Communist Party of Reunion forged close bonds of friendship on the road of the righteous struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for national independence and sovereignty. Our party and our people have always treasured friendship and unity with them and followed with keen interest the struggle of your peoples, he said.

Speaking next Alfred Nzo, head of the delegation of the African National Congress of South Africa, said that, hearing the report of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea, he clearly understood the

the successes registered by the Korean people in socialist construction. These successes, he said, are attributable to the embodiment of the chuche idea in all fields, political, ideological and economic, by the Korean people under the wise leadership of the great leader, he said.

Speaking next, head of the SWAPO delegation Davit Maroro said: The historic report of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea is a militant banner indicating the most correct road of struggle to the oppressed peoples fighting for freedom and liberation all over the world and a programmatic document giving full answers to urgent questions demanded by the world revolution at present.

He stressed that his people would drive away the colonialists and certainly liberate Namibia by fighting as taught by the immortal chuche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Speaking at the meeting head of the Communist Party of Reunion Ary Yee Chong-tchi-kan said that he could well understand the great successes made by Korea, he wholeheartedly hailed the successes registered by the Workers Party of Korea and the Korean people under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

In conclusion he sincerely wished good health and a long life to the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song.

Meeting for Seychelles, Malagasy Delegations

SK141718 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1624 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)--A meeting was held at the Taekam Cooperative Farm, Sunan District, Pyongyang, on October 12 to welcome the delegation of the Seychelles Peoples Progressive Front and the delegation of the Malagasy vanguard of revolution on a visit to our country to attend the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the party founding.

The meeting was attended by Li Hwa son and personages concerned and farmers.

Present on invitation were the members of the delegation of the Seychelles Peoples Progressive Front headed by G. Sinon, secretary general of the front, and of the delegation of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution headed by Ampy Augustin Portos, member of the Political Bureau of the Vanguard and minister of the interior.

Pak Chae-hong spoke first at the meeting.

We highly estimate the active struggle of the Seychellois people for the promotion of the independent development of the country and for the building of the national economy and national culture under the leadership of His Excellency respected President France Albert Rene and wish them success in fulfilling the first five-year plan of national development which will lay the foundation for the building of a new society, he said.

Warmly congratulating the Malagasy people on their successes in the struggle for the realisation of the "revolutionary charter of socialism of Madagascar" under the leadership of His Excellency esteemed President Didier Ratsiraka, he wished them more excellent successes.

Speaking next, the head of the delegation of the Seychelles peoples progressive front emphasized that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his report to the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea gave important instructions on the ten long-range goals of socialist economic construction, the question of national reunification and questions in other domains. His report carries great significance, he emphasized.

Noting that the chuche idea was founded in Korea by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, he said that now the world revolutionary people are advancing under the banner of the chuche idea.

The head of the delegation of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution spoke next at the meeting.

This meeting today is a clear token of the sentiments of friendship established between our two parties and our two peoples by the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song and the outstanding leader of the Malagasy people President Didier Ratsiraka, he said.

He said that the report of the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song to the party congress will convert the homeland of chuche into a more wonderful socialist paradise in the future.

I firmly assure you that the Malagasy people as in the past, so in the future, too, will give invariable and full support to the just cause of the Korean people, he declared. We, he added, demand the immediate and complete withdrawal of the U.S. troops so that the Korean people may achieve the reunification of Korea by their own efforts.

Pakistan-Korea Friendship Delegation

SK171212 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)--A meeting welcoming the delegation of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association headed by Tariq Sayeed, chairman of the association, which came to our country to attend the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of its 35th founding anniversary was held on October 12 at the Korea-Pakistan Friendship Taesong Cooperative Farm, Pyongyang.

Speaking first at the meeting, Yu Chong-sop highly praised activities of the chairman and all the members of the friendship association for developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries and expressed wholehearted thanks for this.

Our people heartily rejoice as over their own over the successes made by the Pakistani people in the struggle for the prosperity of the country and sincerely wish them greater successes in their future struggle, he said.

Speaking next, Tariq Sayeed said: In Korea I clearly saw for myself that the whole party is united and rallied rock-firm on the basis of the monolithic ideology of the party, the revolutionary ideas of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and acts as one body.

The brilliant victory and splendid successes achieved by the Korean people under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the revolution and founder of the immortal chuche idea, are a great example for the peoples of the non-aligned countries and the Third World countries, he said, and stated:

The policy on founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, and the ten-point policy of the Confederal Republic, put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea, will enjoy the unqualified support of the entire Korean people and the revolutionary peoples of the world as most fair and reasonable ones for driving out the U.S. imperialists and reunifying the country.

Meeting Bangladesh, Indian Groups

SK181154 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)--A meeting was held at the Taesong Cooperative Farm, Taesong District, on October 12 to welcome the delegation of the United Peoples Party of Bangladesh and the delegation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) which had attended the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of its founding.

Present on invitation at the meeting were the members of the delegation of the United Peoples Party of Bangladesh headed by its Chairman Kazi Zafar Ahmed and of the delegation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) headed by M. Basavapunnaiah, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party.

Speaking first at the meeting, Yu Chong-sop said: We support the struggle of the United Peoples Party of Bangladesh to uphold independence and achieve the independent development of the country and the struggle of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) to defend the interests of the working masses, dismantle the U.S. imperialist military base on the Diego Garcia Island and convert the Indian Ocean into a peace zone.

Head of the delegation of the United Peoples Party of Bangladesh Kazi Zafar Ahmed spoke next at the meeting.

Noting that the Workers Party of Korea has been successfully making revolution and construction under the banner of the chuche idea, he said: as it is guided by the chuche idea, the WPK has become a militant and revolutionary party, an ever-victorious powerful party capable of skilfully solving all problems arising in the revolution and construction.

The United Peoples Party of Bangladesh will always support the struggle of the WPK for a just cause, he stressed.

Following him, head of the delegation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) M. Basavapunnaiah said:

The Communist Party of India (Marxist) always extends full support to the struggle of the Korean people to build a developed socialist country and reunify the country divided by the U.S. imperialists and their South Korean stooges in a peaceful way under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The reunification of Korea should be realized in a peaceful way without any outside interference, he emphasized.

Meeting for Nigerian Delegation

SK160050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2232 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)--A meeting was held on October 12 at the Wonhwa Cooperative Farm, Pyongwon County, to welcome the delegation of the National Party of Nigeria headed by P. A. Adedoyin, national vice-chairman of the party, which came to our country to attend the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of its 35th founding anniversary.

Speaking first at the meeting, Kim Tae-hui said:

The National Party and the Government of Nigeria defined it as their foreign policy to be faithful to the non-aligned movement and are honestly pursuing it.

Our two peoples are advancing side by side in the same ranks of the non-aligned movement for the commonness of their position in the past when they were oppressed and exploited by the imperialists and the commonness of their desires and goals today.

P. A. Adedoyin spoke next.

Noting that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song summed up proud success achieved by the Workers Party of Korea over the past decade and opened a new bright prospect for the future in his historic report to the sixth congress of the party, he said: I think the miraculous success gained in Korea is a great fruition of the chuche idea.

He sincerely hoped that Korea will be reunified at an early date in accordance with the new great programme of national reunification put forward by the great leader in the report to the sixth congress of the party.

Expressing the belief that the friendship between the Korean and Nigerian peoples will continue to strengthen in the future, too, he stated: The Workers Party of Korea and the National Party of Nigeria will always struggle side by side for the one idea and one goal.

Ecuador, Chile Groups

SK161550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)--A meeting was held in Wonsan on October 12 in welcome of members of the delegation of the Socialist Revolutionary Party of Ecuador headed by Laura Almeida, member of the political committee of the Central Committee of the Socialist Revolutionary Party of Ecuador, and delegation of the Socialist Party of Chile Alejandro Gilberto, member, and director of a department, of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Chile, who came to our country to attend the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of its founding.

The meeting was attended by Won Se-min and other personages concerned and working people in the city.

Speaking first, Chang Hyon-chong said:

The Socialist Revolutionary Party of Ecuador put forward the policy of united front suitable to the specific conditions of its country and it opposes all forms of interference from outside, calling for the principle of independence. We support it in this, and we highly estimate the undaunted struggle the Socialist Party of Chile is waging against the fascist regime of Chile, maintaining the independent stand and line of anti-U.S. and anti-imperialist struggle in its activities.

We sincerely wish you greater progress in your struggle to realize your programme and goal and will make every effort to strengthen and develop cooperative relations with your parties.

Laura Almeida spoke next, saying that the Ecuadorian people highly appreciate the great feats of Comrade Kim Il-song. She said: This is because Comrade Kim Il-song indicated theoretically and practically the revolutionary tasks to be carried out by the people so that they could advance along the straight path to socialism.

She noted that the fighting programme of the Workers Party of Korea put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, constitutes the most correct acting programme for the world people demanding freedom.

Saying that the Socialist Revolutionary Party of Ecuador established friendly relations with the Workers Party of Korea a few years ago, she stressed: These relations between the two parties are based on the chuche idea.

The policy of national reunification reflecting the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people is a most just one acceptable to anyone, she said.

Wonson Knitwear Mill Meeting

SK171618 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1536 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)--A meeting was held at the Wonson Knitwear Mill on October 12 to welcome the delegation of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola (MPLA) Workers Party headed by Mariano Puku, member of the Central Committee of the Party and vice-minister of the interior, the delegation of the African party

for independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde headed by Joao da Costa, member of the supreme council of struggle of the party and state commissioner for health and social affairs, and the delegation of the liberation movement of Sao Tome and Principe headed by Antonio do Rosario Amade Yaz, member of the political bureau of the liberation movement and director of internal order and security of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, which came to our country to attend the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of its founding.

Speaking first at the meeting, Kim Chong-ku said:

We sincerely congratulate the Angolan people on their big successes under the guidance of respected Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, in inheriting and developing the Angolan revolution which had been led by Comrade Agostinho Neto, and wish them greater successes in the future on the road of socialism.

He also congratulated the people of Guinea-Bissau on the successes they have made in the struggle for the consolidation of the political independence and for economic self-sustenance of the country, firmly maintaining the stand against imperialism and for independence in manifold difficulties, under the leadership of His Excellency respected President Luis Cabral and wished them more brilliant successes in the work for building a new life.

We, he said, highly praise the liberation movement and people of Sao Tome and Principe who, under the leadership of His Excellency respected President Manuel Pinto da Costa, firmly defend the gains of revolution, frustrating all manner of subversive activities and sabotages of the enemies, and wish them greater advance in the struggle for clearing away the consequences of the imperialist colonial rule and consolidating the national independence.

Mariano Puku spoke next:

The report of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the sixth congress of the party is a great fighting programme indicating our road and a banner of victory powerfully stimulating the revolutionary cause, he noted, and declared: We will also advance along the road of scientific communism followed by Korea.

Speaking next Antonio do Rosario Amade Yaz said that the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea gave a good opportunity to the world people to learn valuable experiences attained by the Korean people in many fields and get acquainted with great successes registered by the friendly people.

Today the world is strengthening friendship with the Korean people and supports the chuche idea more actively.

Speaking last, Joao da Costa stressed:

We believe that the party congress will be a greater victory to be recorded in the long history of your party and an event worthy of special mention in the thousands of years long history of your people.

The sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea will mark an important milestone in the independent social and economic development of Korea.

Pakistan Delegation Welcomed

SK180446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)--A meeting was held at the Wonsan Motor Factory on October 12 in welcome of the goodwill delegation of Pakistan headed by Riaz Shahid, Mayor of the Faisalabad Municipal Corporation in Punjab Province, Pakistan.

The delegation attended the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of its founding.

Speaking first at the meeting Sin Chae-won said: The Korean people are pleased with the constant expansion and development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence. We will make all our efforts in the future, too, to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the Pakistan people under the banner of sovereignty, independence and non-alignment.

Riaz Shahid spoke next.

On behalf of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, the Pakistan people and his delegation, he extended warm congratulations to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Workers Party of Korea and the entire Korean people.

He said that the Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader have registered many successes in all fields and thus demonstrated the might of independent Korea to the world.

Noting that Korea was one and will remain one for ever, the speaker held that the reunification of Korea should be realised without delay in accordance with the policy put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his report to the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

San Marino, Malta Delegations

SK161643 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1608 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)--A meeting was held at the Wonsan Agricultural College on October 12 to welcome the delegation of the Socialist Party of San Marino headed by Remi Zacomini, general secretary of the party, and the delegation of the Malta Labour Party headed by Paul Gafa, head of administration of the party, which came to Korea to attend the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celegrations of the 35th founding anniversary of the party.

Kim Man-son, speaking first at the meeting, said:

The Malta Labour Party is energetically accelerating the building of a new society and bending much efforts to convert the Mediterranean Sea into a peace zone, firmly adhering to the non-aligned policy in international relations, we highly appreciate this, and we know well that the Socialist Party of San Marino put forward a policy which accords with the desire of the socialists of its country and is struggling for its implementation, we wish them great success in their struggle.

Speaking next, Paul Gafa, head of the Malta Labour Party, said: We pay our respect to your people and express our boundless admiration for them.

Your people would not have been able to work such miracles in so brief period, had they not been led by the great leader.

His Excellency President Kim Il-song is respected by the popular masses, he is an illustrious man, a great statesman and tested organizer whom all the people of the world who love freedom and democracy and all the people who hate and despise imperialism respect.

[word illegible] indeed, the symbol of democracy, the banner of the anti-imperialist struggle and the great political leader.

Speaking next, Remi Zacomini, head of the delegation of Socialist Party of San Marino, said: We firmly believe that the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo will be established in accordance with the proposal made by the great leader President Kim Il-song on the road of national unification, the desire of the entire Korean people.

The delegation will see that the Socialist Party and people of San Marino always stand on your side.

Tanzanian Party Delegation

SK142357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1944 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)—A meeting to welcome the delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania headed by Paul Sozigwa, information secretary of the president, visiting our country to attend the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the party founding was held at the Yongsong machine plant on October 12.

Present at the meeting were Kim Kwan-sop and other personages concerned as well as employees of the plant.

Han Chun-kil, speaking first at the meeting, said that the Tanzanian people under the correct leadership of His Excellency esteemed President Julius K. Nyerere have already made great successes in building the ~~national economy~~ and national culture and the "socialist villages" throughout the country, bravely surmounting all difficulties and hardships.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over the successes gained by the fraternal Tanzanian people and wish them greater success in their [word illegible] struggle for the independent development of the country, he said.

Paul Sozigwa spoke next.

As a result of the brilliant realization of the chuche idea, Korea has become one of the most developed countries in the world, he said, and continued:

We will never fail to study and learn from the successes and experiences of you the Korean people.

He emphasized that the vast development attained by the Korean people serves as a driving force which makes it possible to bring a rapid development to the young countries overrun by the colonialists and imperialists.

He said: We are deeply touched by the policy of the great leader for reunifying the country in a peaceful way.

We support the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent reunification of the country.

Youth Chemical Complex Meeting

SK150033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2224 GMT 15 Oct 89

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)--A meeting was held at the Youth Chemical Complex on October 12 to welcome the delegation of the Communist Party of San Marino, the delegate of the Workers Party of Switzerland and the delegate of the Communist Party of Belgium who came to our country to attend the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of its founding.

Speaking first at the meeting, Choe Pyong-yol said: We express support and solidarity for the struggle of the Communist Party of San Marino, the Workers Party of Switzerland and the Communist Party of Belium and sincerely wish them greater successes in the future.

Head of the delegation of the Communist Party of San Marino Ermenezildo Gasperoni, chairman of the party, spoke next, he extended warm thanks to Comrade Kim Il-song, the leader who is wisely guiding the Korean people, and pointed to the successes attained by the Workers Party of Korea over the past 35 years.

The communists of San Marino always support the struggle of the Workers Party and the government of Korea for the peaceful reunification of the country, he emphasized.

Fernand Petit, delegate of the Workers Party of Switzerland who is member of the Central Committee of the Party, spoke at the meeting.

Noting that visiting Korea again, he saw wherever he went that over the past ten years the economy has achieved further advancement and prosperity, culture made development and the peoples living also improved. He said that all these successes are attributable to the unity and cohesion of the Korean people based on the chuche idea.

In his speech Bali Gand Raoul, delegate of the Communist Party of Belgium who is a member of the Central Committee of the party, pointed out:

The people of Belgium follow with keen interest the struggle of the South Korean people for genuine democracy and resolutely condemn the suppression of democratic figures by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Saying that we was deeply impressed by the report of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea, he stressed: The goals set forth for further development of the national economy and the betterment of the peoples living clearly show the justness and might of the chuche-oriented industry policy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4120

FOREIGN DELEGATES PARTICIPATE IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES

SED's Verner's Tours

LD131100 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0822 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Oct (ADN)--(ADN Correspondent)--The SED Central Committee delegation attending the sixth congress of the Korean Workers' Party visited the railroad freight car construction plant in Wonsan today. At a friendship meeting, Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, conveyed greetings to the workers at the factory and to all the people of the DPRK from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and from all the people of the GDR.

Earlier, Verner met with many of the plant's workers.

Mugabe's Visit to Combine

SK130524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA)--Comrade Robert G. Mugabe, chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union and Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, on an official goodwill visit to our country to attend the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of its founding inspected the Taean Heavy Machine Combine on October 12.

The guests were accompanied by Comrade Chong Chun-ki, and Kim Chung-il, Hong Il-chon and other personages concerned and Yi Won-kuk, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Zimbabwe.

The employees of the combine warmly welcomed the guests, playing welcome music and waving flags of the two countries and bouquets of flowers.

The guests saw with keen interest various workshops of the combine firmly built up as a heavy machine production base and workers producing large-size machines.

Some members of the prime ministers entourage visited the unit of the Korean Peoples Army to which Comrade Chon Mun-uk belongs.

Mugabe's Speech at Nampo Rally

SK131727 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)—Comrade Robert G. Mugabe, chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union and prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, made a speech on October 12 at the Nampo mass rally.

He said: The victory of the Korean people over the forces of imperialism and fascism became the victory of the Zimbabwean people.

Our alliance is in fact much deeper and closer than merely in respect of our having carried out a common struggle against the common enemy. Because of the common nature of our struggle and the common nature and character of the enemy, we became allies and comrades-in-arms.

When the struggle was bitter and protracted and we had to find the necessary means effective enough to bring about the victory over the forces of imperialism and reaction that confronted us, we turned to you for support. We turned to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for material support, that is why we have visited this country before, that is why I came here in 1978.

I have brought you a second message from our people to express to you their deep-seated gratitude for the support, material, political and moral, that the people of Korea have given them.

The Korean people and Zimbabwean people are now one united by struggle. They remain united in their hour of victory. The welcome I have received and all of the hospitality that has been extended to me proved to me beyond doubt that my second home is in Korea.

In this association they have taken in notes that one of outstanding features in the life of the people of the DPRK is their ability to find correct solution to problems which other nation cannot find easy solutions to.

The DPRK has made great contribution to the revolutionary process in other countries by making their own revolutionary experiences available to those countries. Their experiences teach us not only how to fight an armed struggle for freedom and independence but also how to run a country through revolutionary programme after the struggle has been won.

The name of your great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has become the household word and his works are read and studied seriously in all countries that are pursuing revolutions. The chuche idea which is the central theme of the great leaders philosophy has become the essence of revolution in all countries that are fighting to liberate themselves and are committed to make their independence meaningful.

Only two days ago as Comrade Kim Il-song gave the report of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea to the congress. He emphasised this principle and demand for the unity of the people of Korea.

The people of Zimbabwe give their fullest support in your demand for the reunification of your people, for the reunification of your two geographical territories.

And that is why as soon as we became independent we refused to have anything to do with the South Korean representatives. We will have nothing to do with puppet regimes or reactionary forces that work to further the cause of imperialism in their own territories.

We are delighted however to take note that in spite of the difficulties confronting you posed by imperialist forces and forces of division you have made tremendous socio-economic progress. Utilizing the chuche idea propounded by the great leader in both your agriculture and industrial development you have become unique as you achieved new targets that are inequal in other parts of the world.

We also realize that the development you have achieved over the last 10 years was based on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural. Your independence here gave you the ability to assist the revolution in Mozambique, Agnola and other parts of Africa, and when Mozambique and Angola became free their own independence became an instrument which we used to facilitate the process of liberation in our country.

We are gratified to note that the DPRK stands solidly behind the liberation movement in South Africa and the SWAPO of Manibia.

Mugabe's Speech at Banquet

SK\22258 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2246 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)--Comrade Robert G. Mugabe, chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union and prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, arranged a grand banquet on the evening of October 12 in honor of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

Follows the full text of the speech made by Comrade Robert G. Mugabe at the banquet:

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song,

Madam Kim Song-ae,

Distinguished guests,

Comrades and friends,

Before we left home, the general impression we had was that, since we were visiting Korea in response to an invitation from a close friend, ally and, therefore, comrade-in-arms with us in our national struggle, coming to Korea was as good as coming home, but least did we know the nature and extent of the welcome which awaited us. Now that our visit is coming to a close one is able to appreciate the great pains which our beloved hosts, the people of Korea have taken in their devoted efforts to extend maximum hospitality to us and make us feel comfortable as intimate and beloved friends. The visit began with a great depth and profundity of their love and joy in having us in this most beautiful part of the world with its most wonderful and most hospitable people.

Over the last three days we have been in the historic city of Pyongyang, we have had a whole series of most pleasant surprises. First, on the day of our arrival on Thursday was the unprecedented rousing and most colourful welcome by chanting jubilant crowds of Korea who lined the streets from the airport to the city centre, Secondly, yesterday we were overwhelmingly entertained to an historic mass and gymnastics display of variegated colour and synchronised spectacular activities each of which bore a significant historical meaning in the context of the Korean revolutionary struggle and social transformation.

Thirdly, we were treated yesterday night to wonderful operatic music in "Song of Paradise," itself a moving musical historical drama of how the sorrow of imperialist oppression was turned into the joy of freedom and the birth of nationhood leading in the course of the processes leading to the greater joy of the transformation of the new nation and its retrieved resources under socialist system whose essence and dynamism derived from the chuche idea, It is a wonderful and everlasting story of a revolutionary struggle correctly and wisely led by the great leader and is thus a tribute to Comrade Kim Il-song's heroic leadership of the Korean people.

Fourthly, this morning we visited Nampo City at the request of the community there where the welcome was just as warm and rousing as that which has attended our whole stay in Pyongyang.

If, in addition to these occasions of hearty welcome and hospitality, it is realised that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, entirely on his own initiative and in his usual generosity, but acting undoubtedly out of spontaneous joy and sense of commitment to the people of Zimbabwe, placed an entire aircraft at my disposal for the whole journey to Pyongyang then it cannot ever be doubted that the bonds of friendship and unity between the people of Zimbabwe and the people of Korea are solid and fervent. There cannot be for us a better friend, brother or ally than Comrade Kim Il-song. There cannot, certainly, be better allies that the valiant and loving people of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, there cannot be a better and a more comforting and receptive second home for Zimbabweans than the DPRK. This, indeed, is the message we shall convey to our people upon our arrival.

No doubt the greatest event of all we have experienced during our stay here was that session of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party which embraced the report on the work of the Central Committee delivered by Comrade Kim Il-song. The report which goes back ten years is a wealth of revolutionary experiences for any revolutionary regardless of his particular situation in his country. The basic principles adumbrated in it are true and immortal. The theory of three revolutions (ideological, technical and cultural) on the basis of which Korea has carried out its own social transformation are as good in Korea as they are in our own Zimbabwean situation, as indeed they are good in comparable situations in developing as well as in developed countries. The view of my party and government is that there cannot be any purposeful socio-economic development unless it has a definite people oriented direction recognising the people as both the masters and beneficiaries of their resources, hence our espousal of socialism deriving basically from Marxism and Leninism as our guiding ideology. The need for technical and cultural revolutions in so far as they aim respectively at advancing the technological level of the people and giving a cultural identity and sense of homogeneity to the people can only be ignored by developing nations at their peril.

I have found the portions of the report dealing with the questions of the non-aligned movement and the role of the party and party organisation very rewarding. So also have we found the manner of applying the chuche idea in practice in the various socioeconomic sectors.

Comrade Kim Il-song, I must confess that I have been greatly surprised by the very conciliatory approach you have adopted, to the question of the reunification of Korea. You have proposed a confederation in which each of the two states retains its ideological system and under which neither will not be prevailed upon by the other to change that system. The confederal area of powers is to be clearly defined leaving the rest of the powers to the states. You are appealing for a peaceful solution to the problem. In these circumstances one cannot understand why the United States should be holding back and showing reluctance to the exercise you propose for fruitful discussions to be entered into on the basis of the principles you have enunciated.

My party, people and government will continue to lend you and your people maximum support on the question of the reunification of North and South Korea. It is the duty of all anti-imperialist and anti-fascist forces to support the cause of territorial unity against divisionism whether advocated by fascist nationals or imperialist and colonial forces or by both. Similarly, the phenomenon of dominationism of one state whether super or not over another must be totally condemned. We shall always uphold that the question of the reunification of Korea is one to be determined by the Koreans themselves and not by the United States.

Your excellency, we have now come to the end of our visit and although we shall leave in great sorrow that we are departing from the country where we have established great friendship and solidarity, we feel delighted at the fact that the visit has cemented our relations and opened new vistas of cooperation in the economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields. It is my hope that definite specific agreements covering these fields will be concluded soon so the friendship and solidarity between us can ramify in several coordinated dimensions.

May I thank you most profoundly, on my personal behalf, on behalf of my entire delegation, on behalf of my party, people and government for all you have done personally, and for what the Workers Party, the Korean people and government have done to make our visit comfortable and most rewarding. Thanks for your abundant hospitality and your close friendship and solidarity, we have enjoyed every minute we have spent in the country. We are glad for the exposure we have had to most useful experiences. We now return home fully refreshed and replenished with new ideas and experiences. We are deeply satisfied that our visit has been a tremendous success. We came in the name of solidarity. We are returning in the name of greater solidarity.

I now request that you join me in a toast to the success of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party; to the Central Committee of the Workers Party; to our permanent friendship and solidarity between our two peoples; to the chuche idea; the good health and welfare of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Madam Kim Song-ae; and to the health and welfare of all comrades present here.

Wreath-Laying on Graves

SK060503 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 9KCNA)--Delegates to the historical Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea visited historic Mangyongdae on October 5.

The delegates first laid wreaths before the graves of Grandfather Kim Po-hyon and Grandmother Yi Po-ik, Father Kim Hyong-chik and Mother Kang Pan-sok of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and observed a moment's silence in their memory.

They visited the native house in Mangyongdae where the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and leader of our party, was born and spent his childhood, nursing his grand aspirations for revolution and saw the historical mementoes in humble reverence.

They also went round the revolutionary sites on the Mangyong Hill and inspected the Mangyongdae Revolutionary Museum.

They visited the Chilgol Revolutionary Historical site and saw the Party Founding Museum and the Mirim Sluice Gate.

Delegates at Art Performances

SK060457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA)--Delegates to the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea saw art performances on the evening of October 5.

They appreciated at different theatres and halls in the capital the revolutionary drama "Following the Banner of Victory" and the revolutionary opera "Sea of Blood" and the revolutionary drama "Mountain Shrine," immortal classic works.

They also saw a performance given by the National School Children's Art Circles celebrating the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea, a new acrobatic show prepared for this occasion and a music and dance performance by the Chongnyon Song and dance troupe on a visit to the socialist homeland.

The performances were acclaimed by the delegates for their high ideological and artistic plane.

Somali Delegation's Visits

SK090904 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)--The delegation of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party headed by Hussein Kulmiye Afrah, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Somali Bureau of the Central Committee of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and second vice-president of the Somali Democratic Republic, visiting our country to attend the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the party visited revolutionary sites in Pongiwa on October 8.

After the inspection, the head of the delegation said that this place where Kim Hyong-chik, father of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song, conducted revolutionary activities, plays an important role in giving revolutionary education to all people.

The delegation wrote its impressions in the visitors book.

Chong Chun-ku at Art Exhibition

SK060355 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA)--A national art exhibition celebrating the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea opened in Pyongyang on October 5.

On display are over 760 pieces of art works of various genres including Korean painting, oil, sculpture, woodcut, industrial art, film and stage decor and handicraft, which were created by our artists to greet the Sixth Congress of the party.

Among them are many works high in ideological and artistic plane such as works depicting the sagacity of the leadership of the great leader and his noble communist virtues and brilliant revolutionary exploits including the Korean paintings "General Kim Il-song, The Brilliant Commander of Paektu", "Morning Will Break Over Downrodden Korea" and "Embracing the Bereaved Children in His Bosom" and works showing the heroic struggle and life of our people who are powerfully accelerating the cause of modelling the whole society after the chuche idea, holding high the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, under the leadership of the party.

A number of works created by Korean artists in Japan are also on show.

The opening ceremony of the exhibition took place with the attendance of Comrade Chong Chun-ki, Yi Chang-son and other personages concerned as well as working people.

Cuban Delegation's Tours

FL08222 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang--The PCC delegation which will attend the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party has visited the house where President Kim Il-song was born and the party's museum. The delegation headed by Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the PPC Politburo and Vice President of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, arrived in Pyongyang last Monday. The Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party will open next Friday, 10 October, and will last 3 days, during which time the participants will examine the fulfillment of the previous congress' agreements and will adopt resolutions on the guidelines to be observed in the next 5 years.

CSO: 4120

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES GREETINGS, MESSAGES OF THANKS FROM WORLD LEADERS

Hungarian Socialist Party Message

LD111114 Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 10 Oct (MTI)--MTI special correspondent Bela Elias reports from Pyongyang:

The sixth congress of the Korean Workers Party opened in Pyongyang on Friday. Those present in the congress presidium included Lajos Mehes, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee.

Lajos Mehes conveyed a message from the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party. The message was signed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and addressed to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean party's Central Committee. The head of the Hungarian party delegation also presented a gift from the Hswp Central Committee.

Message from Laotian Party

SK162228 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2220 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Oct (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea received a message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the KWP. The message dated October 10 reads:

The Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party extends sincere greetings and felicitations to the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the entire members of your party and the entire Korean people on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Workers P ty of Korea.

As a vanguard of the Korean working class and working masses, the Workers Party of Korea which has inherited the glorious immortal revolutionary traditions won great victory by triumphantly leading the Korean people in the struggle against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges after achieving the complete liberation of the country.

Over the last 30 odd years the Korean people under the steadfast guidance of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song have turned Korea, once backward, into a socialist country which has developed in an allround way and in which the material and spiritual life of the people is being improved day by day.

Reaffirming their support to the just struggle of the Korean people, the Lao people take this opportunity to demand the U.S. imperialists to withdraw their troops and war materiel from South Korea for the realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea free from outside interference.

In the spirit of unity with the Korean people we express the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Lao and Korean peoples will grow stronger and develop with each passing day on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We also wish the Workers Party of Korea greater success in its activities for the noble interests of the Korean working class and working masses and the cause of peace and socialism.

Long live the friendship between the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the Workers Party of Korea, between the Lao people and the Korean people!

Messages from Overseas Koreans

SK181210 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1105 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)--The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean residents in Japan (Chongnyon) sent a congratulatory message to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song on October 14 upon his reelection as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea at the first plenary meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the party, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

The message says: The reelection of you the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song as general secretary of the Central Committee of the party is a manifestation of the absolute trust and unanimous loyalty of the entire Korean people for you who have accomplished immortal feats in the annals of the fatherland and the world revolutionary history by devoting your all to the founding of a party of chuche-type and its strengthening and development and to the freedom and happiness of the people in the past half a century. A demonstration of the indestructible unity and cohesion of the party and people firmly united around you and the greatest auspicious event of our fatherland and people.

It is also a boundless glory and happiness of the entire Chongnyon functionaries and Koreans in Japan who are looking ahead to a brighter future, feeling high pride and honour on the road of loyalty in holding you in high esteem, determined to follow you to the end.

Representing the unanimous sentiments of reverence of the 700,000 compatriots in Japan, the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan wholeheartedly extends warmest congratulations and highest glory to you the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the outstanding leader of the revolution, tender-hearted father of our people and genius of mankind, upon your reelection as general secretary of the Central Committee of the glorious Workers Party of Korea.

The historic Six Congress of the party which was held in the presence of you the great leader, the founder and leader of the Workers Party of Korea, the glorious Kimilsongist party, was a victorious congress which demonstrated the overall victory of the immortal chuche idea and the invincible might of the party and a glorious congress which provided a firm guarantee for the victorious advance of our revolution and the completion of the cause of chuche.

The entire Chongnyon functionaries and Koreans in Japan who received your historic report in surging emotion and excitement, are now filled with high pride and honour of living as overseas citizens of chuche Korea in the era of the Workers Party in which the glory brought by you is shining all over the universe and with the conviction of and hope for victory on the road of struggle for the reunification of the country and its prosperity and development.

We will firmly defend the honour of the socialist homeland and the democratic national rights of the compatriots and remain loyal to you the great leader and the glorious party centre through generations by rearing the youth and children in Japan into true sons and daughters of you the fatherly leader and the new generation of chuche Korea.

The congratulatory message wholeheartedly wishes good health and a long life to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

Greetings from Foreign Leaders

SK181541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)--Messages of greetings came to the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the Central Committee of the PWK from parties and party leaders of various countries on the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and its 35th founding anniversary.

Messages of greetings came from the Central Committee of the Burma Socialist Programme Party; Ezekias Papaidannou, general secretary of the Working Peoples Progressive Party of Cyprus; Colonel Denis Sassou Nguesso, president of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour; Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, the commission for organising the party of the working people of Ethiopa and commander-in-chief of the revolutionary army; the executive committee of the Left-wing Socialist Party of Denmark; Martin Gunnar Gnuttsen, chairman of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party; the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Luxemburg; Albert de Coninck, National Secretary of the Communist Party of Belgium and chief in charge of the international relations of the party, on behalf of the Central Committee of the party; Lars Werner, chairman of the Central Committee of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden and member of the Parliament; Franz Miwbgn chairman, and Erwin Charf, member of the Political Bureau and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria, Babis Drakopoulos, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party (Interior); the Secretariat of the Communist Party of France; Kalevi Kivisto, chairman, and Jorma Mentila, secretary-general, of the Finnish Peoples Democratic League; Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party; M. A. Akinloye,

National Chairman of the National Party of Nigeria; Emile Mworona, secretary-general of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Party; Horst Schmidt, chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin; Christoph Berger, general secretary of the Social Democratic Party of Switzerland; the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party; the Central Committee of the Haiti Communist Unity Party; Henry Winston, National Chairman, and Gus Hall, general secretary, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America, on behalf of the Central Committee of the party; Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutonary Armed Forces; the National Secretariat of the United Socialist Party of France, and Pedro Antonio Saad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ecuador.

More Messages From Leaders

SK181622 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1536 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from the party and state leaders of various countries on the occasion of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the 35th anniversary of its founding.

Messages came from Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the Guinean Revolutionary Peoples Republic; Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; Wallid Joumblatt, president of the Socialist Progressive Party of Lebanon; Kazi Zafar Ahmed, chairman of the United Peoples Party of Bangladesh; Ahmadou Ahidjo, national president of the Cameroon National Union; Denis Sassou Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, Leabua Jonathan, premier of the Kingdom of Lesotho; Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian Peoples Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali; Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; Martin Gunnar Gnuttsen, chairman of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party; Armand Magnin, general secretary of the Workers Party of Switzerland; Carobbio Werner, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Swiss Autonomous Socialist Party and member of the Federal Assembly of Switzerland; Franz Muhri, chairman, and Erwin Scharf, member of the political Bureau and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria.

Also messages from Andreas Papandreou, president of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOJ); Aarne Saarinen, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Finland; Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the Peoples National Congress of Guyana and president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana; D. K. Ducan, general secretary of the Peoples National Party of Jamaica; C. Rajeswara Rao, general secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India; Indira Gandhi, president of the Indian National Congress Party; Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Hussein the first, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Hilla Limann, leader of the Peoples National Party of Shana and president of the Republic of Ghana; El Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Gabonese Republic; Assan Musa Camara, acting president of the Republic of Gambia; Habyarimana Juvenal,

president of the Republic of Rwanda and president-founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda; Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the Peoples Revolution of Benin; F. Albert Rene, chairman of the Seychelles Peoples Progressive Front and President of the Republic of Seychelles; Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; Mohamed Anwar el Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt.were received.

Also messages came from Alvaro Montero Mejia, general secretary of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica; Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, general secretary of the Mexican Communist Party; Javier Arias Stella, national secretary general of the Popular Action Party of Peru; Jorge del Prado, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party; members of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua; the National Executive of the Left Revolutionary Movement of Peru; Maurice Bishop, leader of the New Jewel Movement of Grenada and prime minister of the Peoples Revolutionary Government of Grenada; Clodomino Almeida Medina, secretary general of the Socialist Party of Chile; Mohamed Lamine Ould Ahmed, prime minister of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic; Manuel Mora Valverde, secretary general of the Peoples Vanguard of Costa Rica; Tomas Borge, member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua and minister of the interior of the government of the National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua; and the Central Committee of the Left Revolutionary Movement of Chile.

Guinean Message of Thanks

SK130340 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a message of thanks sent by Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the Guinean Revolutionary Peoples Republic, upon leaving our country.

The message dated October 12 reads: It gives us pleasure to express our most wholehearted thanks, leaving your beautiful and great country, to you who accorded fraternal and militant care to our delegation and us during our stay in your country among your courageous people.

The important work of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea corresponding with the 35th anniversary of the founding of your party, a great party of workers, intellectuals and peasants of Korea, gave us proof that your people will register shining successes in the building of the state and in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea under your outstanding and energetic guidance.

We wish the Korean people greater successes in the ten years to come and the great leader of the Korean people good health and a long life.

Long live the friendship and solidarity between Guinea and Korea;

Long live President Kim Il-song;

Ready for revolution!

Togo Message of Thanks

SK232238 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 24 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a message of thanks from Ayite Gachin Mivedor, member of the Political Bureau, and permanent director, of the Togolese Peoples Rally, who led a delegation of the rally, leaving our country.

The message dated October 14 says: At this moment when we are leaving Korea, our delegation is happy to express heartfelt thanks to you for the cordial hospitality accorded our delegation during our stay in this beautiful country.

Our delegation extends warm congratulations once again to the Korean people on the brilliant successes made by the Workers Party of Korea since its founding. Our delegation wish the Korean people greater success in their future work.

Thanks from Zambian Delegate

SK161654 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1623 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a message of thanks from M. Mainza Chona, secretary general of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, leaving our country.

The message dated October 14 reads: On our departure from your beautiful country we wish to convey to your excellency our heartfelt congratulations for the success of the 6th congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebration of the 35th anniversary of its founding.

We wish to thank you and people of Korea for the wonderful hospitality throughout our stay in your country and for organizing an interesting and educative programme in spite of your engagement with the 6th Congress.

My entire delegation will never forget the occasion when your excellency received us and we shall convey all the happy memories to your dear friend and brother President Kaunda and to the members of UNIP and people of Zambia.

Thanks from Heads of Delegations

SK251100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 25 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, received messages of thanks from heads of delegations and delegates of various countries leaving our country after attending the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of its 35th founding anniversary.

Gladis Diaz Armijo, head of the delegation of the Left Revolutionary Movement of Chile, says in his message: Leaving the dear and beautiful Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, I say with great joy that we have gained during our week-long stay in Korea a detailed knowledge of the progress made in the Korean revolution.

Saying that he was deeply touched and moved by the solicitude shown by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for him, he said: I extend thanks to Comrade General Secretary for this.

Antonio Castro Mayen, head of the delegation of the Guatemalan Workers Party, said in his message that during its brief stay in the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea his delegation acquired deep knowledge about the heroic Korean people, witnessed the great realities of socialism and gained full understanding of the role of Comrade Kim Il-song and the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea in leading the republic.

Noting that he was returning home with best impressions of the warm and fraternal hospitality accorded his delegation during its stay in Korea, he said: Through the cordial sentiments for us, we could keenly feel the solidarity of the Korean people with the Guatemalan Workers Party and people in their struggle under most difficult conditions.

He expressed the belief that a great success would be achieved in the struggle of the Korean people for the fulfillment of the decisions adopted at the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

He reaffirmed the firm support of the communists and all the working people of Guatemala to the struggle of the entire Korean people in the north and the south for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea divided by imperialist interference.

Nikolas Chaoui, chairman of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party, and Fadralla Saliva, member of the Political Committee of the Party, said in their message:

Leaving the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea after attending the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of its 35th founding anniversary, we, on behalf of the Lebanese Communist Party, extend highest regards and wholehearted congratulations to you respected Comrade Kim Il-song on your re-election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and wish you Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life and greatest successes in leading the party and the state.

They said that they directly felt how deeply the entire Korean people rallied as one around the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il-song trust and revere Comrade Kim Il-song, seeing the great successes made by the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea during their stay in Korea.

Saying that they were deeply moved by the grand targets for the economy, culture and the improvement of the peoples livelihood, particularly, the ten-point programme of a unified state set by Comrade Kim Il-song before the party and the people in his historic report to the Sixth Party Congress, they expressed full support to the programme and the grand targets and hoped that Korea with a population of 50 million would be reunified at an early date.

We express warmest thanks for the hospitality shown by you Comrade Kim Il-song to us during our stay in Korea and we will convey our great admiration for and good impressions of great Korea and its brilliant successes to the Lebanese Communist Party and people, they said.

Head of the Italian Socialist Party Paolo Pedrazzoli and its member Danielle Moro said: We express thanks to Your Excellency President Kim Il-song and the Korean people for the kind hospitality shown us during our stay in the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

We are united by the common desire to strengthen peace and solidarity among nations, free from foreign interference, and guarantee the rights of all the peoples on the basis of independence, they declared.

Saying that their delegations visit to Korea would contribute to strengthening friendship between the two peoples, they hoped for the prosperity of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the happiness of the Korean people.

Alejandro Gilberto, delegate of the Socialist Party of Chile, in his message said: At this moment when I am leaving Korea, I, in the name of the Socialist Party of Chile and myself, congratulate you the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on your reelection as general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea.

Hailing that the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea summed up the already made successes and properly set forth new tasks to be carried out by deepening the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, we welcomed especially the ten-point programme of a unified state which indicated policies ensuring success in the struggle for the reunification of Korea.

Laying particular emphasis on the organisation shown in the arrangrment of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea, the celebrations marking the Sixth Congress of the party and the 35th anniversary of its founding and the welcome of foreign delegations, he said that all this attested to the wise policy of the great leader.

Expressing thanks for all the care and kindness shown to the Socialist Party of Chile and its delegation, he said that all this left to them unforgettable memory of the Korean revolution, its great leader Comrade Kim I[illegible]g and the party centre.

Jean-Pierre Taystere Thicaya, head of the delegation of the Congolese Party of Labour, said in his message: Leaving beautiful Korea, I extend heartfelt thanks in the name of the Congolese Party of Labour and its Chairman Comrade Denis Sassou Nguesso to you Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, and the fraternal Korean people for the warm solicitude accorded my delegation and me.

He extended warmest congratulations to the Workers Party of Korea and the great leader President Kim Il-song on the brilliant success of the Sixth Party Congress. He hoped that the fraternal Korean people would win greater, shining success on the road of the bright prospect unfolded by President Kim Il-song in his report to the Sixth Congress of the Party.

He firmly affirmed that the people of the Peoples Republic of the Congo would always express invariable support to the Korean people in their struggle to reunify Korea independently and peacefully, upholding the ten-point programme advanced by President Kim Il-song in his report to the party congress.

Gaston Acurio Velarde, head of the delegation of the Popular Action Party of Peru, and its member Ernesto Gamarra Olivares said in their message: Leaving Pyongyang, the beautiful capital, we express heartfelt thanks to your Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song for showing particular care for us.

They said: We will always remember the significant audience granted by Your Excellency President Kim Il-song to our delegation which had attended the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the warm hospitality and kindness of the Korean people for our delegation.

We, they said, are leaving the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea with deep impressions of the appearance of Korea's development achieved under the wise leadership of Your Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song and we wish the Korean people continued brilliant success.

We wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to Your Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song, they said.

Piero Passetti, director general of the station of "Video UNO TV-Rome" and president of the union of reporters of Italy, in his message said: Before leaving Korea for Italy I, in the name of my delegation, extend warmest thanks to you Comrade President Kim Il-song and I will always remeber the hospitality accorded me during my visit to Korea.

It was a very precious occasion for us to see at first hand the indestructible great unity of the Korean people and their grateful feelings for their leader and party that we attended the grand parade celebrating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea and its Sixth Congress, he said.

We felt, he went on, that all the honest-minded and free people of the world should powerfully assist the 50 million Korean people in their struggle for freedom and dignity. We are leaving Pyongyang with the hope that we will celebrate as a festival, together with the Korean people, the day when the South Korean people will be liberated from the South Korean fascist clique and the stooges of imperialism.

He declared that back in Italy they would aid and help the Korean people in their just struggle.

A message of thanks was sent to the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea from Jalal Abbassy, lawyer of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, who was leaving our country after attending the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the celebrations of its 35th founding anniversary.

Warmly congratulating the Workers Party of Korea on its being guided by Comrade Kim Il-song, respected and beloved president and fighter, he said: We wholeheartedly wish Your Excellency President good health and a long life for the building of a reunified country under the chuche idea.

After seeing part of the many successes made in the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, we can say without hesitation that the world should offer the first place among its miracles to the excellent miracles created in the construction of Korea which attained such a high plane.

Hungarian Party Leader

SK230718 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 19 Oct 80

[17 October congratulatory message sent by Janos Karar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, to KWP General Secretary Kim Il-song]

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and DPRK president:

Esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song: On the occasion of your reelection as general secretary of the KWP Central Committee, I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and my own behalf, extend congratulations and warm wishes to you.

I hope you will be hale and hearty so that you can fulfill this responsible duty as general secretary. At the same time, I wish the Korean people new successes in the implementation of the decision of the Sixth KWP Congress.

I extend my greetings of comradeship to you.

[Signed] First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Janos Kadar, 17 October 1980; Budapest.

Mozambique, Lesotho Messages

SK271517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1458 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 27 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received messages of greetings from party and state leaders of various countries on his reelection as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

A message dated October 16 from Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Liberation Front of Mozambique, says: On behalf of the Central Committee of the Liberation Front of Mozambique and on my own, I extend warmest fraternal congratulations to you and the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea on your reelection as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

Thanks to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea has today become a developed socialist country.

I believe that there will be greater success in your work for the implementation of the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and for the Korean peoples happiness and prosperity.

I take this opportunity to heartily wish you esteemed comrade general secretary good health and a long life.

I extend you fraternal and revolutionary greetings.

A message dated October 17 from Leabua Jonathan, premier of the Kingdom of Lesotho, says:

On behalf of the Lesotho National Party, the government and people of Lesotho and on my own behalf, I send to you my congratulations on your re-election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

I am confident Mr President that you will continue to work for the betterment of your own people and the world's people and that under your great leadership relations between our two countries will continue to gather meaning.

A message dated October 17 from Gaafar Mohammed Nimeri, president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, says: Having received the good news of your excellency's re-election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea at the 6th congress of the Workers Party of Korea, I find much pleasure in extending to your excellency in my name and on behalf of the people and government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan our warmest congratulations combined with our best wishes for your excellency's good health and happiness and for the prosperity of your friendly people.

I assure your excellency that the strong relations of friendship and cooperation between our peoples and countries will flourish and expand day after day.

A message dated October 17 from J. M. Nkomo, president of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union, says: In the name of my party, the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union of the Patriotic Front, the victorious people of Zimbabwe and in my own name, I extend heartfelt felicitations to Comrade President Kim Il-song upon your reelection as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

Your reelection as general secretary, the highest post, shows your leadership ability and the efforts made by you in discharging your duty in the past period.

Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!

A message dated October 18 from D. Burrenchoby, governor general of Mauritius, says: I extend warmest congraulations to you on your reelection as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea.

With considerations.

CSO: 4120

POST CONGRESS MEETINGS HELD T IMPLEMENT TASKS

Chongnyon Meeting

SK220347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Tokyo October 20 (KNS-KCNA)--A central meeting of Koreans in Japan was held at the Korean Hall in Tokyo on October 19 for the implementation of the programmatic tasks set forth by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song. The meeting was attended by Chairman Han Tok-su and vice-chairmen and department directors of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and leading personnel of organisations and enterprises under it and Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Kanto District, over 4,000, all told.

A letter to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting.

Speaking at the meeting, Chairman Han Tok-su said that the report of the great leader at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea is a proud and triumphant summing up of the immortal exploits he has performed for the times and the revolution and a great programme of the revolution which indicated a road of accelerating the complete victory of socialism and advancing to communist society. He warmly supported and welcomed the historic report in the name of the entire Chongnyon functionaries and Koreans in Japan.

Pointing out that the great leader newly proposed in his historic report the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and set forth its ten-point policy as a most realistic and reasonable way for national reunification, he declared: This is the only just reunification programme based on the three principles of national reunification--independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity --and the specific conditions of our country.

He called for a great national unity of the 700,000 Koreans in Japan under the banner of the reunification and national salvation and for a nation-wide struggle for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

In conclusion, he called for greeting the Twelfth Congress of Chongnyon with a high degree of patriotic enthusiasmand brilliant successes in work, upholding the programmatic tasks set forth by the great leader at the Sixth Party Congress.

Regional Mass Meetings

SK251701 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 25 (CKAN)--Mass meetings are being held in different parts of the country to implement the programmatic report of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the decisions of the congress.

Mass meetings were held at all provincial seats and Nampo, Kaesong and Chongjin municipalities from October 22 to 24. At the meetings reporters and speakers said that the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was a congress of victors powerfully demonstrating the allround victory of the chuche idea and the indestructible unity and cohesion of the whole party and the entire people to the world.

They stressed: In particular, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was reelected general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea at the first plenary meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Party. This was an expression of the absolute trust of the whole party and the entire people in him and of the rock-firm faith and will of our party members and working people to hold him in high esteem and attend him forever.

The great leader defined in his report to the Party Congress the modelling of the whole society after the chuche idea as the general task of our revolution. This was a historic event which put forward a militant slogan for our party and people to accomplish the cause of socialism and communism, reflecting the essential requirement of communist society and the law governing its complete realization, the summing up of the proud victory of our revolution and its realistic demand, they said.

They called for thoroughly implementing the line of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, upholding the guidance of the glorious party centre to carry the cause of chuche to completion.

Referring to the fact that the great leader advanced a grand programme of the socialist economic construction unprecedented in the history of our fatherland, they called upon the entire party members and working people to add lustre to the honour of chuche Korea by making continued innovations and uninterrupted advance and attaining the ten long-range goals of socialist economic construction for the 1980's.

In his report to the party congress the great leader put forward a new proposal for national reunification, they said, and pointed out: If the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is founded and the country is reunified in accordance with the new programme of national reunification advanced by him, our country will make its appearance in the international arena with great dignity and authority as a powerful independent and sovereign state and the 3,000 ri land will turn into a prospering people's paradise.

They called for vigorously turning out to implement the programme of national salvation set forth by the great leader.

Letters of pledges were adopted at the meeting.

Central Forum Studies Report

SK070534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang November 7 (KCNA)--A central forum for studying the report on the work of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at its Sixth Congress was held at the Peoples Palace of Culture on November 6.

A portrait of Comrade Kim IL-song, the great leader of our party and our people, was placed on the platform. Present there were personnel of universities and colleges, party cadre training centres and social science institutions and men of literature and art and the press.

The forum heard a number of theses including "The Report on the Work of the Central Committee Made by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Party Congress Is a Programmatic Document Which Brightly Illumines the Road of Victory of the Revolutionary Cause of Chuche."

The speakers said that the historic report delivered by the great leader Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Party is run through with the idea for resolutely defending the revolutionary cause of chuche which was started for the first time and has made a triumphant progress under the banner of the chuche idea and advancing it along the road of independence to carry it to accomplishment.

They noted that the report of the great leader clearly indicates above all the stage and course of the revolutionary struggle for the complete realization of the independence of the working masses.

They explained that the great leader defined the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions as a strategic task of the working class party in power and completely put in an integral system the principles and methods to be firmly maintained in carrying out the three revolutions.

His report also comprehensively elucidated the general task of social changes to be carried out by the working class party at the stage of the revolutionary development for the complete realisation of independence of the working masses and ways for its fulfillment. They noted, modelling of the whole society on the chuche idea is the general task of our revolution, and revolutionization, working-classization and intellectualization of the whole society are the fundamental demand and placing the national economy on chuche. Its modernization and scientization are the strategic line of the economic construction of socialism and communism in carrying out the general task.

They pointed out that the great leader in the report advanced an epoch-making proposal for national reunification that the north and south should form a confederal state on the basis of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, thereby indicating the most correct road of realizing the national sovereignty of the country and achieving the nation-wide victory of the chuche cause.

They stressed that our party's proposal of national reunification embodying the lofty idea of independence is a chuche-based, original proposal which lights the only correct road for putting an end to the foreign domination and interference and completely realising the sovereignty of the nation.

The great leader in the report fully indicated the fighting strategy for liquidating imperialism and domination on a worldwide scale and building an independent new world, they noted.

They stressed that the world-historic significance of his report lies in that it provided a firm guarantee for achieving the final victory of the chuche cause by giving scientific answers to the fundamental questions arising in the strategy of the world revolution for the victory of the cause of anti-imperialism and independent.

Noting that consummated in the report of the great leader are the fundamental party which leads the revolutionary cause of the working class for the realisation of independence of the working masses--the true aspects to be assumed by the revolutionary party of chuche, and the basic principles of its building, the question of the content and methods of the work of the working class party and questions of principle arising in the party leadership of the revolution and construction, the speakers proved their correctness and originality.

The historic report of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the ideological and theoretical summing up of the revolutionary struggle of the people for independence and communist movement, is, indeed, a great revolutionary programme of the chuche era which illumines the road of struggle for transforming society in a revolutionary way in accordance with the lofty idea of independence and bringing the revolutionary cause of chuche to final accomplishment, an encyclopedia of revolutionary theory which comprehensively elucidates the law of revolutionary development for the realisation of communism on the principle of chuche and gives its integral systematization and a great banner which powerfully inspires the working masses to the revolutionary struggle for an independent and creative life, the speakers stressed.

CSO: 4120

FOREIGN MEDIA REPORT ABOUT CONGRESS

Hungarian, Malaysian, Guinea Reports

SK201658 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1527 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 20 (KCNA)--Foreign mass media are giving wide publicity to the report on the work of the central committee of the Workers Party of Korea delivered by the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-so g, general secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, at its Sixth Congress, according to reports.

The Hungarian paper NEPSZABADSAG October 11 under title "Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea Opens" reported about the opening of the Sixth Congress of the WPK. It reported that the great leader made an opening address and delivered a report on the work of its Central Committee at the congress.

It introduced the contents of the report on the work of the Central Committee by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the congress under various titles.

Other Hungarian papers MAGYAR HIRLAP, MAGYAR NEMZET and NEPSZAVA October 12 also printed the summaries of the report delivered by the great leader at the Party Congress.

On October 10, the Hungarian TV screened a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song [illegible]eported about the opening of the Sixth Congress of the WPK, on the same day Hun[illegible] radio also reported about it.

Under the title "Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea Opens" the Bulgarian paper RABOTNICHESKO DELO October 11 printed the gist of an opening address made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the WPK.

The Malaysian paper SIN CHEW JIT POH October 12 carried a photograph of the platform party of the Sixth Congress of the WPK and published the gist of the report made by the respected and beloved leader at the congress.

On October 11, the paper reported that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made an opening address and report on the work of the Central Committee at the Sixth Congress of the WPK.

Detailed summaries of the report made by the respected and beloved leader at the Congress were carried by the Malaysian papers October 12--NANYANG SIANG PAU under the title "President Kim Il-song Put Forward a New Proposal for the Reunification

of the North and South," MALAYAN THUNG PAU under the headline "President Kim Il-song Said That If the United States Withdraws Its Troops from South Korea, Korea Is Ready To Be on Good Terms With It" and SIN PIN JIH PAU under the caption "At the Party Congress President Kim Il-song Demanded the United States to Withdraw Its Troops From South Korea."

The Guinean radio "Voice of Revolution" on October 11 reported about the opening of the Sixth Congress of the WPK and said that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made an opening address and the report on the work of the Central Committee.

On the same day, the Guinean TV reported about them, screening a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Under the headline "Opening of Historic Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea" the Malagasy paper MATIN October 13 reported that an opening address and the report on the work of the Central Committee were made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Algerian paper EL MOUDJAHID October 13 under the caption "Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea" reported that the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea opened on October 10 and the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made an opening address and the report on the work of the Central Committee.

Impressions of Visit

LD270949 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 23 Oct 80 p 17

["A.D.R." interview with head of PCI delegation to KWP Congress PCI Central Committee member Dario Valori: "Impressions from Pyongyang"]

[Text] Rome--A PCI delegation composed of Central Committee member and deputy speak of the Senate Comrade Dario Valori and Tuscan Regional Committee member Comrade Walter Malvezzi returned from Pyongyang a few days ago. The delegation was attending the Sixth KWP Congress and the KWP's 35th anniversary celebrations. We asked Comrade Dario Valori to give us his assessments in this connection.

"I believe," he said, "that the main interest lies in certain fundamental points of the KWP's stances. Of course many other aspects of the Korean situation emerged during the congress and an assement of them can only be made by taking into account that people's history, traditions and customs and also the role of national hero which Kim Il-song played even during the Japanese occupation, which probably lies behind the way in which his role as head of state and party leader is views. But, as [PCI secretary general] Comrade Berlinguer stressed during his recent visit to Korea, these are issues on which autonomy of options and assessment must be acknowledged. It is more important to consider the overall picture given by the DPRK. As was emphasized at the congress, it offers the image of high level of economic development. It is enough to consider the factor of steel production, close to 6 million tons, and a mechanical industry which, though it does not produce automobiles, does produce enough tractors and trucks to be able to export them to Third World countries; agriculture, which not only fully satisfies domestic food requirements but which too is able to export rice and cereals; and last, a very high production of electricity, thanks to the hydroelectric power plants and very considerable mineral

resources. A further great effort is planned for the future, which should lead to very ambitious targets in the eighties: The tripling of production and an output of 15 million tons of steel--all this in a country of 15 million inhabitants which has been entirely rebuilt following the massive destruction of the war.

[Question] How have these results been achieved?

[Answer] The majority of these results were achieved thanks to an international position based on cooperation and aid from the socialist countries, but also on the most jealously defended autonomy of options. This international position has surmounted over the years all the difficulties caused by the conflicts within the socialist world and has made Korea a fully-fledged member of the alignment of nonaligned countries. This position was evidenced by the presence at the congress of 170 foreign delegations, of African heads of state, and representatives of liberation and progressive movements. A very clear stance was adopted on international issues; opposition to military blocs, to the presence of foreign bases and troops anywhere in the world and to imperialism and "dominationalism" (which is different from the Chinese theory of hegemonism) and support for the creation of denuclearized zones and for the negotiated and peaceful solution of current conflicts.

[Question] How does the reunification issue feature in this framework?

[Answer] The solution of the problem of Korea's reunification must be viewed within the framework of this view of world relations and of the belief that was expressed that ours is the era of the people's independence. It is therefore a matter of tackling the issue from the viewpoint of peaceful negotiations. From this viewpoint there has been a development from the 3 principles announced some time ago and the 5 conditions subsequently put forward to the 10 points illustrated at this congress. Essentially, a proposal is being made to create a federal republic between North and South Korea, with a number of satisfactory guarantees given to the United States, among others, regarding its international position and economic relations. What the Korean comrades are insisting on is the historical and cultural unity of their land. They took us to the border, the 38th parallel. I do not believe that there are many people in Europe who know that 2 years ago the Americans and South Koreans built a huge wall right across Korea, dividing the DPRK from the Republic of Seul. It is indicative of a desire to make a military demarcation line permanent at a time, moreover, when South Korea has been shaken by international turmoils and fierce forms of repression, which the news is full of every day.

[Question] What is Pyongyang's place in the world?

[Answer] As I said, the KWP considers itself a force working against imperialism and to build a socialist society in its own country--but proceeding from entirely autonomous stances. This is why it polemicizes with attempts to split the nonaligned movement; this is why it very steadfastly maintains a policy of relations and friendship with all the socialist countries, refusing to associate itself with condemnations and prejudices. The hope was expressed that the conflicts among socialist countries and workers and progressive parties would be surmounted. The Soviet, Chinese and Vietnamese comrades sat at the same table at the congress. But so did [PCE secretary general] Santiago Carrillo; and representatives of not only communist parties but also of many socialist parties, including the PSI, the PS and the unified

socialist party and laborite representatives, as well as progressive parties from all over the world, were present. In conclusion, there is a great skill and ability in maintaining relations with all the forces which invoke ideals of independence and progress.

USSR Media on Congress

SK171544 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Oct (KCNA)--The Soviet mass media gave wide publicity to the report made by the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, to the Sixth Congress of the party on the work of its Central Committe, together with accounts of the opening of the congress.

The Soviet paper PRAVDA on October 11, reporting about the opening of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea, said that Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, made an opening address. The paper informed the readers of the gist of his opening address and the agenda of the congress. It reported that the great leader made a report on the work of the Central Committee of the WPK.

On October 12 the paper carried a summary of the report by the great leader under the headline "Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea."

The paper gave a detailed account of the summing up by the great leader of the brilliant victories won in the implementation of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in the past ten years since the fifth congress of the WPK, 1980s, the question of achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the question of strengthening the unity of anti-imperialist and independent forces which were clarified by him.

Soviet papers IZVESTIYA, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, SELSKAYA ZHIZH, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA and MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA also carried the gist of the report made by the great leader to the Sixth Congress of the WPK on the work of its Central Committee. TASS on October 10 and 11 and Radio Moscow on October 10 reported about the Sixth Congress of the WPK.

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No. 114

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JPRS 76975

10 December 1980

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 114

CONTENTS

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK Reunification Front Sends Letter
(KCNA, 25 Nov 80)..... 1

Letter to South Korea
Recipients of DPRF Letter

SOUTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Interview With Mrs Chon Tu-hwan
(Chon Tu-hwan Interview; TONGNAE CHUNGANG, Sep 80)..... 8

ECONOMY

Importance of Family Connections in Business Shown
(Pak Young-chong; WOLGAN CHOSON, Sep 80)..... 18

NORTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Pyongyang Seminar Hails Kim Il-song Work on Literature, Art
(Various sources, 26, 27 Nov 80)..... 42

Kim Il-song Work Hailed
Anniversary Marked, Editorial

November 'KULLOJA' Table of Contents Announced
(NODONG SINMUN, 9 Nov 80)..... 46

MILITARY AFFAIRS

Information on DPRK Military Units..... 47

ECONOMY

Information on North Korean Industrial Facilities..... 50

Reclamation of Tideland Discussed
(KCNA, 24 Nov 80)..... 56

Development of Irrigation System Reviewed
(KCNA, 19 Nov 80)..... 57

Bumper Harvest Reported in 1980
(KCNA, 24, 25 Nov 80)..... 59

Income Distribution Begins
Record Harvest

'KCNA' Highlights Transportation Development
(KCNA, 1 Dec 80)..... 61

Briefs
Fourth Machinery Ministry 62
Kim Ch'aek Construction 62
Fish Freezing Plants 62
Shanghae Pharmaceutical Factories 62
Coal Mine Weatherizing 63
Ch'ongjin Power Stations 63
Ryesan Non-ferrous Minerals 63
Textile Ministry Production 63
Resource Development Surveyors 63
Mining Research Scientists 64
Pharmaceutical Bureau Factories 64
Letters of Gratitude 64
Third Machinery Industry 64
Tandonggang Power Plant 64
Power Industry Successes 64
Ch'ongjin Innovative Gift 64
Tanch'on Region Mining 65
Cement Production Increases 65

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Achievements in 'Cultural Construction' Reviewed
(KCNA, 20 Nov 80)..... 66

New Street To Be Built in Pyongyang
(KCNA, 20 Nov 80)..... 68

KOREANS IN JAPAN

Tokyo Site of 12th CHOSSENSOR Congress
(KCNA, 16, 17 Nov 80)..... 69

Agenda Given
Resolution of Support Adopted
Protest Japanese Government Discrimination

FOREIGN RELATIONS

'NODONG SINMUN' Depicts Child's Rescue by Japanese Man
(Kim Sun-song; NODONG SINMUN, 30 Aug 80)..... 75

BIOGRAPHICS

Appearance Lists for DPRK Personalities..... 79

DPRK REUNIFICATION FRONT SENDS LETTER

Letter to South Korea

SK260539 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2297 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang November 26 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland on November 25 sent by international mail for the second time to South Korea politicians and personages of various circles a letter containing an important proposal for realising the proposition to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, which was adopted at a joint meeting of political parties and public organisations held in Pyongyang on November 11.

Follows the list of the names of personages of political, public, religious, press and academic circles to whom the letter was sent:

Ko Pyong-hyon, Kim Han-su, Kim In-hap, Kim Chang-yop, Myong Chu-sop, Yu In-tu, Yu Che-yol, Yi Tae-u, Yi Pyong-u, Yi U-tae, Cho Kyu-sam, Kim Han-su, Yun Hyok-pyo, Chang Chong-chun, Chong Chol, Hwang Ho-tong, Kim Tong-ok, Kim Sang-chin, Kim Su-han, Kim Sung-suk, Kim Yong-pae, Kim Woo-ki, Kim Yun-tok, Kim Chae-hwang, Kim Che-nam, Kim Chong-ki, Kim Chun-sop, Kim Hyon-kyu, Kim Hyong-kwang, Pak Kwon-hum, Pak Pyong-kyo, Pak Chan, Pak Han-sang, Pak Hae-chong, Son Chu-hang, Sin Sang-u, Sin To-hwan, Toeg Hun, Hin Pyong-kwon, So Chong-sun, Sin Hun-yong, Hong Yon-chun, Yi Sung-pok, Cho Hyon-song, Kil Che-ho, Kang Pyong-kyu, Ku Pon-mo, Kwon O-tae, Kim Kwang-su, Kim Su, Kim Chae-sik, Kim Hyo-yong, Ho In-kwan, Hun Hyong-tae, Pak Kyong-won, Pak Sub-hyon, Kwon Il-sun, Kwon Tae-su, Kim Song-sik, Kim Song-min, Kim Su-il, Kim Il-pon, Kim Chang-kun, Kim Chung-sop, Hun Pyong-hun, Pak Pyong-pae, Pak Pyong-chu, Yang Ki-hyon, Yang Chong-sul, Yi Chin-ku, Chang Hun-yong, Chang Chae-chol, Chong Hyong-kwan, Chong Sang-ta, Chong Yong-mo, Choe Pyong-chu, Hong Pom-sik, So Yong-hui, Soun Yon, Song Pang-yong, Sin Kwang-sun, Sim Yung-taek, An Kap-chun, O Chun-sok, Yun Sik, Yi Kyong-ho, Chang Ki-son, Chon Pu-il, Kim Pong-ho, Kim Sang-gyon, Kim Sang-sok, Kim Yong-hui, Han Hyong-su, Ko Chong-sok, Kwon Ung-hyok, Kim Ki-son, Pak Chang-kyu, Kang Won-yong, Han Kyong-chik, Cho Soo-chul, Yi Han-pin, Kim Yong-chol, Yi Ki-su, Chong Hong-chin, Chon Chae-tok, Pak Chong-nyol, Sin Sung-mo, Pak Tong-man, Yun Hwal-sik, Chang Kang-chae, Yi Ki-hong, Kim Wan-su, Kim Chun-hui, Hyong Ho-kun, Song Ki-suk, Chang Ul-pyong, In Song-hui, Kim Tong-kil, Kwon O-chang, Kim Tong-hwan, Kim Sin-tok, Yi Yong-saeng, Choe Chun-kum, Pang Po-sok, Pak Kum-sun, Yi Pong-nae, Chong Pom-sok, Yi Hui-ho, Chong Kum-song, Kang Ku-chol, Ku Tae-so, Kim Ki-tae, Kim Pyong-hon and Kim Pong-u.

Recipients of DPRP Letter

SK2504A0 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 25 Nov 89

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Nov (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland on November 24 sent by international mail to overseas personages and compatriots a letter containing an important proposal for realizing the proposition to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, which was adopted at a joint meeting of political parties and public organizations held in Pyongyang on November 11. Follows the list of the names of overseas personages to whom the letter was sent:

Kim Chae-chun, honorary chairman of the "Council of Koreans in North America for Human Rights";

Yim Chong-yong, senior chairman of the "Union of Overseas Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification";

Choe Tok-sin, chairman of the "Pandal National Council";

Choe Hong-hui, publisher of PANDAL SINBO;

Yun E-sang, chairman of the "Union of Overseas Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification";

Kim Song-suk, chairman of the "Society for Promotion of National Unification";

Yi Yong-cho, chairman of the "Korean Society in France for the Promotion of Independent Unification";

Kim Chae-hwa, chairman of the Japan headquarters of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and Promotion of Unification";

Chang Chong-myong, head of the "MK Residents Association in Japan";

Yi Seng-choi, permanent chairman of the North American headquarters of the "National Alliance for Democracy";

Yi Chae-hyon, chairman of the U.S. headquarters of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and Promotion of Unification";

Kang Chong-su, publisher of MINJU TONGSIN;

Yi Sang-chan, chairman of the "Society of Koreans in Australia";

Kang Ton-ku, chairman of the "Korean Council in West Germany for the Building of Democratic Society";

Yi Chong-hyon, chairman of the "Union of Korean Workers in West Germany";

Yi Yong-pin, chairman of the "Society of Koreans Christians in West Germany for the Unification of the Country";

Choe Ki-hang, chairman of the "Council in Switzerland for the Building of Democratic Society";

Yim Yu-chik, chairman of the "Council in Sweden for Defence of Democracy";

Chong Song-pae, chairman of the "Society of Koreans in France for the Study of the National Problem";

Yi Yu-chin, chairman of the "Council of Compatriots in France for Freedom";

Yu Chae-o, chairman of the "Scandinavian Front for Defence of Democracy in South Korea";

Cho Song-pok, chairman of the "National Alliance in Sweden";

Pae Tong-in, chairman of the "Bertland Russel Society";

Pang Se-hwan, chairman of the "Society for Human Rights of Miners in West Germany";

Chong Chun-so, chairman of the "Society of Koreans in France";

Yi Song-song, chairman of the "Society of Koreans in Denmark";

Chong Ye-u, chairman of the "Society of Koreans in West Germany";

Yi Kwang-pae, chairman of the "Society of Koreans in Austria";

Yi Sam-yol, chairman of the "Korean Council in West Germany for the Building of Democratic Society";

Choe Nan-chae, chairman of the "Hamburg Society of Koreans in West Germany";

Yun Pyong-tu, chairman of the "Hannover Society of Koreans in West Germany";

Sin Sang-kil, chairman of the "Klausthal Society of Koreans in West Germany";

Yi Tok-au, chairman of the "Cottingen Society of Koreans in West Germany";

Ko Won, chairman of the "Democratic Koreans United in the Americas";

Choe Sok-nam, commander of the "General Command of the Veterans Army in United States for National Salvation";

So Tong-son, chairman of the "Council in the United States for the Building of Democratic Society";

Pak Chan-ung, chairman of the "Council in Canada for the Building of Democratic Society";

Yi Po-pae, chairman of the "Patriotic Women's Fellowship Society in the United States";

Yi Hun-sun, chairman of the "Patriotic Women's Fellowship Society in Canada";

Yong Woo-ae, chairman of the "Society of Korean Christian Scholars in North America";

Kang Tae-il, chairman of the "Saegil Committee in Chicago";

Ko Se-hon, chairman of the "Korean Committee for Democratic Alliance" (the United States);

Ha Kyong-nam, chairman of the "Struggle Committee of Koreans in the United States for Human Rights in South Korea";

Kang Kwang-sok, representative of the "United Front for National Unification" (the United States);

Kim Sang-pon, representative of the "National Council in South California for Restoration of Democracy" (the United States);

Kwon Pyong-sam, representative of the "Los Angeles Society of Catholic Working Youth" (the United States);

Kim Yong, chairman of the "Union of Korean Working Youth in the United States";

Kang Won-chin, chairman of the "Institute of Democracy, Nation and Unification in Canada";

Cho Kwang-nam, chairman of the "Korean Cultural Centre in New York, the United States";

Kye Un-son, chairman of the "Society for Helping Victims in Kwangju" (the United States);

Pak Chin-pang, chairman of the "Orange County Society of Koreans" (the United States);

Soo Hak-won, chief of the "Institute of Proposals for Neutrality and Reunification" (the United States);

Pak Ui-sok, chairman of the Committee of the "American General Headquarters for the Promotion of the establishment of the Democratic Government in South Korea";

Kim Soo-kyong, chairman of the "Philadelphia, the U.S. Council for Helping Korean Sufferers' Families";

Cha Kuk-chan, general chairman of the "General Federation of Korean Christians in the Americas";

Yi Kun-pal, chairman of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and Promotion of Unification" (the United States);

Kim Chang-pom, chairman of the "Korean Society in Chicago, the United States";

Pak Chi-won, chairman of the "Korean Society in New York, the United States";

Yun Song-chan, chairman of the "Korean Society in Chile";

Yi Chae-ku, chairman of the "Korean Society in San Francisco, the United States";

Yi Sang-chol, chairman of the "Korean Society in New Jersey, the United States";

Kim Tok-su, chairman of the "Korean Society in Philadelphia, the United States";

Sin U-chun, chairman of the "Ex-servicemen's Society in the Eastern Area of the United States";

Yi Hae-son, chairman of the "Society of Korean Women in New York, the United States";

Yi Yong-tan, chairman of the "Society of Koreans in Brazil";

Pak Yong-pin, chairman of the "Society of Koreans in Venezuela";

Chae Chung-ho, chairman of the "Society of Koreans in Colombia";

Kim Yu-chin, representative of the "Council for Democracy in South Korea" (the United States);

Yi Min-hui, chairman of the "Society of Koreans in South California" (the United States);

Pak Hui-so, chairman of the "Council of Churches in the New York District";

Kang U-sok, chairman of the "Society of Koreans in Toronto" (Canada);

Kim Chi-il, chairman of the "Committee for Defence of Human Rights" (Canada);

Kang Sin-pong, chairman of the "Federation of Koreans" (Canada);

Kang Kil-no, chairman of the "General Council of Korean Students in Washington";

Pak Kyu-hun, chairman of the "Society of Koreans in Washington District";

Yi Yong, representative of HANGUK TONGSIN;

So Chong-kyun, publisher of HAEOE HANMINBO;

Kim Un-ha, publisher of SINHAN MINBO;

Chon Chung-nim, publisher of THE NEW KOREA TIMES;

Chong Ki-yong, publisher of HANMIN SINBO;

Kim Kyong-che, publisher of TINGNIP SINMUN;

Hong Song-won, publisher of HANGUK SINBO;

Kim Sok-nam, publisher of MINJU SINMUN;

Chong Chol-ki, publisher of MINJUNG SINMUN;

Yu Yong-nin, publisher of KOREA JOURNAL.

The letter was mailed to Yu Sok-chun and Yang Sang-ki of the "Union of Overseas Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification" in Japan;

Pae Tong-ho, Cho Hwal-chun, Kim Chong-chung, Kim Kyong-sik, Kwak Yong-sun, Pak Hwang-son, Cho Pyu-pil, Yun Hyok-kyo, Kang Yong-chi, Kim Kun-pu, Ho Chang-won and Kwak Su-ho of the Japan headquarters of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and Promotion of Unification"; Kwak Won-ki, Ko Chang-su, Yi Kyong-sik, Yim Kye-song, Yi Sang-ho, Im Chong-il, Ko Yong-hong, Son Ha-haeng, Kang Chun-kun, Son Kyong-hwan, Choe Chong-kil, Yun Won-su, Kwak Nun-ho and Im Pyong-taek of the "South Korean Youth League in Japan";

Kim Yun-chong, Kim Chae-sul, Han Chang-kyu, Kim Sang-yong, So Tong-kun, O Hong-cho and Kim Kwang-nam of the "MINDAN Committee for Defence of Independence" and "Independent MINDAN"; Min Yong-sang, Kin Yon-won, Kim Yong-chol, Yang Hye-song and Cho Song-che of the "Council for National Unification";

Kim Un-taek, Kim Kang-su, Pak Chan-ho and Kang Song-Tae of the "MINJOK SIBO office";

Yang Yong-chi of the Tokyo headquarters of the "Taehan Women's Society";

Chong Chae-chun and Kwak Tong-ui of the "Liaison Council of Overseas Koreans for Rescuing Kim Tae-chung"; Li Chae-yong of the "Council of Families of Japan-resident Korean Political Prisoners in South Korea" and other personages.

The letter was also sent to Pak Pyong-hon, Kim Chi-son, Ho Yun-to, Kwon Hyok-tu, Kim Kwang-song, Kang In-hwan, Pak Tae-hwan, Sin Yong-sang, Chong Pong-son, Kim Chong-hyon, Cho Nyong-chu, Pak Song-chun, Kim Chun-ho, Kim Ku-sol, Kim In-su, Yun Chi-ha, Choe Chung, Yim Sam-ho, Pae Sun-hui, Ho Pil-sok, An Pal-yong, Kang Taek-u, Pak Chong, Yi Hui-kon, Son Chae, Kim Ki-chol, Kim Chang-sul, Kim Song-hwan, Kim Yong-chun, Kim Yong-tae, Kim Yun-chung, Kim Tae-sop, Kim Su-tae, Yang Sam-yong, Yi Nung-sang, Yi Myong-sop, Yi Pong-nam, Yi Sang-tae, Yi Kim-yong, Yi Su-song, Yi Yong-kil, Yi Yu-chon, Yi Yun-ku, Yi Chong-myong, Mun Kyong-so, Pak In-su, Pak Tae-hwan, Song Ki-hwan, Sin Yong-sang, Sim Chong-hyo, Chong Tong-hwa, Chong Chan-chin, Chong Chol, Chi Chang-nam, Choe Hak-pu, O Kyong-Pok, O Ki-mun, Yun Pong-kye, Kim Hak-pong, Kim Song-il, Kim Ung-yol, Kim Sang-muk, Nam Kung-su, Yi Toug-ho, Pak Yong-hun,

An Sang-kwon, O Myong-kun, Chong In-hun, Cho Ki-nam, Chu Song-hoe, Chi Sok-chin and other personages under MINDAN in Japan.

In its letter the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland expressed the hope that the overseas personages and compatriots would positively respond to our momentous proposal.

CSO: 4108

INTERVIEW WITH MRS CHON TU-HWAN

Seoul YOSONG CHUNGANG in Korean Sep 80 pp 102-109

[Interview with Mrs Chon Tu-hwan by Cho Chang-hui, Editor in Chief of YOSONG CHUNGANG and pictures by Yi Hae-pom]

[Text] It is a bright day after a long and tedious rainy season. With Chairman Chon Tu-hwan of Standing Committee of the National Security Council having rushed out to the area swept by flash flood and give comfort to the flood victims, Madame Yi Sun-cha, 43, wife of the chairman, is home alone at Yonhui-tong, Sodaemun-ku, Seoul, on this day.

Our Family's Specialty Is Also Soybean Paste Soup

Our visit is by appointment but Madame Yi receives us, wearing an ordinary dress as if she just came out of the kitchen, taking off her apron.

Madame Yi: "Welcome. This room is kind of odd looking, don't you think?"

The reception room into which we are ushered, now that she mentions it, looks more like a garage or basement.

Cho: "The houses in the neighborhood are all western-style two-story houses but only this one is a single-story house and looks as if it is sitting low among them."

Madame Yi: "Yes, that is because ours is the first and oldest house in Yonhui-tong. We built this house 12 years ago, that is, before the road connecting Tonggyo-tong and Hongun-tong intersected the area. At that time, the area was covered with thorny bushes. When I selected this site, my husband was against it. I suppose he thought the area was too wild and desolate. But I stuck to my decision. First of all, the land was cheap, only 9,000 won per p'yong or 1.1 million won for the lot. We could call it ancient times.

"When we built this house, the children were so young and there was not an urgent need for a big house, but, above all, we did not have the money. So we built a single-story house with what little money we had available, but in no time the children grew up and we were short of rooms.

"At first, we thought we would add another story, but we heard it would violate the building code. So, in desperation we remodeled the basement and garage into this reception room, a kitchen and a dining room. The ceiling is pretty low and I am not quite sure about the appearance but still it is very functional as it is cool in the summer and warm in the winter.

"And we planted a few trees, ourselves, although not quite of the high-class garden variety, and put the yard in turf. I don't know whether it is because we have put in so much effort, but we have come to love this place, so much so we do not like to give it up now. Some people advise us to move to the big official residence but I prefer this place. This place has sure changed from what it used to be when we first built the house. The house has also appreciated a lot. So, as far as this house is concerned, I am the one who talks, not my husband. I guess I have bragged about this house too long. I am sorry."

Just as all the other city people have to go through a lot before owning a home of their own, so has Madame Yi. Thus, she opened up with what she had to go through and the joy of owning a home of her own.

Cho: "Could you tell us what you do these days?"

Madame Yi: "The same things other housewives do. First, I do things necessary to send the children off to school in the morning and a few other things necessary to look after the health of my husband, who is suffering with hard work. And in connection with my husband's work and because these are turbulent times, I am trying to find out what the people in every walk of life have to say, especially about what is ailing them, and convey it to my husband.

Cho: "Could you tell us about your family?"

Madame Yi: "Yes, my mother-in-law and father-in-law have passed away. My own mother and father are still alive. My husband is the fourth of six children. We have four children, the oldest a second-year university student and the youngest a third-year public primary school student. Are four children too many?" (Laughter)

Only the youngest of the children, a third-year public primary school student, is home as his school is on vacation. The three others are absent from home, studying at school or library, and it is very quiet.

Cho: "As the wife of a public official on whose shoulders rest heavy responsibilities, what are the things you are particularly concerned about your husband?"

Madame Yi: "His health is the biggest thing I am concerned about. It would not do to let him be concerned about family affairs when he is attending to so many things outside, would it? So I always worry about not neglecting anything in running housekeeping clean and bright. I am doing my utmost so that he can devote his all to his public duties without worrying about family affairs in any way whatsoever."

She believes that housekeeping is the responsibility of the housewife alone. In view of the contemporary trend in which many are supposed to share even kitchen chores with their husbands, is conservative?

Cho: "What is Chairman Chon's favorite food?"

Madame Yi: "It is soybean paste soup. But he is not particular about food. And he eats his food heartily. If it so happens that he has to eat all by himself at home, he says the food tastes so good and tells everyone to taste it. The way he does it, it makes your mouth water and whet your appetite when there was no appetite."

Cho: "Do you do marketing by yourself for the ingredients of your meals?"

Madame Yi: "I used to do marketing by myself every day but lately, very often I do not go to the market every day. Still, on special occasions such as when we have guests, I do the shopping myself. Now I go to a nearby market once every 2 or 3 days, and sometimes all the way to the fish market or the Central Market. Once you get there, you can buy things cheaper. Fresh fish and nice colored radishes,too..."

Cho: "Do you have special dishes for the health of your family?"

Madame Yi: "We do not have any special dishes. Since he does not like a large number of side dishes, I concentrate on the main dish. Also, the children took after their Daddy in their eating habit and eat everything well. So what little cooking skill I had seems to shrink. If there is a special ingredient in our menu, I would call it "care." A lot of care should go into cooking, wouldn't you say? Like paying particular attention to suit the individual's taste, you know."

Cho: "You mentioned that you have four children. Do you make any snacks for them yourself?"

Madame Yi: "I tend to make special dishes once in a while, rather than just snacks. My feeling about the snack is that it would be better to avoid it as much as possible. If they have a snack, they naturally lose appetite for the regular meal. Above all else, they should have three regular meals a day, to absorb the necessary nutrition to maintain their health. So, for our children, I give priority to three substantial meals, and for a snack, if there should be one, they would have something like fruits and soft drinks."

Cho: "You just mentioned special dishes. Then, if there is a special family recipe that you treasure alone, what kind is it?"

Madame Yi: "Actually, there is not any special dish that nobody else does or anything like that. My husband and the children are all alike in having simple taste for food, so much so that, as I said, my cooking skill is diminishing. Also, in the case of our family, my husband had to be away

from the family quite often when he served at the front. So very often I could not cook for him. On those occasions I would wonder if other people could cook exactly as I did, even if they were to prepare my husband's favorite dishes. Having fretted over these things, I have become something of an expert in the area. As I mentioned, even for an ordinary bowl of soybean paste soup there is a way to turn it into something special. The point I thought out is, make it possible to prepare a bowl of soybean paste soup as tasty every time, whoever prepares it."

Cho: "Then your family's speciality is also soybean paste soup. If so, could you reveal the method of preparing it?"

Madame Yi: "Yes, soybean paste soup is about all the specialty dish of our family's. My husband prefers light stuff to the greasy. So..."

To briefly introduce the method of preparing specialty soybean paste soup, as revealed by Madame Yi:

1. First, lightly fry sliced pieces of lean meat in oil;

2. Blend it with soybean paste and thick soybean paste mixed with red peppers and fry them again and then add a variety of condiments (the admixture itself can be used in preparing lettuce-wrapped rice);

3. Prepare the broth beforehand in an open pot with parched small sardines and vegetables in it, bringing the broth to a boil (this broth also can be used in preparing other dishes);

4. Dissolve an appropriate amount of the fried admixture (2) in the broth (3);

5. Bring the mixed broth to a boil with bean curd and one or two different kinds of vegetables added; and

6. As the broth comes to a boil, add some chopped green pepper.

But there is another secret and that is: the ratio of the fried admixture to the broth, for example, for so many servings, so many spoonfuls of the friend admixture to so many cups of broth. Then there is the duration of the boiling time. As reheating renders the soup less tasty, a special ceramic pot is used to prepare the soup enough to serve the family for one meal. So reveals Madame Yi.

Madame Yi says that when Chairman Chon was serving on the front line, she used to personally prepare all the ingredients of soybean paste soup, take them to the front line, teach the field cooks what amounts of the admixture to use and how long to boil them so that soybean paste soup as tasty as her own home cooking could be served to the chairman.

Next, as the topic moves on to her romance leading up to her marriage, she blushes like a girl.

Cho: "You are a woman of considerable beauty. Could you tell us how you met and married?"

Madame Yi: "I am afraid my husband might bawl me out for revealing such secret. (Laughter) It was while we were evacuated to Chinhae during the war that we met for the first time. At the time, my own father was chief of staff at the military academy. He was a second-year student at the academy and I a second-year middle school student. At the time, cadets would routinely come to visit my father frequently, on official business. And he was one of those cadets. That is how we met. Of course, the thought of marriage was farthest from either of us. At the time, I used to call him "uncle" (laughter) when he came to visit my father. It seems that my mother also had an eye on him. When he came to our house, he used to say he was hungry and eat heartily. He was so gentle and engaging. Naturally, he became very friendly with my family.

"It was when he was a third-year cadet and I a third-year middle school student that the academy moved to the present location at T'aemung. So, my family moved to Seoul on the same train with the cadets. I guess it was from that time on we became close. But nothing happened and on graduation he was ordered to the front line as a platoon leader.

"He was the captain of the soccer team at the academy. I guess he was too busy with the soccer team and his studies to have girlfriends. They say if a cadet does not have a girlfriend before graduation, he will marry late. It should be so, because once he begins his duty as a platoon leader on the front line, he lives in the mountains, has no time and cannot meet people.

"I think it was about 2 years after he left for his frontline duty as a platoon leader, as I remember I was a third-year high school student, that he came to visit us on furlough. I guess he must have felt quite different when he saw me, now a young woman. It would seem that he, still a bachelor, felt he did not have to look far. (laughter) He asked me 'Can I wait for you until you graduate?' I was still a bit of an innocent girl, so I was a little perturbed. Then he said he was worried lest his motive should be misunderstood as if a student boarder was stealing an innocent daughter of the landlord. Anyway, as I had felt close to him, I thought I must not let that kind of misunderstanding happen with my family.

"Time passed and now that I was a university student, I felt freer to a certain extent from the constraints that come with wearing school uniforms, and my love was growing. As it happened, my family approved our relationship and gave us blessings.

"Unfortunately, when I was a first-year university student, I came down with appendicitis during the summer vacation and I had to undergo an operation. At that time, with my mother, he looked after me day and night for several days. Then, nothing was heard from him until one day when a letter came from him. In it he said he did not want to see me anymore. It was so sudden and moreover, I could not understand why he did not want to see me. It was so frustrating as I tried in vain to locate him, instituting inquiries at this or that unit, if only to find out his reasons why. When I finally found out where he was, he would not see me.

"I found out some time later why he did what he did. It seems while I was in the hospital, he went to see his friends here and there to borrow money to buy me something, say a bottle of juice, but all in vain. He must have been miserable as he thought how could he give happiness to the girl he loved after marriage when he could not buy a bottle of juice for her now; if so, better leave her now even if it hurt. It was at a time when the military pay was so out of step with reality that it was very difficult to make a living.

"When I found this out, I felt this way. Everyone was poor at the time, not he alone. If it was only the matter of being poor, I felt I could share it with him. But he stuck to his gun, saying that being poor is something one cannot understand unless one has experienced it.

"The more he held fast to his sense of responsibility and honesty, the nobler he looked to me, and I felt he was someone with whom I could share the rest of my life. But he would not listen and I felt I was withering in the conflict. I thought this would not do and the only thing to do was to get engaged if only for stabilizing the state of his mind. About that time he was scheduled to leave for the United States to study at a military institution, but even this seemed to be his trying to get away from the entanglement with me.

"Subsequently, I somehow managed to bring it off to set a date for our engagement but I felt I must marry him to make him more stable. That was when I was about to finish my first year as a medical student. I was not afraid at all, doing what I was doing with all my heart. When the engagement day was one week away, I consulted my mother and unilaterally informed the other side of our intention to hold a wedding ceremony, and we went down to Taegu, his native place. Frankly, I was a little worried, for what would I do if the bridegroom did not appear? But he did." (Laughter)

Cho: "A true love indeed. The wedding ceremony must have been dramatic. Now, could you tell us what were good things and difficult things as you remember them?"

Madame Yi: "It was not so much difficult things as hardship cases as I remember them. Immediately after the wedding ceremony I volunteered to live with his family in the country. The idea was to show him my preparedness, my determination so that he would be at ease without worrying himself. But the fact is, I, a city girl, had not done anything worthwhile in the way of housekeeping. In the cold winter I had to cook rice, burning rice stalks in the fireplace, stalks that would not burn easily, and do washing outside drawing water from a well. My soft hands chafed and bled. But now, it is a fond memory. By the time we were living in Seoul, his meager salary would not stretch far enough. So I got a beauticism's license after studying one year at a beauty school and opened a beauty salon. Running the business, I used to return home late. It hurt me to see him worried on my account, every time I came home late. So I gave up the beauty shop, but I quietly attended a knitting school, this time without letting him know. I used to do my knitting work after he left home in the morning. This, too, seems like a fond memory now."

Cho: "So everything is a fond memory now. You have so far talked about sufferings, which when they are over, turned into fond memories. Now, there must have been really happy fond memories. Could you tell us about them?"

Madame Yi: "One was his discovery of a third tunnel of the northern puppets at the time when he was a division commander, a position called the flower of a military man. We were really so happy to have found it. It was a day of glory for us when he was conferred the 16 May national prize for the discovery."

Cho: "Is there, by any chance, anything you are not quite happy about your husband in any way?"

Madame Yi: "Well, I might say, he is too strict and thoroughgoing with himself. That is my complaint. There are always things I mean to do but before I know it, he does them himself. So I end up being the second and I wish he would give me an opportunity to be the first." (Laughter)

Cho: "Are all of your four children attending school?"

Madame Yi: "Yes. The first child, a boy, is a second-year university student; the second child, a girl, a third-year high school student, the third, a boy, a first-year high school student, and the youngest, a boy, a third-year primary school student."

Cho: "What is your main emphasis on the children's education?"

Madame Yi: "I would not exactly call it an educational goal but what we teach them is, do your utmost without excuse, whatever the circumstances. On my part, I do strive to make them hold an image of their mother who is always the first to set examples."

Cho: "Recently, extracurricular studies are becoming a big social issue. By any chance have you ever had your children do extracurricular studies?"

Madame Yi: "To be quite frank, yes, we have our children do extracurricular studies. (Laughter) What is called extracurricular studies might be said to be mass oppression. Because so many others do them, it might be called an irresistible muddy stream, and you might say I was also swept into the muddy stream."

Cho: "Some time ago a public hearing was held on this issue. Could you tell us your opinion about this issue of extracurricular studies?"

Madame Yi: "This is what I deeply felt as a parent who has had her children do extracurricular studies: The arch-villain that has destroyed universal education is none other than extracurricular studies. Inasmuch as they will not go away just because a few people give them up, I believe that there necessarily have to be principled, structured countermeasures."

Cho: "Could it be that this question of overheated extracurricular studies is related in some way to the current education system? I wonder if you have ever thought about the questionable points of the education system and its points that should be improved. If so, could you tell us what they are?"

Madame Yi: "It is my thinking that a tendency of distrust in school is prevalent. My view is that the current education system has overemphasized knowledge to such an extent that there have emerged grave deficiencies in the educational dimensions of emotion and humanity. So I believe that it is essential to build a society where normal will be normal and people living in a correct way will be shining, a society where such will prevail not only in education but in all other sectors as well, don't you? In our society as it stands now, I sometimes find myself horrified lest the process of education should cause human destruction."

Cho: "Could you tell us about your expectations of your children?"

Madame Yi: "I do not have any such expectation that they must become a doctor or a lawyer. My only wish is that whatever they may become eventually, they become human beings with a healthy body and mind who talk squarely and know to cooperate with the people around them."

Cho: "Could you tell us your opinion about your children's marriages?"

Madame Yi: "First, I would like to respect the opinions of the parties concerned. I would like to help them develop and enter into a relationship that can receive the blessings of all the people around them. I am always consciously trying to take advantage of natural opportunities to give them such aid and help them nurture an eye capable of choosing their partners."

Cho: "We understand that you are deeply interested in the life of the common people. Could you tell us how you view it?"

Madame Yi: "I still hold the view that the people around us, our relatives, our brothers and sisters, are all common people and that we are also a part of the common people. I know everyone is going through hardships in this day and age of inflation."

Cho: "If so, what do you think the authorities must consider first, in order to improve the living conditions of the common people?"

Madame Yi: "I believe that more consideration must be directed, above all, to stabilizing the prices of daily necessities first, toward the stabilization of livelihood, and next, epochal measures must be taken to solve the housing problems in order to stabilize the life of the people."

Cho: "It would appear that it is the housewives who should be running housekeeping. What role do you think the housewives should play these days?"

Madame Yi: "When we talk about housewives of the common people, think about my mother-in-law. In spite of the difficulty in doing the housekeeping, she was the mother who had brought up her six children as human beings with pride, as human beings without wrinkles walking squarely. Even as she was very strict with the observances of the time-honored etiquette, such as the probity of serving food, however insignificant, on a platter, she saw to it that a warm atmosphere always prevailed in the family. And even when giving away old clothes, she would wash them first, mend them where needed, starch and iron them and then hand them over, properly wrapped. I think this is in the best tradition of so many Korean mothers, don't you? Even though she is no longer with us, I am still learning from her."

Cho: "Then, where do you think the beauty of a woman lies?"

Madame Yi: "To be sure, the good looks one is born with, what is worked at, is all beautiful, but when I see women devoting their all to what they are doing, they are so beautiful that I, as a woman myself, cannot help being charmed by them."

Cho: "It is said that most women are sensitive to what is fashionable. What do you think of the way the modern-day women of Korea dress and comport themselves?"

Madame Yi: "It would seem that some time ago it was thought to be fashionable to wear expensive things so much so it made people feel uncomfortable to look at. But as far as I can see, women nowadays seem to have a developed sense of panache, harmonizing their clothes with their individualities.

"In a way I envy them as they show a flair of panache even as they wear simple clothes which are not particularly expensive-looking."

Cho: "What do you think the most desirable 'image of the Korean woman' should be these days?"

Madame Yi: "I believe she is a woman who knows her limitations, knows to be content, knows to be grateful, and can become the center of peace at home."

Cho: "What is your hobby?"

Madame Yi: "It is a group hobby of my family rather than my personal hobby. It is tennis. We wanted some kind of group sports including my husband, and that is tennis. With the children, we often sweat it out in doubles."

Cho: "How do you organize your teams? Which team is winning?"

Madame Yi: "My husband and I make a team, and the children their teams. At first my team used to win every time. But not so any more. The children have developed their skills so fast that my team can no longer win unless we compromise sportsmanship or resort to some underhanded play."

Cho: "Among the books you have read recently, which book has impressed you most?"

Madame Yi: "It is a translated novel, "Barren Land." I was touched by what might be described as a victory of human will. Speaking of books, our eldest son presents a book to his father and me on our birthdays. Whatever book impresses him most, he also recommends it to his father and me."

Cho: "What kind of television or radio programs do you enjoy?"

Madame Yi: "It is programs which the whole family can enjoy. In particular, as my husband likes sports programs, naturally we get to see a lot of them. And out of consideration for the children at study, we do not turn on programs as much as we wish. But what I would like to see is that the broadcasting stations would produce a little more wholesome programs which the whole family can enjoy and which leave a clean taste afterward."

For the 2-hour-long interview, Madame Yi has never forgotten to smile. She is gentle and warm, surprisingly so for a military wife.

12153
CSO: 4108

IMPORTANCE OF FAMILY CONNECTIONS IN BUSINESS SHOWN

Seoul WOLGAN CHOSON in Korean Sep 80 pp 270-285

[Article by SIMA ILBO Economy Desk Deputy Chief Pak Yong-chong: "Second Generation and Human Connections"]

[Text] Many areas have changed during the 30-some years since liberation in 1945 and establishment of the government in 1948; representative of these is the world of business.

Intending to establish enterprises, many people rushed into business, all with their eyes fixed on the peak of the business world. As a result, today's giant enterprises have come into being, including some world-scale enterprises.

However, the natural law of time applies even to those founders who transformed themselves by will and determination; thus in the 1970's the winds of generational change began to blow throughout the Korean business world.

The generational change boom in the business world, which started on 31 December 1969 with the death of Ku In-hoe, founder of the Lucky group, intensified during the last half of the 1970's and reached a climax last year.

First, the second generation of the Samsong group, Yi Kon-hui, became vice chairman in preparation to assume the management, while presidents Yi Chun-yong of Taerim Industries and Kim Chung-won of Han Il Textiles carried out actual changes of generation.

Here we can see that the major tie that moves the Korean business world is formed along bloodlines.

Whenever they had a chance, the founders always argued for the separation of ownership and management, clearly stating their intention to entrust their companies to capable entrepreneurs.

Yet, perhaps because these founders can see no capable managers beyond their sons, they are all passing management rights on to the second generation.

Of course, there is the exception case of Mr Yu Il-han of Yuhan Yanghaeng, who not only opened up management but even made ownership stock open to the public.

However, Yuhan Yanghaeng is the only such case. Tongyang Cement, where there is no son, has entrusted management to a son-in-law (General Manager Hyon Chae-hyon), while such companies as Kukche Trading, Paekhwa, and Chillo, where the second generation is not yet ready, have entrusted management to sons-in-law or nephews, suggesting that the saying that blood is thicker than water is held as a golden rule in the world of business.

Second among blood relations, after the second generation, are the founders' brothers and sons-in-law.

Hyundai, Hanjin, Lucky, Kumho, Lotte, Samhwan, Chillo, Son'gyong, Kaedong Industries, and Kabul can be counted among the representative cases in which brothers have carried on.

An area of interest along with the rise of the second generation is that of the magnates' sons-in-law.

In our country, the [company whose] magnate has the most daughters is the Kukche Trading Company; all six of the sons-in-law have a share of the group. Even Mr Yi Pyong-ch'ol of Samsong, who said that he would cut even his son off if the son were not capable, may have treated his sons-in-law unusually well, for at one time he had four sons-in-law working with him.

This tendency is similar to that of other giant enterprises.

There is an old saying, "If you have only three measures of unhulled barley, do not live off your wife's family." However, this kind of teaching from the ancients is fading today, when capitalism has changed the economic order and the thinking is dominant that money is everything.

The somewhat sarcastic joke among government officials that there is no high-ranking official of the central government whose wife does not come from a wealthy family, and the trend among young legal and administrative officials to try to find wives from wealthy families, proves this.

Second to bloodlines in the business world is the question of regional ties.

For our business world, whose history is no more than 30 years long, it was only natural that one would join hands with those close by when starting a business.

Therefore, it was common for people from the founder's hometown to enter the business, and it is obvious that the human connection was formed by such people. With the growth of large-scale enterprises and the institution of the public bond system, however, regional ties have been gradually losing out.

Another feature of our business world's human connections is the question of school ties.

This has become even more prominent in the 1970's with the development of large-scale enterprises and the search for talent via both open hiring and special hiring.

It is well known that Taeu's Kim U-chung, who created the myth of Korean magnates, mustered the strength of his Kyonggi schoolmates, and the second generation's bringing in of schoolmates to form the central strength of management in the generational change process is a good example.

The fifth-generation head of Germany's world-scale Krupp group judged that his son did not have the ability to assume management, and so he opened up the property to the public and closed the family door.

The American Dupont family has a tradition whereby only the smartest of the second generation participates in management, with the remaining siblings having to be satisfied with being stockholders.

This is not to say that only that method is right, since our country is neither Germany nor America. But it is the hope that, inasmuch as these new company presidents are not those who endured hardship but were rather born to the position, they will have to do even better.

Looking at it this way, we can see that our business world has formed its human connections primarily around bloodlines, with regional and school ties also intertwined.

Let us take a look at the Samsong group, recognized in the business world as the Samsong talent school. Under the conviction that "the enterprise is its people," Mr Yi Pyong-ch'ol, who carried out the first open hiring in our country in 1957, emphasizes that the greatest contribution an entrepreneur can make to society is the fostering of talent.

At Samsong, the only ones to catch the eye are the third son, Kon-hui, as group vice chairman; the youngest son-in-law, Chong Chae-un, as managing director of Samsong Electronics (the oldest son-in-law, Mr Cho Un-hae, is administrator of Koryo Hospital); and Mr Yi Un-t'aek (the chairman's brother-in-law) as president of Samsong Shipyards. There are no other noteworthy relatives. In the light of Korea's situation, where even so-so middle-size enterprises are full of sons, sons-in-law, brothers, and relatives, Samsong can be evaluated as a company which works centered around talent.

The Samsong group now has 220 directors. Over 105 of these were chosen in open hiring, and the rest were chosen in special hiring.

The large number of special hiring personnel is interpreted as a result of Samsong's recent concentrated investment in shipbuilding, heavy industry, construction, petrochemicals, engineering, and electronic communications, which caused them to put more emphasis on recruiting superior talent rather than training.

Samsong expects to maintain its half-and-half ratio between open and special hiring. This [decision] is based on Samsong's personnel policy of combining Samsong's spirit with external professional knowledge in order to achieve outstanding management.

However, the main strength of Samsong's management comes from those employed in the first open hiring of March 1957.

There were 23 who were hired at that time; those remaining include Song Se-ch'ang (president, Samsong Products), Pak T'ae-so (president, Chongju Paper), Son Yong-hui (vice president and representative director, Sinsegye), Yi Hyon-sang (general director, Samsong Electronic Parts) and Chong Ui-sok (managing director, Samsong Electronics).

Sin Hun-ch'ol, president of Samsong Petrochemicals, and Paek Hak-hi, representative director and vice president of Cheil Textiles, are distinguished from the first open hiring as being persons hired in the 1956 documentary screening.

Next, some of those hired in the second open hiring of March 1959 are President An Sung-hwi of Samsong Heavy Industries, President Yi Man-u of Cheil Planning, General Manager Yi Tu-sok of Tongbang Life Insurance, Managing Director Yi Kil-ho of Chonju Paper, Managing Director Ch'oe Chong-won of Samsong Products, and Managing Director Pang Se-ho of Cheil Sugar.

Managing Director Kim Yon-su of Samsong Heavy Industries and two others of the third hiring in 1960 have become directors, while 11 men from the fourth hiring in 1963, including Sin Se-kil (managing director, Samsong Products) and Yi Song-ung (general director, Cheil Woolen) have become directors, surging past those who entered the company ahead of them.

Also, President Kyong Chu-hyon of Cheil Sugar and General Manager An Si-hwan of Samsong Precision from the fifth hiring and President Yi Su-pin of Cheil Woolen have repeatedly advanced at Samsong, which is notorious for difficulty in getting promotions. They are counted, along with Song Sang-mo (first hiring), who has moved to become president of International Trading, as the top students of the Samsong talent school.

However, even though President Kang Chin-ku of Samsong Electronics and Ko Sang-kyom, president of Tongbang Life Insurance, came in under special hiring rather than open hiring, they are considered to be capable managers deeply rooted in Samsong.

The special characteristics of professional managers are prominent even in the human connections of Hyundai's management, whose framework is composed of Chong Yong-chu's brothers and second generation.

In a presentation recently given at Academy House, Chong Yong-chu stated that Yi Ch'un-nim of Hyundai Heavy Industries was a managing director at the time of the founding of Hyundai Construction, and that Chong Se-yong has been a general director while devoting himself solely to the automobile industry, so that both these men are professional managers. Also, President Yi Myong-pak of Hyundai Construction came up from the ranks after entering the company in the 1965 open hiring. Furthermore, according to Chong Yong-chu, although President Chong Hui-yong of the Hyundai General Trading Company is a son-in-law, he was employed in the 1965 open hiring and was made president because he is capable.

In fact, we must admit that there is no reason for Chong Yong-chu to make an exception for his son-in-law when none of his eight children have been given charge of any main enterprises.

The Hyundai group does indeed have an aversion to hiring in-laws or relatives.

Of course, among the brothers, Chong Se-yong (president, Hyundai Automobile), Chong Sun-yong (president, Hyundai Cement) and Chong Sang-yong (president, Koryo Chemicals) are all involved in business, but in consideration of the scale of the group, it is difficult to find any other relatives or in-laws.

All that can be found are Chairman Chong's brother-in-law Kim Yong-chu, who is president of Hyundai Engines, and his son Kim Yun-su, who is president of Hyundai Purenji.

Considering that the eldest son of the second generation, Mong-p'il, has never held a post, and that the three youngest sons (Mong-chun, Mong-yun, Mong-il) are being intensively trained, it seems likely that the eldest son will not be designated successor.

Chong Chu-yong, who has always said that college graduates are useful in their own way and that elementary school graduates, too, are useful in their own way, likes precedent-setting personnel.

Good examples of this are Yi Myong-pak, who won recognition at a Thailand construction site, and Chong Hui-yong, who displayed his talent in shipbuilding; both of them became presidents of major enterprises later on.

In addition to Yi Myong-pak and Chong Hui-yong, Um Yong-ki (Kyongil Yot'u), Kim Tong-yun (Hyundai Pipe), and Chi Chu-hyon (Hyundai Heavy Electric) are all company presidents who were employed in open hiring.

Among those brought in from the outside, Chong Mun-to (president, Hyondai Wheels) and Chang U-su (aluminum president) assist the chairman. Engineering school graduates and former Construction Ministry employees form the mainstream.

The Lucky group, led by the Ku family and the Ho family, has its management centered on the clan.

Dry goods merchant Ku In-hoe and wealthy landlord Ho Man-chong have led the Lucky group with deep friendship, as seen in the eight marriages between their families since the days of Sungsan village in Chinyang County, South Kyongsang Province.

Founder Ku In-hoe's six brothers and such members of the six-son and four-daughter second generation as Ku Cha-kyong have participated in management, supporting the prospering family fortunes.

Also, in contrast to other enterprises where only the immediate descendants of the founders are included in management, nearly all of the children of the founder's brothers are in the Lucky company, offering a clear picture of an enterprise centered on bloodlines.

As for the fortunes of the Ho family, Ho Man-chong's third son Chun-ku (president, Kumsong Electric Wire) and fourth son Chin-ku (president, the Kumsong Company) are in charge of main enterprises.

Also, Ho Chong-ku's second son Tong-su is working as the director of Honam Refinery; Ho Chun-ku's children Ch'ang-su and Chongsu are vice-president of Pando Trading Company and section chief of Kumsong Company, respectively; and Ho Sung-cho is working as a Pando section chief. However, compared to the stock they hold, the Hos don't seem to occupy many positions.

Although Lucky brings up its people according to the founder's ideal that people are wealth, advancement is difficult because of the conservative character of the company, which does not pressure people into resigning.

Recently, however, advancement has speeded up, and directors in their late thirties and early forties have appeared.

In spite of Lucky's family management, the company has produced many professional managers such as Pak Sung-ch'an (who died in a traffic accident in 1979), Yun Uk-hyon (president, Kumsong Kyejon), Mun Pak (president, Pando Trading), and Ch'a Yu-pae (president, Kumsong Electric), while men such as Nam Sang-mu of the first open hiring have risen as high as executive director of Lucky.

It is said that the warm family atmosphere of Lucky has made it possible to produce such a manager as Pak Sung-ch'an, who was considered Korea's top professional manager, showing his vigorous managerial skill while openly joking that he could not work between the pestering of Ku and Ho.

The Taeu group, established in March 1967, has formed its human connections with Kyonggi High School schoolmates, centered around Kim U-chang (52nd graduating class).

The only relatives in the enterprise are the founder's older brother, Kim Tok-chung (president, Taeu Industries), and his younger brother, Kim Song-chung (director, Taeu Heavy Industries). The second generation is still too young.

Members of the 54th graduating class form the largest group of Kyonggi graduates, but among Kim U-chung's classmates we find Yi U-pok (vice president, Taeu Industries), Yong Song-pu (vice president, Taeu Development), Ch'oe Kyu-ch'ol, and Yi Sok-yong, with only Yi Sok-yong, who had been in charge of Taeu Electronics, having left the group. Also, Yi Sok-hui (chairman, Saehan Automobile) and So Yong-ch'ol (president, Taeu Development), who are well known outside as name managers, are from Kyonggi's 48th graduating class, while Yi Kyong-hun (vice president, Taeu Development) and Kim Yong-won, who is now studying at Harvard University, are from the 51st graduating class. All of these men are Kim U-chung's senior schoolmates.

There is a rumor in the business world that because of Kim U-chung's active personality, there is really only one [top] person at Taeu, all the others having coequal second status, but Taeu does have men of talent. The main

figures are Yi U-pok, Yun Yong-so (54th class, president, Taeu Heavy Industries), and Pak Se-yong (54th class, managing director, Taeu Industries) who left Hansong Industries with Kim U-chung to start Taeu. These three, along with Yi Sok-hui and Cho Tong-chae (president, Pusan Plant, Taeu Industries), are known as the five founders, and regardless of their rank, there is no doubt that they are the most talented.

With so many schoolmates, Kim U-chung enjoys treating those who graduated before him politely as elder brothers, while speaking bluntly to those who graduated after him, even in directors' meetings.

In addition to Kyonggi, the president of Paris Cosmetics, Cho Chung-min, is a Yonsei University classmate of Kim U-chung, while President Hong In-ki of Taeu Shipbuilding and Ch'oe Myong-hyu (executive director, Taeu Enterprise) are graduates of Seoul High School. Also, there are some products of the banking world from the Bank of Korea and the Industrial Bank, as well as some overseas Ph.D.'s, but these are insignificant apart from the Kyonggi connection.

However, the Taeu Group was 13 years old this year, and products of the Taeu Industries' open hiring are gradually forming a mainstream. Thus, some people think, perhaps prematurely, that in several years a new non-Kyonggi human connection will dominate this group.

The Kukche Trading Company, which became a great enterprise through the export of footwear, has all the husbands of the six married daughters out of a total of 11, working for the company, since the male second generation (actually third generation) Hui-won (senior, Yonsei University), Hui-chae (sophomore, Hanyang University) and Chun-ho (freshman, Hanyang University) are all too young. The oldest son-in-law, Han Yun-ku, is in New York for a long-term stay as a top vice president of Kukche Trading; the second son-in-law, Yi Tae-hwang, is president of Kukche Commercial Shipping; the third, Kim Chong-hyong, is president of Kukche Paper; the fourth, Kim Chu-yong, is vice president of Kukche General Machinery; the fifth, Kim Tok-yong, is vice president of Kukche General Construction; and the sixth, Chong Kun, is head of Kukche Trading's Singapore branch. Chairman Yang Chong-mo of Kukche Trading, which is known as the "Golden Age" of sons-in-law, is using a plan of choosing his sons-in-law by arranged marriage, bringing them into the company, giving them special promotions, and placing them in vital positions.

However, the main company, Kukche Trading Company, has been entrusted to Son-Sang-mo, while the scouting of such professional managers as Chong Chae-tok (president, Kukche General Construction), Mun Sang-t'aek (president, Kukche General Machinery), Chong Sung-ik (president, Kukche Combined Steel) and Han Pyong-il (executive director, Kukche Trading) has not been neglected.

In particular, Executive Director Yi Ch'un-mu was brought over from Taehan Lye as a department head, but was given recognition for his ability and selected as an executive director in his 30's, showing that Kukche is emphasizing the development of talent.

The founder of the Hyosong group, Cho Hong-che, has a very high regard for talent, perhaps because he was a partner with Yi Pyong-ch'ol of Samsong for 5 years (Samsong Products). Although the second generation, Cho Song-nae, is a Kyonggi graduate, little importance is attached to school or regional connections. Since the chuch'ong of 1979, the group has gone in heavily for men brought up within the company while structuring the set-up for direct control by the second generation; some of those selected in Tongyang Nylon's first open hiring have risen to directorships, and men from Tongyang Nylon have formed the main human connection.

Cho Song-nae leads the group, along with President Yi Ch'ung-son of Hyonsong Products, President Pae Ki-un of Tongyang Nylon, and President Yi Yong-ch'ol of Tae-song Lumber.

As special features, we can point to the fact that there are many men from Samho, and that the second generation Cho Yang-nae and his Kyonggi classmates, Vice President Song Chae-tal of Tongyang Nylon and Executive Director Hong Song-pom of Tongyang Nylon, all hold important positions.

As a result of founder Kim Song-kap's activities in the political world since the 1960's, the Ssangyong group has established a tradition of producing many professional managers. Such men as Sin Hyon-ho, who recently held the post of prime minister, Hong Chae-son, Chin Pong-hyon, Yi Ch'ung-son, and Kim Chong-tae are all managers who once worked for Ssangyong.

The tradition continues with Wu Yong-hae (president, Ssangyong) and Ch'oe Mun-ki (executive director, Ssangyong).

Kim Sok-won of the second generation said that he will maintain the attitude of one who is learning until he is 35. However, since he is now over that age, we will have to wait and see.

Perhaps due to his aggressive character, founder Kim Song-kap has chosen his talent without regard to geographical origin, except at the time of founding.

We can see this easily in his sons-in-law: the oldest, Cho Hae-hyong (president, Ssangyong Paper) is from Hamgyong Province, while the second, Yi Sung-won (president, Ssangyong Refinery) is from Cholla Province.

With the completion in September 1979 of its expansion, Hanil Textile has apparently abandoned its efforts to become a general trading company and is occupied with putting its house in order.

With the generation changeover in 1979, the second generation is holding the important management posts.

Both sons-in-law are also working in the group (Yi Chae-u, president of Puguk Securities, and Ku Yong-hun, managing director of Hanil Textile), while such founding members as Vice President Yi Ch'ang-hyong and Vice President Kim Yong-sok also have seats.

However, all agree that the real ability lies in Pyon Ch'ol-kyu, executive director of Hanil Textile and matrilineal cousin of the founder.

Tonga Construction, which has been growing rapidly through its Middle Eastern operations, has a management set-up which is completely second generation.

The oldest son, Chairman of the Board Ch'oe Won-sok, is quite popular in the Middle East for his positive personality, while his brother Won-yong who is quiet and intelligent, keeps the house in order.

Although there are some relatives, they are rarely seen in important posts. Since the founder's hometown is Taejon, there are many people from Ch'ungch'ong Province forming the feature of the group's human connections.

Taehan Electric Wire is noteworthy for the fact that the oldest son, Sol Won-sik, took over Taehan Weaving and branched out some time ago, while the third son, Sol Won-yang, took over the main company. Although there are relatives such as Min Ki-tok, president of Taehan Sugar (uncle of Chairman Sol) and Managing Director Yu In-ho of Kwangop Refinery (uncle of Chairman Sol), such main companies as Taehan Electric Wire (Ch'oe Hyong-kyu), Kwangjin Electronics (Kim Kye-chin), Taehan Engineering (Mun Yong-hoe), Taehan General Construction (Min Pae-kun), and Taehan Condenser (Cho Chae-ki) have been entrusted to professional managers trained by the founder.

Business circles view the strength of Taehan Electric Wire, in the midst of the severe managerial difficulties of the depressed electronics industry, as being due to the fact that the second generation surrounded itself with and received help from founding members. The Kyonggi classmates of Chairman Sol (57th graduating class) form a strong human connection at Taehan Electric Wire. Executive Director Kim Won-kil, a high school and college classmate (College of Commerce, Seoul National University) of Chairman Sol, is a manager whose relationship with Sol is closer than that of blood, while such classmates as directors Yi Ch'ong-yong and Kim Yong-u of Taehan Electric wire and Director Yi Ki-son of Taehan General Construction form the nucleus of schoolmate strength.

Schoolmate relationships can also be seen clearly at Chongbang. Chongbang President Kim Ch'ang-song has employed his Kyonggi classmates Yi Tae-won and Kim Kye-chin as Chonbang managing directors and Kim Ong-nyon as president of one of his subsidiaries, Saehan Mutual Credit.

Hanjin, the group characteristic of sibling enterprises, is being led amicably onward by the founder's brothers (President Cho Chung-yol of Hanil Securities, President Cho Chung-kon of Hanil Development, and Vice President Cho Chung-sik of Hanil Development) and his brothers-in-law (President Kim Hyong-pae of Hanjin and Vice President Kim Kon-pae of Hanjin). In the early 1970's, there was talk of dissolution of Hanjin and of trouble between the brothers. Hanjin is now past those difficulties, however, and the second generation is now participating in management; we will have to wait and see if they do as well as Lucky with their change of generations.

It is only natural that they have many Air Force products because of the KAL connection.

The Lotte group, which also has many brothers, now has only Sin Kyok-ho's Sin Chun-ho (39; president, group management main office) working in the group. Ch'ol-ho (57) left following a difference of opinion; Ch'un-ho (48) branched out with Nongsim; and Son-ho (45) manages the Sansasu Food Company in Japan.

By contrast, Sin Kyok-ho is using his brothers-in-law Ch'oe Hyon-yol (president, Lotte Industries) and Kim Ki-pyong (president, Lotte Tourist), while employing such professional managers as Yu Ch'ang-sun (former deputy prime minister, and now president of Lotte Confections) and Yi Nak-son (former minister of commerce and industry, now chairman of the group management main office).

Lately, with the stirring of such sibling enterprises as Kabul Spinning, sibling enterprises have formed a main current of our business world. Many problems have surfaced in the process of changing over to the second generation, however, so that it is something to keep an eye on.

The Kumho group, known as a solid clan management organization, has entrusted the management of such main enterprises as Kumho Industries and Hanguk Synthetic Rubber to the second generation, while accomplishing the branching out of Kumho Tires under cousins, changing the name to Samyang Tires.

The geographical relations of this group can be seen in the fact that many graduates of the Kwangju Cheil High School are in important positions.

With the death of founder Ch'oe Chin-kon, his brother Ch'oe Chin-hyon has assumed the directorship of Songyong and is developing the company.

However, the founder's children are working as managers, so no one can foresee the future direction of the group's management rights.

This type of situation is clearly seen in partnership enterprises.

A good example is that of Kim Hang-myong and Sin Kum-pong, who met in Ch'ongp-a-dong in 1947 and established T'aehwa Rubber. After turning their enterprise over to the second generation, they had to call in professional managers, and after some ups and downs they dissolved their partnership and separated completely.

Haitai Confections is said to have broken our tradition of failure with partnerships and has been studied in management graduate school as an example, but it remains to be seen what will happen now that the second generation has taken over. Haitai features a collective management system in which the children of the three founders each have one position.

Paekhwa Distillery is managed by a nucleus of sons-in-law and children. A matter of interest is the growing strength of Miwon, which came in through capital participation in recent years.

Miwon sent in Executive Director Chong Chae-hong; it is said that Chong, who has advanced to vice president, was sent in to mind the home company's affairs.

Thus our business world is suffering various pains with change, such as the changeover in generations and the forming of new human connections to adjust to the new order.

However, following the death of Sammi founder Kim Tu-sik, his son Kum Hyon-ch'ol assumed the chairmanship, and his sons-in-law Yu Hon-sang and Cho Choug-kun assumed the Samni and Yanguk General Special Steel presidencies, respectively, so that the group is going on without difficulty.

Also, the second generation is leading the Tusan group amicably, using founder members as chairmen (Chairman Chong Su-ch'ang of Tusan and Chairman Ch'oe In-ch'ol of OB Beer). Second-generation President Yi Chun-yong of Taerim Industries and President Namgung Ho of the Shipbuilding Public Corporation are exam-exemples that can be cited of successful generation changeovers.

Among sibling enterprises, President Yu Ch'an-u and Managing Director Yu Yong-u of P'ungsan Metals are well known in the business world as a harmonious management combination.

Up to this point we have taken a quick look at the management connections of major enterprises; however, one thing we cannot leave out of the formation of human connections in cartels is the marriages of the second generation.

For matrimonial relationships, we must first look at the Lucky family, which has many siblings. Founder Ku In-hoe's second son Cha-sung is married to Hong Chae'son's daughter, and his third son Cha'hak to Samsong Yi Pyong-ch'ol's daughter.

Also Ku In-hoe has four sons-in-law Yi Chae-yon (president of Lucky Continental Carbon and younger brother of Yi Chae-jun of Taerim Industries) and Yi Chae-won (president of Haech'ang Maritime Products and son of Yi Po-hyong). The first daughter-in-law of the current chairman, Ku Cha-gyong, is the daughter of Kim T'ae-tong (president, the Naeoe Kyongje) and his son-in-law Kim Hwa-chung is Kim Yong-won's nephew.

In his Yonhwa (Ku In-hoe's pen name) Anecdotes, Kim Yong-won recalls: "About a year before he died, Yonhwa asked me to find a marriage partner for his granddaughter. I think he had the fourth son, Hui-chung, of my fourth brother (Kim Yong-kwan) in mind when he spoke to me. That is how thoroughly he handled everything."

The family with the most prominent marriage connections, however, is the K'orong family. Founder Yi Man-won's youngest son is married to Kim Chong-p'il's daughter, and his youngest son-in-law is Ho Yong-in, the second son of Ch'ang-song of Samnip Foods.

Also, his youngest brother, Won-ch'on, who branched out to form the Wonjin group, married his first daughter into the Hanguk Silk family, and his second son, Tong-hui, is married to Chong Yi-kwon's daughter.

The Samsong group does not seem to be an exception. The oldest son, Maeng-hui, is the son-in-law of Song Yong-ki, the former president, now deceased, of Anguk Insurance, while the third son, Kon-hui, is the son-in-law of President Hong Chin-ki of CHUNGANG ILBO.

The Kukche Trading Company, famous in business circles for its many daughters, has matrimonial relationships with Yi T'ae-hui (former public prosecutor) and Kim Song-hwan (former president of the Bank of Korea).

The deceased Sol Kyong-tong of Taehan Electric Wire saw his oldest son, Won-sik, marry the daughter of Im Song-pon (former Industrial Bank president); his second son, Won-ch'ol, marry the daughter of the ambassador to the United States, Kim Yong-sik; and his third son, Won-yang, marry the younger sister of Yang Chong-mo of Kukche Trading.

Also, the youngest son is married to the daughter of Pak Yong-hak of Taenong, so they can boast of their splendid family power.

Hyosong group founder Cho Hong-che's first son Song-nae is married to Song In-sang's daughter, and his second son, Yang-nae, is married to the daughter of senior Taejon lawyer Hong Kyong-sik.

The third son, Ung-nae, is married to Kim Chong-dae's daughter. Song In-sang also has matrimonial ties with Sin Tok-kyun (chairman, Tongbang Oil) and with Yi Pi-sok (chairman, Kukche Insurance), in addition to those with Cho Hong-che.

Song and Kim Chong-tae are not great entrepreneurs, but perhaps because of their many daughters and their experience in officialdom and business they have many connections with cartel families. Lately they have become the topic of conversation by assuming the chairmanships of their sons-in-law's companies.

The marriage of cartel children is also greatly influenced by the founders' generational changeover and regional ties.

The relationships of Kim Yong-won and An Chae-u (president, Japan Organic Chemicals), Song Sang-yong and Yi Tong-chun of Samsu Precision Instruments, Cho Hong-che and Ho Chong-ku of Samyang Shipping, and Kim In-tuk of the Pyoksan group and Kim Su-kun of Taesong Industries are those of close friends.

Pak In-pu of the Kumho group took Im Ch'ang-uk, son of Im Tae-hong of Miwon, as his third son-in-law, and he also has matrimonial ties with Pak Pyong-kyu of Haitai. This is seen as being because they all share the same hometown.

Pak In-pu has shown particular attention to his third son-in-law, having Yi Chong-hwan take him along on his visits in the world of politics and banking circles.

In addition, Chang Pyong-ch'an of Ich'on Electric Machinery is the son-in-law of Hwasin's Pak Hung-sik, while Kim Chong-hui of Hanguk Gunpowder has matrimonial ties with Yi Hu-rak.

It is well known that Chon T'aek-po of the Ch'onu Company and Pak Hung-sik of Hwasin are in-laws, and Sim Hyon'tae's (president, Tongahe Shipping) son is married to Kim Chong-nak's daughter.

Also, Yi Pi-sok and Won Yong-sok, Kim Yong-chu and O Wi-yong are in-laws. There is no limit to these kinds of family ties in the world of business.

However, to say cartel does not aways mean marriage with prominent families.

Chong Yong-chu of the Hyundai group, who is well known for his informal personality, has marriage views which are baced on the individual person.

Chong chooses his daughters-in-law more on the basis of character and looks than on family.

Therefore, Chong has not established any matrimonial ties with proud families, although he made an exception by marrying his sixth son (Mong-jun) to Kim Tong-cho's daughter in July of last year.

Chong also did not pick from among cartel families for a match for his only daughter, but chose from among his employees.

Chong invited 10 sharp and promising young men to his home to eat and relax while the family chose the prospective son-in-law.

The young man chosen was Chong Hui-yong, now president of Hyundai General Trading. Chong even now brags that he was able to choose such a bright son-in-law by doing it that way.

Kim Chung-won of Hanil Textile married the daughter of a doctor, and so did Ch'oe Yong-chung of Hanguk Glass.

At the same time, Taenong second-generation Pak Yong-il and Tonga Construction Chairman Ch'oe Won-sok both married entertainers and are considered to have been brave for the sake of love.

Even though he is the oldest son, Pak Song-yong of the Kumho group married an American woman he met while studying in the United States, while Samsong second-generation Yi Ch'ang-hui married a Japanese woman, giving proof to the theory that love knows no national frontiers.

Pak Tu-pyong of the Tusan group, who warned his oldest son Yong-kon as he left to study in the United States, "not to bring back a Western woman," hurried his son's marriage when he returned as promised in 1960.

There is a famous anecdote that when Pak had decided on Yi Ung-suk as a candidate for his daughter-in-law (Yi was a graduate student at Ewha Woman's University at the time), in order to check on her he went one morning to Pomun-dong alley, where her home was at the time, waited for her to come out, followed her to where she got on the bus, and then followed the bus in his jeep all the way to the fourth block of Chongno.

Whether it is because of the second generation's overseas studies or not, we can easily find cases of marriage overseas.

Chairman Ch'oe Chin-hyon of Songyong married for love after finishing his studies at the University of Wisconsin in the United States. Chong-nan, the oldest daughter of Kim Song-kap of Ssangyong, graduated from the University of Oklahoma and New York University graduate school and married Cho Hae-hyong, an MIT graduate.

His second daughter, Son-chong, majored in music at the University of South Carolina; she married her schoolmate Yi Sung-won in the United States.

Vice President Kim Yong-il of Kyongin Energy married a coed (the younger sister of President Kim Chong-hui of Hanguk Gunpowder) whom he met while studying at the University of California.

Kim Chi-t'ae of Hanguk Silk, who asserts that children may love freely but must follow their parents' wishes in marriage, says that since his oldest son Yong-ku married his Ehwa graduate wife, family affairs have gone well, and so he chose Ehwa graduates in turn for his other sons Yong-u and Yong-chin.

The Yongp'ung Trading family is noted for having an Ewha May Queen for a daughter-in-law.

Thus we can say that Ewha graduates are popular as cartel family daughters-in-law. Unlike the present situation, however, it was easy a few years ago for graduates of Kyonggi Girls High School and Ewha Girls High School to find classmates among cartel family daughters-in-law.

Thus, the search for daughters-in-law and sons-in-law by cartel families with children of marriageable age far exceeds the general expectation. It is even said that managers and employees of groups with large second generations have taken over the work of selection and that there are many matchmakers among them.

Executive Director Yun T'ae-yop of Chon'gyong-yon receives many requests as a living witness of the business world and is known as a person who has done much matchmaking.

Also, there are women's college professors who have considerable influence on cartel marriages.

However, it does not seem that cartel marriages are necessarily smooth.

It is well known that Samsong and Lucky, who at one time were so close as to enter matrimonial ties, ignored each other from the time of the beginning of the electronics battle until the death of Ku In-hoe, and that the relationship between Ch'oe Chun-mun of Tonga Construction and the politician Sin To-hwan was broken because of their children.

Also, Mr L, who had been a high-ranking official, entered his son-in-law's group's company but had to leave when his daughter obtained a divorce. Those around him all said that it was a sad situation.

However, there is no doubt that Korea's cartels are forging matrimonial bonds, entwining them like squash vines while forming a new upper-class society.

Status of Major Enterprise Second Generations (As of July 1980)

Group Name	Founder (Age)	Names of 2nd Generation	Age	Present Post	School	Relation to Founder	Remarks
Samsung	Yi Pyung-ch'ol	Yi Maeng-hui	49		Tokyo Ag. College	1st son	Recuperating
		Yi Ch'ang-hui	47	President, Magnetic Media	Waseda Grad. School (Japan)	2nd son	Occasional director, Cheil Textiles
		Yi Kon-hui	38	Group Vice Chairman	U. of Washington (U.S.)	3rd son	Hong Chin-ki's son-in-law
Hyundai	Chong Chu-yong	Chong Mong-p'il	44		Yonsei U.	1st son	
		Chong Mong-ku	42	President, Hyundai Automobile Service	Hanyang U., Coll. of Eng.	2nd son	
		Chong Mong-kun	38	President, Kumgang Development Industries	Hanyang U., Coll. of Eng.	3rd son	Wu Ho-chik's (Hyundai consultant) son-in-law
		Chong Mong-u	35	Managing Director, Hyundai Corporation	Chungang U.	4th son	
		Chong Mong-hon	32	Managing Director, Hyundai Construction	Yonsei U.	5th son	Studying in U.S.
		Chong Kong-chun	29		Seoul National U., College of Commerce	6th son	In U.S., Kim Yong-cho's son-in-law
		Chong Mong-yun	25	Hyundai Construction employee		7th son	
		Chong Mong-il	21	Senior, Yonsei Univ.		8th son	
Lucky	Ku In-hoe (deceased)	Ku Cha-kyong	56	Group chairman	Chinju Normal	1st son	Had been teacher
		Ku Cha-kyong		Died in 1974		2nd son	
		Ku Cha-hak	50	Lucky (Inc.) President	Defiance U. (U.S.)	3rd son	Yi Pyung-ch'ol's son-in-law
		Ku Cha-tu	48	President, Sinyong	New York City U., Graduate School	4th son	
		Ku Cha-il	45	President, Iryang Electric	Pusan National University	5th son	Independent
		Ku Cha-kuk	34	Dept. Chief, Farlo Trading Company	Michigan State (U.S.)	6th son	Cho P'il-tae's (Ehwa professor) son-in-law

Group Name	Founder (Age)	Names of 2nd Generation	Age	Present Post	School	Relation to Founder	Remarks
Hyosong	Cho Hong-che (75)	Cho Hong-nae	45	President, Tongyang Nylon	U. of Illinois Coll. of Engineering (U.S.)	1st son	Song In-sang's son-in-law
		Cho Yang-nae	43	Chairman, Hanguk Tire	Columbia U., Grad. School (U.S.)	2nd son	
		Cho Ung-nae	31	President, Taejon Leather	Eastern Coll. (U.S.)	3rd son	Kim Chong-tae's son-in-law
Ssangyong	Kim Song-kap (deceased)	Kim Sok-won	35	Group Chairman	Brandeis U. (U.S.)	1st son	
		Kim Sok-chun	28	Section Chief, Ssangyong's L.A. branch	Korea U.	2nd son	Yi Pong-nae's (overseas industry) son-in-law
		Kim Sok-tong	19	Student		3rd son	
Hanil Textile	Kim Han-yo (58)	Kim Chung-won	32	President, Hanil Text.	Guilford (U.S.)	1st son	Ch'oe Nam-son's grand-daughter's husband
		Kim Chung-hon	28	Executive Director, Hanil Textile	Chungang U.	2nd son	
		Kim Chung-kwang	25	Managing Director, Hanil Textile		3rd son	
		Kim Chung-myong		Student, Korea U.		4th son	
Tonga Construction	Ch'oe Chun-sun (60)	Ch'oe Won-sok	37	Group Chairman	Georgetown U. (U.S.)	1st son	
		Ch'oe Won-yong	27	Chief, General Planning Room		2nd son	
Kumho	Pak In-ch'on (79)	Pak Song-yong	48	Vice Chairman, Kumho Industries	Yale U., Grad. School (U.S.)	1st son	Ph.D. in economics
		Pak Chong-ku	43	President, Kwangju Rapid Transit	Yonsei U.	2nd son	
		Pak Sam-ku	35	President, Kumho Industries	Yonsei U.	3rd son	
		Pak Ch'an-ku	32	Accounting Dept. Chief, Kumho	Iowa State U. (U.S.)	4th son	

Group Name	Founder (Age)	Names of 2nd Generation	Age	Present Post	School	Relation to founder	Remarks
Taehan Electric Wire	Sol Kyong-tong (deceased)	Sol Woo-sik	57	President, Taehan Tex.	Columbia U.(U.S.)	1st son	In Song-poo's son-in-law
		Sol Woo-ch'ol	42	Business in Pusan	American U.	2nd son	Kim Yong-sik's son-in-law
		Sol Woo-yang	38	Chairman, Taehan Electric Wire	U. of Texas (U.S.)	3rd son	Yang T'ae-chin's son-in-law
Hwasin	Pak Hung-sik (77)	Pak Pyong-sok	45	President, Hwasin Spey	U. Michigan, Grad. School (U.S.)	1st son	
		Pak Pyong-ch'an	44	President, Hwasin Elec.	U. of Pennsylvania (U.S.)	2nd son	
Samyang Company	Kim Yon-su (84)	Kim Sang-chun	62	Chairman, Samyang Salt	Posong Prof.	1st son	
		Kim Sang-hyop	60	President, Korea U.	Tokyo Imperial	2nd son	
		Kim Sang-hong	57	Chairman, Samyang Co.	Waseda U. (Japan)	3rd son	
		Kim Sang-ton		President, Samyang Salt		4th son	
		Kim Sang-ha	54	President, Samyang Co.	Seoul National U., Coll. of Liberal Arts	5th son	
		Kim Sang-ch'ol				6th son	Managing a farm at Suwon
		Kim Sang-[illegible]	34	Executive Director, Samyang Company	U. of Utah (U.S.)	7th son	Cho Yong-ha's son-in-law
Tongguk Steel	Chang Kyong-ho (deceased)	Chang Sang-chun	63		Pusan Second Com.	1st son	Retired
		Chang Sang-mun	57	Former diplomat	Waseda U. (Japan)	2nd son	Kang Sok-chin's son-in-law
		Chang Sang-t'ae	53	President, Tongguk Steel	Michigan State U. (U.S.)	3rd son	
		Chang Sang-ch'ol	51		Meiji U. (Japan)	4th son	
		Chang Sang-hon	45	President, Tongguk Construction	Tongguk U.	5th son	
		Chang Sang-ton	43		Tongguk U.	6th son	
Tusan	Pak [illegible]-pyong (deceased)	Pak Yong-hon	48	President, Haptong Communications	U. of Washington (U.S.)	1st son	
		Pak Yong-o	43	President, Tusan Ind.	N.Y.U. (U.S.)	2nd son	
		Pak Yong-seng	40	Vice President, OB Beer	N.Y.U. (U.S.)	3rd son	
		Pak Yong-hyon	37	Physician	Seoul National U., School of Medicine	4th son	
		Pak Yong-man		In college		5th son	
		Pak Yong-uk		In high school		6th son	

Group Name	Founder (Age)	Names of 2nd Generation	Age	Present Post	School	Relation to founder	Remarks
Son'gyong	Ch'oe Chong-kon (deceased)	Ch'oe Yun-won	30	Director, Son'gyong Textiles	U.S. College	1st son	
		Ch'oe Sin-won	28	Independent Business		2nd son	
Hanguk Silk	Kim Chi-t'ae (72)	Kim Yong-ku	42	Director, Choson Silks	Yonsei U.	1st son	
		Kim Yong-u	38	President, Hanguk Silk	U. of Iowa (U.S.)	2nd son	
		Kim Yong-chu	35	President, Samhwa	Columbia U., Grad School (U.S.)	3rd son	
		Kim Yong-chin	32	Subsidiary President	U.S. College	4th son	
		Kim Yong-ch'ol	28	President, Taehan Cardboard	Korea U.	5th son	
		Kim Yong-ch'an		Student, Seoul National University		6th son	
Chillo	Chang Hak-yop (77)	Chang Ik-yong	46	President, Chillo	Stuttgart U. (W. Germany)	Nephew	Chang Hak-sop's son
		Chang Pong-yong	32	Chief, Chillo Seoul Off.	Coll. Grad.	1st son	
		Chang Chin-ho	28	Section Chief, Chillo Planning Room	Coll. Grad.	2nd son	
		Chang Chun-yong	24	Chillo employee	Coll. Grad.	3rd son	
Hanjin	Cho Chung-hun (60)	Cho Yang-ho	30	KAL Managing Director	Inha Eng. Coll.	1st son	
		Cho Nam-ho	28	KAL Personnel Director	Korea U.	2nd son	
		Cho Su-ho		KAL U.S. Office		3rd son	
		Cho Chong-ho		Student		4th son	
Songch'ang	Chong T'ae-song (81)	Chong Nae-tok	55	President, Pando Lumber	Seoul National U., Coll of Liberal Arts	1st son	
		Chong Nae-su	52	President, Songch'ang Industries	Tongguk U.	2nd son	
		Chong Nae'ch'an	49	President, T'aech'ang Lumber	Tonga U.	3rd son	
		Chong Nae-rin	41	President, Hanguk Ceramics	Kyonghui U.	4th son	

Group Name	Founder (Age)	Names of 2nd Generation	Age	Present Posts	School	Relation to founder	Remarks
Chonbang	Kim Yong-chu (75)	Kim Ch'ang-song	48	President, Chonbang	U. of Illinois, Grad. School (U.S.)	1st son	O Wi-yong's son-in-law
		Kim Han-song	32	Executive Director, Tonghae Steel	Columbia U., Grad. School (U.S.)	2nd son	
		Kim Mu-song	29	Director, Tonghae Steel	Hanyang U.	3rd son	
Paekhwa	Kang Chong-chun (65)	Kang Hui-su	39	President, Paekhwa Ind.	Songgyungwan U.	1st son	
		Kang Hui-ch'ol	34	Executive Director, Paekhwa Industries	Korea U., Grad. School of Business	2nd son	
		Kang Hui-chung	32	Executive Director, Paekhwa Distilling	Studied in U.S.	3rd son	
		Kang Hui-son	28	Studying in U.S.		4th son	
		Kang Hui-song	24	Student at Hanyang U.		5th son	
Miwon	Im Tae-hong (60)	Im Ch'ang-uk	31	Vice Chairman, Miwon	Waseda Univ. (Japan)	1st son	Pak In-ch'on's son-in-law
		Im Song-uk	23	College student		2nd son	
Kangwon Industries	Chong In-uk (68)	Chong Munwon	41	Vice President, Kangwon Industries	Marquette U. (U.S.)	1st son	
		Chong To-won	33	Managing Director, Kangwon Industries	U. of Wisconsin (U.S.)	2nd son	Y. Sang-sun's son-in-law
Ch'onu Company	Chon T'aek-po (deceased)	Chon Hyon-chae	60	Vice President, Ch'onu Company	Harbin Eng. Coll. (Manchuria)	1st son	
		Chon Ok-chae	49	Executive Director, Ch'onu Company	Parsons Coll. (U.S.)	2nd son	
		Chon Sun-chae	46	Chairman, Allied Maritime Transport	Drake U. (U.S.)	3rd son	Pak Hung'sik's son-in-law
Taenong	Pak Yong-hak (65)	Pak Yong-il	35	President, Taenong	Georgetown U. (U.S.)	1st son	
Shipbuilding Public	Mangung Yon (64)	Mangung Ho	38	President, Shipbuilding Public Corporation	Yonsei U.	1st son	
Taerim Industries	Yi Chae-chun (63)	Yi Chun-yong	42	President, Taerim Ind.	Denver U. (U.S.)	1st son	Lecturer, Taejon College
		Yi Pu-yong	36	Executive Director, Taerim Industries	Hanyang U., Eng. College	2nd son	

Group Name	Founder (Age)	Names of 2nd Generation	Age	Present Post	School	Relation to founder	Remarks
Hanguk Gunpowder	Kim Chong-hui (58)	Kim Sung-yon	28	Studying in U.S.		1st son	
		Kim Ho-yon	25	Air Force Lieutenant	Sogang U.	2nd son	
Tongch'ang	Yi Tong-nyong (75)	Yi Se-mu	41	President, Tongch'ang	Tongguk U.	1st son	
		Yi Pyong-mu	39	Vice President Asia Cement	Yonsei U.	2nd son	In Hoe-rim's son-in-law
		Yi Sung-mu	37	President, Pongo Mining	Hanyang U.	3rd son	
Sin Tonga	Ch'oe Song-mo (deceased)	Ch'oe Sun-yong	41	Group Chairman	Songgyungwan U.	1st son	
		Ch'oe Sun-kwang	37	Vice President, Sin Tonga Insurance	Yonsei U.	2nd son	
		Ch'oe Sun-kil	35	Vice President, Tonga General Industries	Pusan Maritime U.	3rd son	
Sinjin	Kim Ch'ang-won (63)	Kim Man-sik	38	Independent business	Monterey Institute (U.S.)	1st son	
		Kim Hung-sik	35	Independent business	Boston U., Grad. School (U.S.)	2nd son	
		Kim Chun-sik	33	Vice President, Korea Spicer	British university	3rd son	
		Kim Yong-sik	32	President, Sinjin Auto.	Korea U.	4th son	
Pyoksan	Kim In-tuk (63)	Kim Hui-ch'ol	43	President, Hanguk Slate	MIT, Grad. School (U.S.)	1st son	
		Kim Hui-yong	38	Managing Director Hanguk Construction	Indiana State U. (U.S.)	2nd son	
		Kim Hui-kun	35	Saudi Executive Director Hanguk Construction		3rd son	
Yuhan Yanghaeng	Yu Ir-han (deceased)	Yu Il-son		Business in U.S.		1st son	Vice President, Yuhan Yanghaeng
		Janet T. Nyu	32		U. of California	1st daugh.	Residing in Hawaii
Tongbu	Kim Chin-man (62)	Kim Chun-ku	36	Group chairman	Korea U.	1st son	
		Kim T'aek-ki	32	Studying in U.S.		2nd son	Yi Sung-ch'ol's son-in-law
		Kim Mu-ki	30	Managing Director, Up'ung Chemicals		3rd son	

Group Name	Founder (Age)	Names of 2nd Generation	Age	Present Post	School	Relation to founder	Remarks
Anam Industries	Kim Hyang-su (68)	Kim Chi-chin	45	President, Amco Electronics (U.S.)		1st son	Ph.D. in Economics
		Kim Chu-ch'ae	43	President, Anam Ind.	MIT (U.S.)	2nd son	Ph.D. in Chemistry
Taedong Industries	Kim Sam-man (deceased)	Kim Sang-su	47	President, Taedong Ind.	Daiko U. (Japan)	1st son	Resumed post Feb. 1980
Tonga Pharmaceutics	Kang Chung-hui (deceased)	Kang Sin-ho	53	President, Tonga Pharm	Freiburg U. (W. Germany)	1st son	
Wonjin	Yi Won-ch'on (66)	Yi Tong-ch'ol	36	President, Wonjin Ind.	N.Y.U. Grad. School (U.S.)	1st son	
		Yi Tonghui	26			2nd son	Chong Il'kwon's son-in-law
		Yi Tong-hun	20			3rd son	
Yuryu Industries	Yu T'uk-han (62)	Yu Sung-p'il	33	Vice President, Yuryu Indus.	Columbia U., Grad. School (U.S.)	1st son	
		Yu Sung-chi	31	Managing Director, Yuryu Indus.		2nd son	
		Yu Sung-sik		Student, Korea U.		3rd son	
Tongwon Coal	Yi Yon (64)	Yi Hyok-pae	39	President, Tongwon Coal	U.S. college	1st son	
		Yi Chon-pae	30	President, Royal Development	Seoul National U., College of Commerce	2nd son	
Ilsan Textiles	Kim Yong-nam	Kim Ch'ang-ho	45	President, Ilsin Text.	Yonsei Univ.	1st son	
		Kim Yong-ho	36	Vice President, Ilsan	Pratt Inst. (U.S.)	2nd son	
Sambo Securities	Kang Song-chin (53)	Kang Won-ku	29	President, Seoul Transportation	Yonsei Univ.	1st son	
		Kang Hung-ku	26		Yonsei Univ.	2nd son	
Hanguk Plywood	Ko P'an-nam (68)	Ko Pyong-ok	45	President Hanguk Plywood	Seoul National U. Engineering Coll.	1st son	
Kabul	Pak Chae-kap (57)	Pak Ch'ang-ho	32	Managing Director, Kabul Textiles	U. of southern California (U.S.)	1st son	

Group Name	Founder (Age)	Names of 2nd Generation	Age	Present Post	School	Relation to founder	Remarks
Lotte	Sin Kyok-ho (58)	Sin Tong-chu	26	Employee		1st son	Residing in Japan
		Sin Tong-pin	23	Studying in U.S.		2nd son	
Haitai	Pak Pyong-chu (deceased)	Min Pyong-tok	44	President, Haitai Milk Products	Korea U., Grad. School	1st son	
	Min Ku-sik (73)	Sin Chong-ch'a	40	President, Haitai Confections	Korea U.	1st son	
	Sin Tok-pal	Pak Kon-pae	32	Vice President, Haitai Confections	N.Y.U. (U.S.)	1st son	Taesin Securities
Sot'ong	Ch'oe Chun-kyu (54)	Ch'oe Chae-chin	26	Studying in U.S.	Hanguk U. of Foreign Studies	1st son	
		Ch'oe In-chin	23	Studying in U.S.	Seoul National U. Coll. of Liberal Arts	2nd son	
		Ch'oe Myong-chin	21	College student		3rd son	
Tongyang Chemicals	Yi Hoe-rim (63)	Yi Su-yong	38	President, Tongyang Chemicals	Iowa State U.	1st son	
		Yi Pok-yong	33	Managing Director, Hanbul Chemicals		2nd son	
Samdo Products	Kim Man-chung (64)	Kim Sangphon	32	President, Samdo Prod.	Yonsei Univ.	1st son	
		Kim Chae-hon	28	Director, Samdo Elec.		2nd son	
Tongbang Oil	Sin Tok-kyun (81)	Sin Myong-su	39	President, Tongbang Oil	Columbia U. Grad. School (U.S.)	1st son	
		Sin Yong-su	35		Seoul National U. Medical School	2nd son	
Tongp'ung Trading	Chang Pyong-hui (71)	Chang Ch'ol-chin	42	President, Tongp'ung Mining	Yonsei Univ.	1st son	
	Cho'oe Ki-ho (deceased)	Ch'oe Ch'ang-hyu	39	President, Koryo Zinc	Columbia U. Grad. School (U.S.)	1st son	
		Ch'oe Ch'ang-yong	36	Vice President, Koryo Zinc	Columbia U. (U.S.)	2nd son	

Group Name	Founder (Age)	Names of 2nd Generation	Age	Present Post	School	Relation to Founder	Remarks
K'orong	Yi Won-man (76)	Yi Yong-ch'an	58	Chairman, K'orong	Waseda U. (Japan)	1st son	
		Yi Yong-po	32	President, K'orong Rapid Transit	U.S. college	2nd son	Kim Chong-p'il's son-in-law
Hanguk Glass	Ch'oe T'ae-po (70)	Ch'oe Yong-chung	42	Vice President, Glass	N.Y.U. (U.S.)	1st son	
		Ch'oe Yong-ch'ol	36	Managing Director, Hanguk Elec. Glass	Korea Univ.	2nd son	
		Ch'oe Yong-t'aek	34	Chief, Hanguk Glass Secretarial Room	Theology School	3rd son	
Ch'ungbang	Yi Chong-song (56)	Yi Chun-ho	30	Executive Director, Ch'ungbang	Yonsei Univ.	1st son	
		Yi Chae'ho	28	Section Chief, Ch/ungbang		2nd son	
		Yi Kwang-ho	26	Discharged from military		3rd son	
Tonggwang Enterprises	Cho Pong-ku (61)	Cho Yong-kil	37	President, Tonggwang Enterprises	Yonsei Univ.	1st son	
		Cho Yong-ai	29	President, Samho Housing	Milton Coll. (U.S.)	2nd son	
		Cho Yong-chong	23			3rd son	
Kia Industries	Kim Ch'ol-ho (deceased)	Kim Sang-eun	29	Chairman, Kia Ind.	Kyongsong Economic Technical	1st son	
		Kim Sang-ch'ol				2nd son	Emigrated to U.S.
P'ungsan Metals	Yu Ch'an-u (57)	Yu Ch'ong	30	Section Chief, P'ungsan Metals	U. of Oklahoma (U.S.)	1st son	Export section chief
Yongjin Drugs	Kim Seong-ki (59)	Kim Hyong-sin	37	Professor, Seoul Ntl. U. College of Commerce	Colombia U. (U.S.)	1st son	
		Kim Chin-ho	30	Managing Director, Yongjin Drugs	N.Y.U. (U.S.)	2nd son	
Seomp'yo Foods	Pak Hyu-hae (deceased)	Pak Sung-pok	58	President, Seomp'yo Foods	Hanhung Public Commercial	1st son	

Group Name	Founder (Age)	Names of 2nd Generation	Age	Present Post	School	Relation to founder	Remarks
Ilsin Steel	Chu Ch'ang-kyun (59)	Chu Chong-nam	23		Seoul Natl. U., Engineering Coll.	1st son	Preparing to study overseas
Taehan Heavy Mach.	Kim Yon-kyu (71)	Kim Hui-cha	49	Vice President Taehan Heavy Machinery	Munich Univ. (W. Germany)	1st son	
Tongil Textiles	So Chong-il (deceased)	So Min-sok	37	President, Tongil Textiles	U. of Michigan Graduate School	1st son	
Pangnim Silk	So Kap-ho (deceased)	So Seng-kun	40	Chairman Pangnim Silk	Woodvalley Coll. (U.S.)	1st son	
		So Seng-uk	32		U. Texas at El Paso (U.S.)	2nd son	Executive Director, Pangnim Silk
		So Seng-chin	28				
Sammi Company	Kim Yo-sik (deceased)	Kim Hyon-ch'ol	30	Chairman, Sammi Co.	U. of Washington (U.S.)	1st son	
		Kim Hyon-pae				2nd son	
		Kim Hyon-hi				3rd son	
Kyongbang	Kim Yong-won (76)	Kim Kakpchung	55	Chairman, Kyongbang	Boris Coll. (U.S.)	1st son	Professor, Korea Univ.
Ilsin Industries	Yi To-yong (deceased)	Yi Kyong-hun		Subsidiary President			Once lived in U.S.
		Yi Sok-hun	34	Group Chairman	N.Y.U. (U.S.)		
Ich'on Electric Machinery	Chang Pyong-ch'an (62)	Chang Se-ch'ang	34	Overseas Dept. Chief, Ich'on Electric Mach.	U. of Illinois Graduate School	1st son	
T'aehwa	Kim Mang-uyong (68)	Kim Yun-ki	37	President, T'aehwa Textiles	Chungang Univ.	1st son	Partnership dissolved after 33 years
	Sin Kum-pong (71)	Sin Myong-su	33	President, T'aehwa	Hanyang Univ.	1st son	

PYONGYANG SEMINAR HAILS KIM IL-SONG WORK ON LITERATURE, ART

Kim Il-song Work Hailed

SK271054 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang November 27 (KCNA)--A seminar was held at the February 8 House of Culture on November 25 on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the publication of "Let Us Create Literature and Art Suitable to the Chollima Age," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Placed on the platform was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

The seminar was attended by writers, artists and men of science, education and the press in the city.

Read out at the seminar were many papers including a paper titled "Let Us Create Literature and Art Suitable to the Chollima Age," an immortal classic work of the great leader, is a programmatic document which expounded with originality the idea of building socialist literature and art in conformity with the demand of the new era of revolution.

The speakers stressed that the historic work of the great leader is an immortal banner of chuche-based literature and art and an ideological and theoretical basis which has brought about the era of their great prosperity, for its rich and profound ideological and theoretical content.

They said that in the work the great leader propounded the idea that literature and art should, first of all, serve to give a correct picture of the new reality of socialism and the spiritual world of the people living in the age of chollima and teach our people how to live and struggle and thus newly expounded the mission of socialist literature and art and indicated the way for its realisation.

They noted that the great leader brilliantly solved the question of creating a typical positive hero in socialist literature and art.

They said that the work of the great leader most correctly explained the position and duty of writers and artists as creators of socialist literature and art and their ideological and artistic preparations and the position and stand of creators and comprehensively expounded the questions of principle for strengthening the guidance of the party over literature and art and popularizing socialist literature and art.

They explained immortal exploits which the glorious party centre has performed in making our literature and art a pioneer of revolutionary literature and art by brilliantly embodying the idea of the great leader on creating literature and art suitable to the age of chollima.

Anniversary Marked

SK271230 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2228 GMT 26 Nov 80

[NODONG SINMUN 27 November editorial: "Our Literature and Arts Have Brilliantly Developed in Conformity With the Demands of the Realities of Socialism--On the Occasion of the 20th Anniversary of the Publication of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song's Immortal Classic Work, 'Let Us Create Literature and Art Suitable to the Chollima Age'"]

[Excerpts] At an exciting time when all party members and workers are vigorously waging a majestic struggle to imbue the whole society with the chuche idea, following the decisions of the historic Sixth KWP Congress, we significantly greet today the 20th anniversary of the publication of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal classic work "Let Us Create Literature and Art Suitable to the Chollima Age."

On 27 November 1960 at a meeting with writers, composers and functionaries of the film sector, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave programmatic instructions on the epochal development of our literature and art in conformity with the demands of the chollima era.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal classic work "Let Us Create Literature and Art Suitable to the Chollima Age" was a programmatic document which elucidated a new path in creating socialist and communist literature and arts after the victory of the socialist revolution and the establishment of the socialist system. It was also a programmatic document which brought fundamental upsurges in the creation of our literature and arts.

Based on his correct analysis of the essential nature of socialist society, the demands of the development of our revolution, the inevitability of the development of socialist and communist literature and arts, and the situation of our literature and arts prevailing at that period, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth tasks for creating literary and artistic works based on the realities of socialism and elucidated the method to materialize these tasks.

The classic work of the great leader, which extensively elucidated the principled direction and methods in developing literature and arts in conformity with the demands of the realities of socialism, was a programmatic banner which made it possible to successfully build and develop socialist and communist literature and arts.

The great leader's classic work was an immortal document which contributed to further developing and enriching the theories on the creation and development of socialist and communist literature and arts by uniquely elucidating and solving all theoretical and practical problems rising in depicting the realities of socialism.

Twenty years have passed since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal classic work was published. Twenty years in the creation of literature and arts in a country is not a long period. However, during this period our literature and arts have made amazing progress. Our literature and arts made a new begi...ing in their developments in the 1960's and achieved a great golden age in the 1970's.

Thus, today our chuche-oriented literature and arts are enjoying the admiration of the peoples of the world as the most outstanding literature and arts of the world, a genuine model of socialist and communist literature and arts representing the present and future of mankind.

It is entirely thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideology on chuche-oriented literature and arts and to the wise guidance of the glorious party center that our literature and arts have reached the highest peak and are demonstrating their might to the world.

Our party has brilliantly embodied the great leader's ideology on the chuche-oriented literature and arts and developed them in conformity with the demands of our times, the era of chuche.

Our literature and arts correctly embody the spirit of the times and vigorously reflect the zeal of loyalty and revolutionary spirit of our people who are accelerating the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea with the spirit of adding the speed battle to chollima, their anti-imperialist revolutionary spirit to oppose the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppet clique--who are scheming to divide our fatherland permanently--and their revolutionary aspiration for the reunification of the fatherland. Thus, our literature and arts have actively encouraged our people to participate in the revolution and construction.

Today our literature and arts are developing into a higher phase in conformity with the new demands of the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea by sincerely depicting the unheralded heroes, the chuche-type men who are working hard devoting their all for the party, the leader, the fatherland and the people.

Through the embodiment of the great leader's ideology on chuche-oriented literature and arts, under the guidance of the glorious party center, not only great successes have been attained in the creation of works based on the realities of socialism but also a new renovation has been brought about in all fields of our literature and arts, including films.

Indeed, the past 20 years have been a road of proud victory on which the great ideology and theory of chuche-oriented literature and arts have been embodied under the leadership of our party.

Today our writers and artists are faced with the glorious task to further develop our socialist literature and arts, following the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's report made at the Sixth KWP Congress.

All writers and artists should be thoroughly armed with the great leader's ideology on chuche-oriented literature and arts and with the party's line and should create more outstanding works. By doing so, they should firmly defend and protect the immortal achievements attained in all fields of literature and arts under the leadership of the party, glorify them and more vigorously contribute to carrying out the historic cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea.

CSO: 4108

NOVEMBER 'KULLOJA' TABLE OF CONTENTS ANNOUNCED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 9 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] The November issue of KULLOJA, the political-theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party has been published. The contents of the journal are as follows:

Let Us Deeply Study KWP Sixth Congress Documents--

A Great Program for Accomplishing the Great Task of the Chucheization of the Entire Society

The Chucheization of the Entire Society is the Total Mission of Our Revolution..... Chong Song-ch'ol

Independent Position and Creative Position Are the Fundamental Principles We Must Firmly Maintain in the Struggle for the Chucheization of the Entire Society..... Pak T'ae-chun

The Three Great Revolutions Are the Fundamental Method of the Realization of the Chucheization of the Entire Society..... Ch'oe Mun-son

Revolutionizing, Working Classification and Intellectualizing All Members of Society Is an Important Requirement for the Chucheization of the Entire Society..... Pak Su-yong

Establishing the Unitary Ideology System of the Party Is the Basic Line for the Development of the Party..... Mun Song-sul

The Ten Prospective Goals of Grand Economic Construction To Guarantee the Total Victory of Socialism..... Yi Tong-hyop

Creating the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo Is the Most Rational Way to the Unification of the Fatherland..... Han Ung-sik

Independence and the Nonalined Movement..... Ch'oe Sang-sun

CSO: 4108

INFORMATION ON DPRK MILITARY UNITS

[The following information on units of the Korean People's Army (KPA), the People's Constabulary, and other military units has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Korea. The following abbreviations are used in the source-lines: NS--NODONG SINMUN; MC--MINJU CHOSON; NC--NODONG CH'ONGNYON.]

KPA O Ki-su Unit	The KPA unit to which comrade O Ki-su is attached held a military meeting to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Fatherland War; prior to this, an anniversary meeting was held at the Taean Electric Factory [NS 13 May 80 p 6]
KPA Yi Sok-kun Unit	the KPA double red flag unit to which comrade Yi Sok-kun is attached is aiding farmers in their off-duty time [NC 5 Jun 80 p 3]
KPA Yu [Ryu] Ch'ang-sun Unit	the KPA red flag unit to which comrade Yu [Ryu] Ch'ang-sun is attached is helping out a neighboring cooperative farm [NC 5 Jun 80 p 3]
KPA Chon Mun-uk Unit	the KPA unit to which comrade Chon Mun-uk is attached was visited by the Guyana Defense Forces delegation after the delegation inspected the Mangyongdae Revolutionary Institute on 6 June [NS 7 Jun 80 p 4]
KPA Chon Mun-uk Unit	the KPA unit to which comrade Chon Mun-uk is attached was visited by the People's Liberation Army reporters delegation after a visit to the Mangyongdae Revolutionary Institute, Korean Central Historical Museum, Pyongyang Youth and Students' Palace, Pyongyang subway, and the Kaesong region [NS 11 Jun 80 p 4]
KPA O Ki-su Unit	the KPA unit to which comrade O Ki-su is attached was visited by the People's Liberation Army reporters delegation after their visit to the KPA Chon Mun-uk unit [NS 11 Jun 80 p 4]

[The above two units were also visited by the Zimbabwe military delegation on the 12th. NS 13 Jun 80 p 4]

Constabulary Kim Yong-sil Unit	the Constabulary triple red flag unit to which comrade Kim Yong-sil is attached is undergoing rigorous training with SWYL chairman Kim Yong-suk [NC 13 Jun 80 p 3]
KPA Mun Un-ha Unit	female soldiers of the KPA unit to which comrade Mun Un-ha is attached presented flowers to the visiting Zambian military delegation on 13 June [NS 14 Jun 80 p 2]
KPA Pak Nam-hyong Unit	the KPA unit to which comrade Pak Nam-hyong is attached was visited by the Zambian military delegation, in company with O Chin-u and Pak Chung-kuk, on 13 June [NS 14 Jun 80 p 2]
KPA Ch'ae Su-ch'ol Unit	the KPA unit to which comrade Ch'ae Su-ch'ol is attached was visited by the Zambian military delegation, in company with O Chin-u and Pak Chung-kuk, on 13 June [NS 14 Jun 80 p 2]
Constabulary Cho In-chun Unit	the constabulary unit to which comrade Cho In-chun is attached held study meetings about the great leader's victory at the Pochonbo battle [NC 15 Jun 80 p 2]
KPA Chang Chae-ho Unit	the KPA red flag unit to which comrade Chang Chae-ho is attached is studying the great leader's revolutionary activities [NC 15 Jun 80 p 2]
KPA Kim Sang-su Unit	the KPA triple red flag unit to which comrade Kim Sang-su is attached is studying the great leader's teachings [NC 15 Jun 80 p 2]
KPA Pak Chong-pong Unit	the KPA red flag unit to which comrade Pak Chong-pong is attached is studying revolutionary songs [NC 15 Jun 80 p 2]
KPA Ch'oe Hyon-kuk Unit	the KPA red flag unit to which comrade Ch'oe Hyon-kuk is attached is holding discussion meetings on the great leader's teachings [NC 15 Jun 80 p 2]
Constabulary Ch'oe Kyu-ch'on Unit	the constabulary unit to which comrade Ch'oe Kyu-ch'on is attached is getting loyalty education [NC 15 Jun 80 p 2]
Constabulary An Ch'ang-sol Unit	the constabulary red flag unit to which comrade An Ch'ang-sol is attached is learning from Kim Chong-suk [NC 15 Jun 80 p 2]
KPA Kim Ch'ang-cho Unit	the KPA unit to which comrade Kim Ch'ang-cho is attached is learning from the anti-Japanese guerrillas [NC 15 Jun 80 p 2]
KPA Yim Un-sop Unit	the KPA unit to which comrade Yim Un-sop is attached held a banquet for the Zambian military delegation on the 15th, after the delegation toured the Ch'onsam

	Cooperative Farm and visited battle sites on Hill 351 [NS 17 Jun 80 p 3]
KPA Kim Song-hak Unit	the KPA unit to which Kim Song-hak is attached received a visit by the Zambian military delegation, after the delegation visited Mangyongdae but before it visited the Pyongyang subway [NS 19 Jun 80 p 3]
KPA Ch'oe Yong-son Unit	the KPA unit to which comrade Ch'oe Yong-son is attached is learning loyalty to the great leader under SWYL chairmen Cho Kwan-sop and Kim Pyong-ik [NC 20 Jun 80 p 2]
KPA Kim Hi-ku Unit	the KPA red flag unit to which Kim Hi-ku is attached is studying the superiority of the socialist system [NC 21 Jun 80 p 3]
KPA Chon Un-pong Unit	the KPA unit to which Chon Un-pong is attached is holding book discussion meetings [NC 21 Jun 80 p 3]
Constabulary Cho Ch'ang-ho Unit	the constabulary red flag unit to which comrade Cho Ch'ang-ho is attached is studying loyalty [NC 21 Jun 80 p 3]
KPA Ch'oe Hyon-kuk Unit	the KPA red flag unit to which comrade Ch'oe Hyon-kuk is attached is studying loyalty [NC 21 Jun 80 p 3]
KPA Yi Yong-ho Unit	the KPA red flag unit to which comrade Yi Yong-ho is attached is studying loyalty [NC 21 Jun 80 p 3]
KPA Kim Hak-ch'ol Unit	the KPA double red flag unit to which comrade Kim Hak-ch'ol is attached is studying the Fatherland Liberation War [NC 25 Jun 80 p 4]
KPA Yi Song-sik Unit	the KPA unit to which comrade Yi Song-sik is attached is studying the Fatherland Liberation War [NC 25 Jun 80 p 3]
KPA Ch'oe Myong-kwon Unit	the KPA triple red flag unit to which comrade Ch'oe Myong-kwon is attached is situated on a seashore and performing guard duties responsibly with political commander Kim Hyong-kwan [NC 25 Jun 80 p 3]

9122
CSO: 4108

INFORMATION ON NORTH KOREAN INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

[The following information on North Korean factories, mines, and other industrial facilities has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. The following abbreviations are used in the sourcelines: NS = NODONG SINMUN; MC = MINJU CHOSEN; NC = NODONG CH'ONGNYON]

Kim Ch'aek Iron Works	in May, raised pig iron 10 percent, steel 15 percent, and rolled steel 5 percent, compared with April; party committee promoting equipment and technology management to normalizing high production levels; command functionaries strengthening work in service sectors, including engineering, transport, and materials [NS 1 Jun 80 p 1]
Yongwon Mine	finished sectors of the half-year plan as of 27 May; mine commanders working closely with miners from blast planning to loading [NS 1 Jun 80 p 1]
Unjon Metallurgical Construction Materials Factory	finished half-year plan; improving quality technology through innovations; materials shop raised production capabilities by working rolled steel and elongation equipment and reorganizing the induction furnace cooling facilities [NS 1 Jun 80 p 2]
Ch'ongjin Chemical Fibers Factory	19 May Technical Innovations Shock Brigade modernized the synthetic fiber filament, caustic soda, and titanium oxide processes; engineering shop made new tools and pipefitting shop adopted new welding methods to make parts and equipment [NS 1 Jun 80 p 3]
Sohaeri Mine	developing duties in guaranteeing iron ore; doing well in blasting; laying in rails for transportation [NS 1 Jun 80 p 3]

Kumya Youth Coal Mine	in May, exceeded production targets in stripping by 29 percent and coal by 11 percent; large-size excavator company reorganized excavator buckets and struggled to break through the 10,000 cubic meters per shift mark; conveyer belt company contributed by installing anew a 500m interval in the conveyer belt; medium-size excavator operators guaranteed full running by maintaining parts, so increased coal production [NS 3 Jun 80 p 1]
Pyongyang Elevator Factory	finished half-year plan about 40 days early; vertical elevator assembly work team reorganized basic decelerators and doubled suspension speed; valve shop adopted high-efficiency hydraulic presses, axel base installing tools, and gasket trimming tools [NS 3 Jun 80 p 1]
Kusong Textile Mill	exceeded first-quarter plan by 1.3 times due to technical innovations by the 19 May technical innovations shock brigade; adopted new spinning system for long and short fibers, and based on this, raised blended spinning rate for vinalon; now able to use all types of fibers, including vinalon, anilon, and teturon [NS 3 Jun 80 p 3]
Sariwon Mining Machinery Factory	three revolutions team members aided in mechanization of the casting shop's basic production processing; by end of May, exceeded the half-year plan by 20 percent [NS 3 Jun 80 p 3]
Sariwon Irrigation Repair Factory	19 May technical innovation shock brigade made new large-size cold bending steel rollers as a gift for the 6th party congress; this increases production of irrigation and farming equipment for the western region of the country [NS 4 Jun 80 p 1]
Musan Mine	workers developing new fields as a gift to the 6th party congress; adopted new operational methods, more than tripling charging time [NS 4 Jun 80 p 1]
Hoeryong Kraft Paper Factory	begun to produce kraft paper; construction workers of the Northern Region Consolidated Industrial Construction Station and volunteers completed construction in a short time [NS 7 Jun 80 p 3]
Sariwon Textile Machinery Factory	making a metal needle wire fillet handling automated line as a gift for the 6th party congress [MC 7 Jun 80 p 1]
Tokhyon Mine	making new-style large-size mine cars as a gift for the 6th party congress; this will automate work of ore unloading to increase capacity by 10 times over that of mine cars already in use [MC 7 Jun 80 p 1]

Hwanghae Iron Works	in May, raised production 33.7 percent in pig iron, 28.3 percent in steel, and 30.3 percent in rolled steel, compared with daily average results in the first quarter; more coking furnace gas has been sent to open-hearth furnaces; the coking furnace shop has been using more gas because they increased coke production with command functionaries solving the problem of feeding more blast furnace gas to coking furnaces [NS 8 Jun 80 p 1]
26 February Factory	exceeded half-year plan by 3.7 percent as of 31 May; finished production of truck, tractor and cooperative production parts such as rings early; doing well in production of gear pump frames and fuel pumps [NS 8 Jun 80 p 1]
Komdok Mine	finished half-year plan; pushing installation construction for a new long-distance conveyer belt; doubled tunnelling speed through continuous boring and blasting; mine labor productivity up 20 percent; 1st and 2nd concentrate shops adopted new flotation method, raising recovery rates another 2 percent above plans [NS 9 Jun 80 p 1]
Yongyang Mine	installed new high-efficiency drill cars and new large rock drills, raising boring and blastin 20 percent above daily plans; raising utilization rate of excavators and trucks through good technical management [NS 9 Jun 80 p 1]
Ch'ongjin Glass Factory	exceeding plate glass production plan, using local materials; workers at the gas generation furnaces strictly observe standard operating procedure to produce more gas with the same amounts of fuel [NS 9 Jun 80 p 3]
Huich'on Machine Tool Factory	19 May technical innovation shock brigade and three revolutions team members helped improve machine tool production efficiency in just a few months' time; increased bed processing efficiency by lengthening the table, linking the reinforcement frame on the planer; helped with conveyer belt installation [NS 10 Jun 80 p 3]
28 August Factory	with 19 May technical innovation shock brigade and three revolutions team members, made new universal arm loader, which increased efficiency 4-5 times and doubled tunnelling speed; the new model is fitted with two arms and a chain conveyer instead of the previous suspended buckets; the two arms move in all directions like a person's arms and not only load blocks on the chain conveyer, but also gather up surrounding blocks [NS 10 Jun 80 p 3]

26 February Factory	exceeded half-year plan by 3.7 percent as of 31 May; guaranteed cooperative production parts for trucks and tractors, including overfulfilling ring production by 26 percent; with 19 May technical innovation shock brigade made improvements to gear pump production and is doing well in fuel pump production [HC 10 Jun 80 p 1]
September Textile Mill	finished half-year plan; raised speed of equipment by adopting such machinery as weaving slippage prevention machinery and high-speed tape looms [NS 11 Jun 80 p 1]
Wonsan Shipyard	doubled building slip efficiency by rational control of crane operations; doubled work speed by specializing work by sector in ship frame assembly; raised quality of connecting lines in exterior plate assembly [NS 11 Jun 80 p 1]
Hwanghae Iron Works	modernizing private railroad spurs; speeding up loading operations to reduce train stoppage time; actualizing industrial television in steel area, coking area, and command-control office, and establishing a wireless telephone command network [NS 12 Jun 80 p 3]
8 November Mine	as of 10th, finished half-year plan at .3%; command functionaries solving problems at the pit level, then setting miners up as examples; tunnelling squads adopting different drilling methods to fit rock conditions [NS 14 Jun 80 p 1]
Ch'ongjin Railroad Factory	achieving upsurges in freight car repair; adopted many new tools, allowing a doubling of daily plans; press shop increased level of conversion to presses by 12 percent, conversion to dies by 20 percent [NS 14 Jun 80 p 4]
Sungni [Victory] Consolidation Vehicle Factory	as of 31st, exceeded half-year plans by 3 percent in 40-ton Kumsusan-ho truck production; tripled production of such parts as rear axle frames and declerator frames, due to 19 May technical innovation shock brigade's modernization of production processes, including completing a production line [NS 15 Jun 80 p 1]
8 February Vinalon Complex	19 May technical innovation shock brigade reorganized the carbide furnaces by hermetic sealing, increasing carbide production 2.5 times and thereby greatly raising other production processes, while saving large amounts of fuel and power [NS 15 Jun 80 p 3]

Kilju Plywood Factory	set up wood fiber board shop, finished test running, and began test production; shop will be able to produce an annual 2,500,000 square meters of wood fiber board; installed a 4,000-ton press in the shop [NS 17 Jun 80 p 3]
Yonsa Chemical Plant	raising production of caustic soda and chloride 1.3 times; reorganizing suction tower, while replacing exhaust fans and rectifiers [NS 17 Jun 80 p 3]
Yongsong Machinery Factory	made a few dozen large machine tools, increasing production speed on high-pressure gas compressors, cold core compressors, and large-size gantry planers [MC 17 Jun 80 p 1]
Hungnam Fertilizer Complex	struggling to finish early their fertilizer year plan for chemical fertilizer; modernizing sulphuric acid production process to increase production of ammonia fertilizer and phosphate fertilizer [NS 18 Jun 80 p 1]
4 June Rolling Stock Factory	workers and three revolutions team members constructing a large-size press shop as a gift for the 6th party congress; this will quadruple materials production capabilities, spurring both freight car production and locomotive repair; the mechanization shop is setting records in 5,000-ton press assembly [NC 19 Jun 80 p 1]
Kim Chong-t'ae Locomotive Factory	Vice Premier Kang Song-san attended a meeting on the 19th to convey a letter of appreciation to the workers and technicians for making a new-type large electric locomotive, which will increase freight handling 1.5 times [NS 20 Jun 80 p 1]
Kim Chong-t'ae Locomotive Factory	producing new-style large-size electric locomotive as a gift for the 6th party congress; they are in the process of test running this locomotive, which will be able to haul 1.5 times more freight; this new 8-axle locomotive has been called the "Red Flag No. 6" [MC 22 Jun 80 p 1]
Namp'o Electrode Factory	increasing carbon drying capabilities by designing better ovens; in a little more than a month and one-half, constructed five modern drying ovens; making new materials hardening, wet dust removers, and electrode nucleus automated processing line [NS 24 Jun 80 p 1]

Songnam Youth Coal Mine	preparing for the rainy season by driving in water pipes, carrying out pit entrance maintenance, and installing drainage roads [NS 24 Jun 80 p 3]
Moranbong Automation Tool Factory	finishing factory construction as a gift for the 6th party congress; building construction is basically finished, while equipment assembly construction and test running of machinery is the goal prior to the congress [NS 27 Jun 80 p 1]
Nagwon Machinery Factory	making a new-style hydraulic truck crane; built with the assistance of 19 May technical innovation shock brigade, based on experience in making various hydraulic excavation equipment [NS 28 Jun 80 p 1]
9 August Factory	making new high-speed excavator, which will increase the efficiency of vertical drilling work, using both hydraulic and air pressure; finished planning quickly and speeded up the production process [NS 28 Jun 80 p 1]

9122
CSO: 4108

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

RECLAMATION OF TIDELAND DISCUSSED

SK241033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang November 24 (KCNA)--The reclamation of tideland is making brisk headway on the western coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

There are hundreds of thousands of hectares of tideland to be reclaimed on the western coast of our country.

Tens of thousands of hectares of tideland have been already reclaimed and turned into farmland, salterns, reed fields and shallow sea culture and fish breeding grounds.

At the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward the task to reclaim 300,000 hectares of tideland in the ten years to come.

Upholding the teachings of the great leader, the General Bureau of Tideland and Irrigation Construction under the Agricultural Commission is drawing up a detailed plan for the reclamation of more tideland, while accelerating the work now under way.

The North Pyongang provincial tideland construction combined office made a big progress in the ongoing reclamation of 10,000 hectares of tideland. While doubling the quarrying efficiency to preferentially secure stones needed for the construction of dykes, it reconditioned dredgers, dump boats and boat-mounted excavators to heighten the tempo of the project.

The South Pyongan provincial tideland construction complex has heightened the tempo of projects by four times through the vigorous technical innovation movement.

Work is stepped up by the South Hwanghae provincial tideland construction combined office and the Hwanghae irrigation construction office, too.

Small-scale reclamation of tideland which can be carried out without much difficulty is being conducted through a mass movement. The agricultural organs in South Hwanghae Province have set themselves the target of reclaiming 5,000 hectares of tideland till next year. The working people in Haeju have already wound up the reclamation of over 300 hectares of tideland, upholding the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

CSO: 4108

DEVELOPMENT OF IRRIGATION SYSTEM REVIEWED

SK191545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang November 19 (KCNA)--Korea's agriculture has registered a high rate of growth in annual production on the solid material and technical foundation thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

In Korea irrigation has been completed in paddy fields and in the main in non-paddy fields.

As a result, a perfect and most developed irrigation system has been set up to protect crops from any long spell of drought and downpours. The irrigation was completed already during the 7-year plan period. In the past 6-year plan period (1971-1976) the total water storage capacity grew 1.5 times with the construction of 117 new reservoirs including the Lake Unpa-ho, the biggest one for irrigation in our country, and the water pumping capacity increased 80 per cent with the building of 8,850 new pumping stations. In this period 400,000 hectares of non-paddy fields were brought under irrigation.

Our country is covered with dense irrigation networks with over 1,500 reservoirs including the Lake Yonpung-ho of the Pyongnam irrigation setups feeding 100,000 hectares of fields with water and numerous pumping stations and water channels whose total length is enough to go round the earth. A circling system linking reservoir with reservoir and river with river has been established and an irrigation network has both the irrigation and drainage systems.

The rural electrification has long been completed. The proportion of electricity used in agriculture in the power production of the country and the amount of power supply per hectare of arable land have reached a very high level. In 1974 electricity supplied to the countryside amounted to 1,600 million kwh. Electricity is used as motive force in thrashing, feed processing, pumping and other work and as heat source in different branches including poultry raising.

The mechanisation and chemicalisation of agriculture are nearing completion. Last year there were seven tractors per 100 hectares of cultivated land in the plain area and six in the intermediate and mountain areas, and 1.5 tons of chemical fertilizer were applied to each hectare of fields, and weeding was done by chemical means in 97 per cent of the total rice fields.

Not only the task of the rural technical revolution was successfully carried but also the advanced farming method and latest successes of science were extensively introduced in agricultural production.

The principles of planting the right crop on the right soil, and at the right time have been followed in farming and a radical improvement has been brought about in all farm work, such as nursing and transplanting rice seedlings, setting the number of clusters per pyong (one pyong is 6 feet square) and of plants per cluster, applying humus soil and chemical fertilizers, tending soil, controlling water and so on.

With the consolidation of material and technical foundations of agricultural production and the implementation of the chuche-based farming method, our agricultural production has rapidly increased year after year despite the abnormal weather conditions under the influence of the cold front.

CSO: 4108

BUMPER HARVEST REPORTED IN 1980

Income Distribution Begins

SK240818 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang November 24 (KCNA)--Meetings for the year-end account settlement and income distribution are taking place on cooperative farms in different parts of the country which reaped another bumper harvest this year by thoroughly applying the great chuche-based farming method.

On the Ponghwa Cooperative Farm in Kangdong County, South Pyongan Province, this year's farming was summed up on November 20.

This year the farm surpassed last year's per hectare yield by 697 kilograms in rice and 2,912 kilograms in maize.

The state plan was overfulfilled in meat, fruit, vegetables and cocoons, to say nothing of grain.

An average of more than 9 tons of grain and a large sum of cash were shared out to each member household.

The agricultural working people who received rich shares are now vigorously turning out to step up preparations for farming with a determination to bring about an upsurge again in agricultural production next year.

Record Harvest

SK251553 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1532 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang November 25 (KCNA)--The Migok Cooperative Farm in Sariwon, North Hwanghae Province, reaped 1.1 tons of more rice from each hectare than last year, a peak year.

Having overfulfilled its agricultural production plan for this year on all indices, the cooperative farm summed up the year's farming on November 23, sharing out an average of 11.7 tons of grain plus a large amount of cash to each household. Farmer Chong Chin-taek received over 15.8 tons of grain and more than 4,200 won in cash and farmer Yun Ok-son over 13.9 tons of grain plus over 3,700 won in cash.

The per household income share is on the yearly increase on the cooperative farm.

Last year, a year of record harvest, an average of 11.3 tons of grain and a large sum of money were shared out to each household. And this year an average of 400 kilograms of more grain than last year went to each household.

This year the farmers of Migok-ri actively expanded the scope of mechanization and did well the distribution of strains, nursing of seedlings, fertilizer application and control of water on a scientific and technical bases, as required by the chuche-based farming method.

Thus, they could reap bumper crops, despite the whimsical weather this year.

Having received abundant shares at the year-end account settlement and income distribution, the farmers shouted at the top of their voice again and again "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" feeling lumps in their throats.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang who watched the year-end account settlement and income distribution congratulated the farmers upon their successes in brilliantly overfulfilling the agricultural production plan for this year by making a successful farming on a scientific and technical basis, as required by the chuche-based farming method, and shared the joy of rich harvest with them, dancing with them.

CSO: 4108

'KCNA' HIGHLIGHTS TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT

SK011118 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)--The material and technical foundations of transport are being constantly consolidated and the transport capacity is increasing year after year in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Over the past 10 years the Ichon-Sepo railway linking the eastern and western parts of the country and many other new railways have been built, and more than 1,600 kilometres of railway lines have been switched over to electric traction. As a result, electric traction accounts for 87.5 per cent of railway haulage.

In recent years not only trunk lines but also many branch lines and sidings of industrial establishments have been electrified. A well-organized system of haulage by electric locomotives has been established in major railway sections.

Railway has been further modernised and its material and technical equipment further improved to meet the demand for high-speed operation of trains.

The introduction of wireless and television systems in the commanding system and the automation of operations at the station yards and marshalling yards are being rapidly realized and the replacement of rails with heavy ones and the concreting of the railway roadbed are also progressing apace.

Sea and land transport is also rapidly developing.

A motor transport network was organized in each province and county and specialised motor transport units carrying important goods were organized in industrial and agricultural areas to play a big role in transport.

A number of sea transport offices were organized along the coast and rivers. In recent years many 20,000-ton and 14,000-ton cargo ships have been built and various ports including the Nampo, Chongjin and Haeju ports have been modernized to rapidly increase transport by ships.

The combined railway-motor-water communication is developing and container transport is widely introduced.

CSO: 4108

BRIEFS

FOURTH MACHINERY MINISTRY--Machinery factories subordinate to the Ministry of Fourth Machinery Industries have made great upsurges in extraction equipment. In May, the factories increased production 20 percent over the previous month; in this, they raised production of rock drills 1.6 times and trams 6 times. Various enterprises, including the 10 May Factory and the 28 August Factory, are solving problems in production of important capital equipment. The Hoeryong Coal Mining Machinery Factory is fulfilling its plan in assembly of coal cutters. Moreover, the Pyongyang Coal Mining Machinery Factory and Sariwon Mining Machinery Factory are having great successes in mine cars and crushers. The East Pyongyang Machinery Factory and Changsan Electric Factory are guaranteeing cooperative production goods. The West Pyongyang Bearing Factory and 9 August Factory are doing well in making materials and parts. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 5 Jun 80 p 1] 9122

KIM CH'AEK CONSTRUCTION--Construction is going apace at the Kim Ch'aek Iron Works Rolling Mill Cold Rolling shop. Construction workers more than doubled speed in pouring 300,000 square meters of cement and carried out banking work of 600,000 square meters. Roof construction and wall assembly has been successful; workers are doing well in basic assembly of equipment, and are ahead of schedule in assembly of pickling, annealing, and transformer systems. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSEN in Korean 5 Jun 80 p 1] 9122

FISH FREEZING PLANTS--Ten large-size cooling plants are being constructed in fishing areas from Kajin to Kim Ch'aek. Construction workers at Yukdae and Sinp'o are doubling and tripling plans every day and are in the last stages of roof construction. At Kajin, workers have finished foundation construction and are working on the walls and roof. Workers at Hongwon and Tanch'on are increasing construction speed. The Yongsong Machinery Factory developed a new-style cooler compressor, while the Taean Electric Factory, 8 August Factory, Sariwon Machinery Factory, and 18 May Factory are making equipment and parts for these plants. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 8 Jun 80 p 3] 9122

HWANGHAE PHARMACEUTICAL FACTORIES--Pharmaceutical factories in North Hwanghae Province are producing much more Oriental herbal medicine than before. The Ninsan Disabled Veterans Pharmaceutical Factory in Ninsan-kun [county] is making only tonics as a specialty, using ten herbs. The P'yongsan Pharmaceuticals Factory set up facilities for producing Oriental medicines and is producing 20 types of injection medicines. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 8 Jun 80 p 3] 9122

COAL MINE WEATHERIZING--Coal mines subordinate to the Ministry of Coal Mining Industry are achieving good results in rainy season production preparation, by excavating 1,100 meters of drainage pits, 134,000 meters of outdoor excavations, and pit draining ditches, constructing many water storage cellars, and making dozens of pumps. The Namjon and Sillip Coal Mines have already finished preparations and are readying rainy season reserve coal fields. The Tokch'on Coal Mine cut 300 meters of drainage pits in a little more than a month, while the Hyongbong Coal Mine is doing well in water storage cellars and pump-making. The Kumya Youth and Choyang Coal Mines are doing well in road maintenance, road paving, and drainage excavation. The Yongdung, Kowon, and Sudong Coal Mines achieved some 10,000 meters of coal storage area roofing and home maintenance. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 9 Jun 80 p 1] 9122

CH'ONGJIN POWER STATIONS--Construction workers and volunteers of the Ch'ongjin city small-medium power station construction station are raising speed, starting with construction at the Yongsan Power Station. They are achieving good results in embankment work for concrete pouring and doubling or tripling speed in concrete pouring itself. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 11 Jun 80 p 3] 9122

HYESAN NON-FERROUS MINERALS--Mines subordinate to the Hyesan Region Mining Complex raised non-ferrous minerals production 1.3 times in May over April. At the Unhong Mine, miners adopted advanced operational methods in tunnelling and preparatory tunnelling, and have better handling and transport capabilities. They are rationalizing internal pit transport systems by increasing the size of mine cars. Miners at the Kapsan Mine are diversifying operations and even getting lower quality ores to guarantee efficient use of the country's resources. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 17 Jun 80 p 1] 9122

TEXTILE MINISTRY PRODUCTION--Factories and enterprises subordinate to the Ministry of Textile Industries exceeded their half-year plan in amount, quality, and types of goods. In fact, 65 enterprises of the Bureau of Textile Industry Management and Bureau of Knitting Industry Management finished 1 to 2 months early. At the Pyongyang Consolidated Textile Mill, 19 May technical innovations shock brigade members modernized equipment, raising needle rotation a few thousand strokes, thus raising production 1.2 times. The September Textile Mill reorganized facilities in a modern way, raising the number of spindles and machines per person 1.3-1.5 times over the same time last year. The Pakch'on Textile Mill introduced automation elements, lowering production costs 3 percent. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSEN in Korean 18 Jun 80 p 1] 9122

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SURVEYERS--Working classes subordinate to the Ministry of Resource Development boast of finishing their half-year plan early and doing well in finding underground water for medium-small power stations. Many geological survey units, starting with the Chagang Province Geologic Survey Management Bureau, exceeded plans every month. In particular, the Kangwon Province Geologic Survey Management Bureau finished its half-year plan on 7 May. The geologic survey units of South Hamgyong and North P'yongan Provinces have modernized survey steps and mechanized labor operations, raising speed and finding many places for developing fuel or ore. The T'anch'on Survey Machinery Repair Plant and the Hamhung Physical Survey Machinery Factory have invented new survey equipment and made new physical survey equipment to increase surveying speed. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 22 Jun 80 p 1] 9122

MINING RESEARCH SCIENTISTS--Scientists of the Central Mining Research Station went to the February Mine to study problems of increasing the efficiency of large rock drills and of raising concentrate recovery rates. By reordering to scale the cutting area and adopting various rock drills and drill cars, they raised the chute amount per rock drill. By correcting the loop line on the tramway for the cutting area and modernizing transport equipment inside and outside pits, they conserved much labor. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 22 Jun 80 p 4] 9122

PHARMACEUTICAL BUREAU FACTORIES--Workers and party personnel of the General Bureau of Pharmaceutical Industries exceeded their half-year plan, raising production of mass medicines, including herb medicines. In particular, the Sinuiju Pharmaceutical Factory finished its half-year plan at the end of May. The Namp'o Medical Implements Factory and Myohyangsan Medical Implements Factory have established materials bases and raised production capabilities more than 1.2 times. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 27 Jun 80 p 1] 9122

LETTERS OF GRATITUDE--Letters of gratitude were sent to workers, technicians, and office personnel of the Nagwon Machinery Factory, 8 August Factory, 28 August Factory, and 9 August Factory in North P'yongan Province for creating new and modern machine facilities. Meetings were held at these factories on 25 June to convey the letters. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 27 Jun 80 p 1] 9122

THIRD MACHINERY INDUSTRY--Factories and enterprises of the Ministry of Third Machinery Industries, including the 26 February Factory, Mangyongdae Bulldozer Factory, Pyongyang Measurement Machinery Factory, Pot'onggang Electric Factory, Munch'on Trailing Farm Machinery Factory, Songch'on Vehicle Parts Factory, Sunch'on Tire Recycling Plant, Tokch'on Disabled Veterans' Factory, and the Pyongyang Bicycle Factory, did well in achieving their half-year plans. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 27 Jun 80 p 1] 9122

TAEDONGGANG POWER PLANT--Embankment construction at the Taedonggang Power Station is proceeding apace, with workers setting records for concrete pouring in May. Workers received assistance from the 17 February Scientists' Shock Brigade and a 19 May technical innovation shock brigade. Speed has also increased on falsework construction and concrete placing. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 29 Jun 80 p 1] 9122

POWER INDUSTRY SUCCESSES--The Ministry of Power Industries completed its half-year plan as of the 27th. Power stations and power transmission offices realized 1,100 technical innovations to use less fuel and water. The Pyongyang, Ch'ongch'ongang, and Unggi Power Station raised fuel consumption rates through good management, while the Changjingang and Hoch'ongang Power Stations heigthened the running rate of equipment. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 29 Jun 80 p 1] 9122

CH'ONGJIN INNOVATIVE GIFT--The Ch'ongjin city 19 May technical shock brigade has set the goal of fostering 5,100 technical innovations for production as its gift to the 6th party congress, and has already realized 2,600 of them. They assisted workers at the Kim Ch'aek Iron Works to reorganize production processes and automate important sectors; this increased production 1.2 times while conserving 60,000 tons of fuel. The brigade established a repair base at the Musan Mine and increased efficiency at the crushing area. In Sinam-kuyok [ward], P'ohangkuyok, and Songp'yong-kyuok, the brigade helped reorganize regional industries to fit fuel and raw materials available. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 29 Jun 80 p 1] 9122

TANCH'ON REGION MINING--The Tanch'on Region Mining Complex has achieved an upsurge in ore production and in a recent 20 days raised general industrial production 30 percent, important non-ferrous mineral production an average of more than 15 percent, basic tunnelling 7 percent, pit construction 40 percent, and stripping 25 percent, over the same period last month; magnesia clinker production increased 1.2 times. The Tanch'on Magnesia Plant also is increasing production; one shop adopted better quality fuel and is producing more goods than the previous month's average. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 30 Jun 80 p 1] 9122

CEMENT PRODUCTION INCREASES--Pyongyang November 28 (KCNA)—The cement-producing capacity has increased 2.2 times in the last 10 years in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In Korea per capita cement output reached 287 kilogrammes in 1970. The modern Sunchon Cement Factory with a capacity of three million tons and many small and medium ones have been built and the existing cement factories rebuilt on expansion basis. As a result, the cement-producing capacity of the country was raised to 8 million tons during the six-year plan period (1971-1976). Our country has abundant limestone and clay-slate stone of good quality and coal and has favourable conditions for the development of cement industry. With the rapid development of the cement industry our country exports not a small amount of cement every year, while fully meeting the demand for cement needed for vast construction projects. Korean cement is highly popular on the world market for its good quality. Our country will attain the goal of annually producing 20 million tons of cement in the near future. [Text] [SK281105 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1055 GMT 28 Nov 80]

CSO: 4108

ACHIEVEMENTS IN 'CULTURAL CONSTRUCTION' REVIEWED

SK201044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang November 20 (KCNA)--Shining successes were made in all domains of cultural construction in the 1970s under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The most significant success scored in education over the last decade since the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea is that the problem of cadres was fully resolved with the training of an army of one million intellectuals.

During the period the state improved education and training at the universities and colleges and the higher special schools and expanded their enrolments and, at the same time, established many new institutions of higher learning in the capital and local areas and largely increased the number of the higher special schools.

Thanks to the measures taken by the party, the number of the higher educational institutions and higher special schools sharply increased respectively to 170 and 516.

Another success in the cultural revolution is that the universal eleven-year compulsory education was completely introduced in 1975.

To enforce it, the state, during the six-year plan period alone, trained more than 70,000 teachers, additionally built more than 46,000 classrooms and over 5,000 kindergartens and boosted the production of teaching materials and school things.

Signal successes were registered in scientific researches and literature and art, too. With the brilliant materialization of the party's chuche-oriented idea of literature and art and its unique policy over the past ten years, numerous literary and art works of high ideological and artistic value such as revolutionary films, operas, dramas and novels were created.

A number of revolutionary operas including "Sea of Blood," "The Flower Girl" and "The Fate of a Self-defense Corps Man," revolutionary operas based on

immortal classics, and thousands of movie and literary works were created to make an active contribution to the promotion of the modelling of the whole society on the chuche idea.

The 1970's was the heyday of the chuche art in which our literature and art brilliantly efloresced and developed in accordance with the party's chuche-oriented line of literature and art.

A great advance was also made in public health services. With the thorough implementation of the party's prophylactic policy, the preventive work and medical assistance for the people were much improved.

Hospitals attached to the Haeju Medical College, the Sariwon Medical College and the Pyongsong Medical College and medical college hospitals in other major cities and county hospitals were newly built, each hospital was installed with modern medical appliances and equipment and the policy of converting the rural clinics into hospitals was successfully implemented.

Thanks to the party's correct health service policy and popular measures, the average life span of our people has reached 73 years, 35 years longer than before liberation.

CSO: 4108

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

NEW STREET TO BE BUILT IN PYONGYANG

SK201705 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1608 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang November 20 (KCNA)--The construction of the Munsu Street, a new, big street, started in Pyongyang.

The construction of this street in the vast Munsu Plain of East Pyongyang District along the river Taedong-Gang is a gigantic project.

Multi-storeyed flats for ten thousands and several thousands of households and many public buildings with modern architectural beauty will be built there. Six boulevards will crisscross the new quarters and each bloc have school, kindergarten, nursery, hospital, cultural facilities and well-arranged commercial network and public service network.

The street will form a big perfect unit of life, self-contained quarters.

The construction of the Munsu Street will add to the magnificence and splendor of East Pyongyang District, as well as the central and western parts of the capital with the river Taedong-gang in the centre.

The construction of this street is one more instance of the boundlessly warm love and solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre.

All the builders, party members and working people in the capital held a meeting for the commencement of the construction of the street on November 7 and hardened their firm determination to complete the project in the same spirit and speed as they displayed in rapidly building the Chollima, Nakwon and Changgwang streets in a short period and constructing such grand monumental buildings as the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital and the Changgwangwon Health Complex, and entered into a big construction operation that day.

CSO: 4108

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

TOKYO SITE OF 12TH CHONGNYON CONGRESS

Agenda Given

SK162224 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Tokyo November 15 (KNS-KCNA)--The 12th Congress of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) was held at the Korean House of Culture in Tokyo from November 11 to 13.

A portrait of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and the tender-hearted father of the 700,000 compatriots in Japan, was placed on the platform.

The congress was attended by Chairman Han Tok-su and other Chongnyon functionaries and 2,051 deputies elected at Chongnyon bodies at all levels and organisations and enterprises under it.

Representatives of the deputies laid a basket of flowers carrying the boundless reverence and loyalty of the entire Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Japan before the portrait of the great leader amid stormy cheers "long live the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song!" and applause rocking the hall.

Yi Kye-paek, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, made an opening address.

Chairman Han Tok-su conveyed a congratulatory message from the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song to the 12th Congress of Chongnyon.

Then precious gifts sent by the great leader to the entire attendants of the congress were conveyed.

A letter to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song was adopted at the congress with the enthusiastic applause of the entire attendants.

A silk banner sent in joint name to the congress by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a silk banner from the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland were introduced to the attendants.

Also introduced there were a great many messages of greetings from different public organisations in the homeland, Chongnyon bodies at various levels and organisations and enterprises under it.

More than 780 messages of greetings from Japanese political parties, public organisations and personages of various circles, international organisations, and democratic organisations and individual personages of many countries of the world were also introduced.

Deputy Yi Mal-sang, on behalf of the credentials committee, made a report on the results of the examination of the credentials of the deputies to the congress.

The congress adopted with the unanimous approval of the deputies the agenda and regulations on the procedures of the congress.

The agenda of the congress was as follows:

1. Report on the work of the Central Committee of Chongnyon.

2. Report on the work of the Central Auditing Commission of Chongnyon.

3. On the settlement of accounts and deliberation of the draft budget.

4. On the revision of the rules of Chongnyon.

5. On the election of the chairman, vice-chairmen, members of the Central Committee and members of the auditing commission.

Chairman Han Tok-su delivered a report on the work of the Central Committee of Chongnyon.

Son Chong-to, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of Chongnyon, made a report on the work of the commission.

Congratulatory speeches were made at the congress by Shoichi Shimodaira, vice-chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party; Tomio Nishizawa, vice-chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party; Katsushi Fujii, ex-minister of labour of the Japanese Government and Liberal Democratic member of the House of Representatives; Yasuo Maruyama, vice-chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo); Shigeru Okamura, general secretary of the Federation of Independent Unions of Japan; Toshio Higashitani, chairman of the National Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il-song; Katsushige Matsui, representative director of the Japan-Korea Association; Kazuo Torii, Komei member of the House of Representatives; Yohei Kono, member of the House of Representatives from the New Liberal Club; Hideo Ten, representative of the Social Democratic Federation, and other representatives of Japanese political parties and public organisations, and personages.

Many deputies made speeches on the report on the work of the Central Committee of Chongnyon.

A resolution in the name of the 12th Congress of Chongnyon was adopted in full support of the momentous and active proposal made by a joint meeting of political parties and public organisations in Pyongyang to carry into practice the new reunification proposal put forward by the great leader.

The congress heard and endorsed the reports delivered by the committee for the examination of the settlement of accounts and draft budget and committee for the examination of the amendment to the rules of Chongnyon.

The congress unanimously reelected Comrade Han Tok-su chairman and elected comrades Yi Chin-kyu, Yi Kye-paek, Pak Chae-no, Yun Sang-chol and Sin Sang-tae vice-chairmen.

The congress also elected 331 members of the Central Committee and 5 members of the auditing commission of Chongnyon.

A letter to the South Korean people and a letter of request to the Japanese Government were adopted at the congress.

Chairman Han Tok-su made a closing address.

Resolution of Support Adopted

SK171745 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1632 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Tokyo November 15 (KNS-KCNA)--The 12th Congress of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) which was held in Tokyo adopted a resolution fully supporting the letter to the South Korean people and overseas compatriots which was adopted at a joint meeting of political parties and public organisations of our country for realising the new proposal on founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo which was advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The resolution says:

A joint meeting of political parties and public organisations of our country for realising the new proposal on founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song was held in Pyongyang on November 11.

The proposal of the joint meeting which was held at a time when the new reunification programme on founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo was enjoying the warm approval and support of the entire Korean people at home and abroad and the honest-minded people of the world is a most timely and positive step.

The 12th Congress of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan fully supports and welcomes the proposal of the joint meeting, representing the

unanimous will of the entire 700,000 compatriots in Japan who eagerly aspire after the reunification of the country.

The proposal on founding a confederal state and its ten-point policy advanced by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song are a fair and aboveboard ones most faithfully embodying the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, the only common reunification programme of the nation and taking the interests of both the north and the south into full consideration; they are a patriotic proposal which can be accepted by anyone in Korean stock who desires reunification.

Noting that the unheard-of colonial repressive atrocities of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and their manoeuvres to perpetuate the national split have laid a grave obstacle in the way of the reunification of the country, the resolution goes on:

As long as the Chon Tu-hwan gang remains in power, national reconciliation and unity cannot be achieved nor can the reunification of the country be realised.

Only when the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist "regime" is overthrown and the democratisation of South Korean society realised can an opportunity be created to achieve unity, collaboration and reunification and actual conditions be provided for the north and the south to join hands and found a unified confederal state.

We will actively encourage and support from the stand of discharging the responsibility as fellow countrymen of the same blood the righteous struggle of the South Korean people for sweeping away the Chon Tu-hwan gang and realising the democratisation of society and the reunification of the country.

As a confederal state is to enforce a thoroughly independent, neutral and peaceful policy, there is no reason or pretext whatsoever for the U.S. imperialists to stay on in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists must renounce the unjust "two Koreas" policy, honestly approach the proposal of the DPRK side on replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and completely take hands off Korea.

The Japanese authorities must look straight at the trend of the times and refrain from all acts encouraging the South Korean puppet clique and obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Those who love the country and are concerned about the future destiny of the nation, be nationalists or communists, theists or atheists, at home or abroad, should all rise as one in the sacred cause of forming a great national united front under the banner of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the banner of national reunification.

We are convinced that all the Koreans overseas, together with the people in the homeland, will actively respond to the proposal of the joint meeting of

political parties and public organisations to contribute to the national cause of building reunified country in whose beautiful 3,000 ri land the 50 million people will live in harmony.

We sincerely hope that the compatriots and persons affiliated with the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan") will join hands with us in full harmony [word indistinct] for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, a crystal of great national unity of all the fellow countrymen at home and abroad, not asking about ideas and principles, organisational affiliations and past doings.

We believe that the honest-minded people of the world including the Japanese people will give active encouragement and support to the Korean peoples just cause of building a reunified Korea by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Protest Japanese Government Discrimination

SK171545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Tokyo November 15 (KNS-KCNA)--A letter of request to the Japanese Government was adopted at the 12th Congress of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) which was held in Tokyo.

Noting that the Japanese Government continues to pursue an anachronistic policy hostile to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and resorts to unjustifiable policy of national discrimination and oppression against Chongnyon and the Koreans in Japan, the letter says:

The Japanese authorities should correct their unfriendly policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and effect a fundamental switchover in its wrong Korean policy, looking straight at the trend of the times and reality.

They must not obstruct the reunification of Korea which is their neighbour geographically, but do work helpful to it.

They, in particular, must immediately stop all acts patronizing and encouraging the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist "regime" which is isolated and rejected in the international arena as a target of curse and hatred of the people and not do such things as establishing new relations of fusion with it.

And they must take appropriate measures for the release and reinstatement of Kim Tae-chung, proceeding from their political and moral responsibility for this question.

These days the Japanese authorities are violating the rights of Chongnyon and the basic human rights of Koreans in Japan and getting more unscrupulous in national discrimination and persecution against them as part of the unfriendly policy toward the DPRK.

They should treat the Korean nationals in Japan as citizens overseas of an independent and sovereign state and fully ensure them all rights in view of the historic background of the Koreans in Japan and in accordance with the publicly recognized international law and usage including the "international convention of human rights."

They should renounce at once their unjust interference in the affairs of and suppression of Chongnyon and Koreans in Japan and stop infringing upon the human rights by abusing the "immigration and emigration control law" and the "foreigners registration law."

At the same time, they should correct their discriminative policies against the Koreans in Japan, wholly recognize their right to travel to the homeland and to third countries and fully guarantee them the right to run enterprise and vital rights including social security, and the right to national education.

We once again strongly demand the Japanese authorities the above-mentioned points in the name of this congress reflecting the will of the 700 thousand Koreans in Japan.

CSO: 4108

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'NODONG SINMUN' DEPICTS CHILD'S RESCUE BY JAPANESE MEN

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 30 Aug 80 p 4

[Article by staff reporter Han Sun-song: "A Beautiful Story Blooms on the Banks of the Taedong River; A Child Drowning in the River Was Rescued by Japanese"]

[Text] Not long ago a very moving incident took place on the banks of the Taedong River. Japanese residents in our country rescued a little boy who had fallen into the river and was in danger.

This beautiful story blossoming on the banks of the Taedong River has further strengthened the friendship of the peoples of the two neighboring nations, Korea and Japan.

It was about 1500 hours on the afternoon of 17 August. A 7-year-old boy, Ch'oe Kum-ch'ol, who lives in Chungsongdong, Chung-gu, Pyongyang, went out to the Taedong River promanade with his brother, Ch'oe Chong-ch'ol, who attends a people's school.

The boy, Ch'oe Kum-ch'ol, growing up happily in the bosom of the great leader, had just finished the kindergarten this year and entered a people's school.

About to take the first step inside the wide flowery gate of learning, he had gone to Somun People's School, only the previous day preliminary to the formal opening of school, holding his mother's hand, and had come home embracing a book bag, textbooks, and school supplies the government had provided, so overjoyed at becoming a scudent that he did not know what to do.

It was during the high tide and the water level of the Taedong River had risen high.

The brothers played merrily, chasing dragonflies on the grass by the river. Time passed and in the excitement of chasing dragonflies, the brothers separated from each other.

It was during this time.

Running after the dragonfly he caught and then lost, he stumbled and fell into the river below the concrete wall of the Taedong River.

Although he fell at the edge of the river, the water was a good deal deeper than the boy's height because the high tide had increased the water volume tremendously.

Ch'oe Kum-ch'ol cried "Elder brother!" at the moment he fell into the Taedong River, but his elder brother, still young himself, had disappeared somewhere, running after dragonflies. Nor were there any people near the scene to hear the cry.

The boy, submerged in the water, now barely bobbed up to the surface, and cried, with all his might, "Mommy!"

It was precisely at this moment when two foreigners strolling the neighborhood heard the cry. They did not know Korean well. But the single desperate cry coming from the river bank struck them with a presentiment of something unfortunate, and they rushed toward the river from which the voice came.

It was learned later that the two were Japanese, Shigeru Shinohara and Michio Yakai, working for Hitachi in Tokyo.

Shigeru Shinohara was about to relinquish the business to his successor and return to Japan, and Michio Yakai had just arrived in our country 2 days before to succeed him. Both were over 50 years old.

After lunch they had gone to the Taedong River promanade for a stroll when they heard the child's cry.

Arriving at the edge of the river, out of breath, they saw the boy Ch'oe Kim-ch'ol drowning in the water, exhausted and unable to come out. In an instant, the two Japanese plunged into the water without thinking, fully clothed.

With both hands they fumbled about the bottom of the deep water, gulping down water, and finally succeeded to scop up the boy above the water together. But the concrete wall in front, more than 2 meters high, made it utterly impossible for them to lift the boy over to the sidewalk.

Feeling that the boy's life could be saved only by lifting him over to the sidewalk and applying first aid, they firmly planted both feet upon the slippery river bed and hoisted the boy, but there was no way to toss him up on the sidewalk.

Thus the two men struggled hard under the water, fearless of danger and fully clothed, to save our boy.

It was at this moment when compatriot O Se-yong, a member of the delegation of the General Association of Koreans Residing in Japan visiting the fatherland, happened to be strolling and saw what was happening. He rushed to them and lifted the boy from their hands.

In this manner one of our boys, in danger of drowning in the river, was rescued unexpectedly by two Japanese technicians, Shigeru Shinohara and Michio Yakai, who happened to be staying in our country.

After receiving the first aid, Ch'oe Kum-ch'ol came to in a while. When they realized that the boy had not suffered any serious injuries, Shigeru Shinohara and Michio Yakai had a smile on their faces. It was a smile coming from the great joy of having rescued the life of a cute little Korean boy and having assured his bright future, although they, no longer young, had risked their own lives by jumping into the water.

When compatriot O Se-yong repeatedly expressed gratitude for what they had done, they even blushed as if what they had done was an ordinary act.

At the unexpected sight of their Japanese guests, thoroughly drenched and water still dripping from their clothes, the hotel workers could not help wondering what had happened and tried to find out. But they smiled a bit, saying that nothing had happened, and went into their room.

Meanwhile, compatriot O Se-yong took the Ch'oe Kum-ch'ol boy and his young elder brother, who arrived at the scene belatedly, to their home but their parents were not at home.

So compatriot O Se-yong asked their relatives, who happened to be in the house, to take care of the boy and left.

It was only later in the evening that Ch'oe Kum-ch'ol's family learned of what had happened earlier in the day.

The Ch'oe Kum-ch'ol boy's father Comrade Ch'oe Pyong-ok asked many questions of the boys but could only learn that the persons who had rescued his son from danger were foreigners, and could not find out who they were, from what country, or where they were staying.

Comrade Ch'oe Pyong-ok tried all sorts of things to find the kind persons to whom he wanted to express his gratitude, but it was to no avail.

So the story of the people whose kind act brought such an unforgettable memory to this family remained among them a story of some people to be grateful to whoever they were.

Later it became known by chance that the persons the boy's family were looking for were two Japanese staying in our country, Shigeru Shinohara and Michio Yakai.

Hearing the news that the persons they were looking for so very anxiously had appeared, Comrade Ch'oe Pyong-ok and his wife, holding the boy's hand, went to see them one day.

Moved by the lofty act of humanitarianism and beautiful deed born out of friendship shown by the Japanese, who were not even our compatriots of the same blood, rescued their son in spite of danger, Comrade Ch'oe and his wife wanted to express their gratitude, late as it was for the occasion.

Comrade Ch'oe's unexpected visit delighted Shigeru Shinohara and Michio Yakai very much. The couple repeatedly thanked them and praised their lofty act.

Comrade Ch'oe said that the Korean people, not to mention his own family, would regard the lofty act they had done as a token of friendship growing by the day between the peoples of the two nations and would never forget.

Thereupon, Shigeru Shinohara and Michio Yakai thanked and said: "It was just an act of duty as man, and we appreciate your expression of gratitude. Even after we return to Japan, we shall not forget this."

Speaking in this manner, they sais they would regard the sincere expression of gratitude as a citation awarded them in Korea, look at it with their families after they return to Japan, and would not forget the deep impression Korea had given them.

They hugged the boy, cute and cheerful, and told him to study hard and become a great man.

Our country and Japan are neighbors, and the relationship between the people of two nations is favorably progressing every day.

The noble act of rescuing the life of our boy by the Japanese, Shigeru Shinohara and Michio Yakai, is indeed a beautiful tale of friendship between our people and the Japanese people.

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APPEARANCE LISTS FOR DPRK PERSONALITIES

[The following lists of DPRK government and KWP officials have been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. Order and titles from the original source have been preserved, but names have been presented in tabular form for ease of recognition.]

CHILDRENS' DAY OBSERVED--The following attended a central report meeting in the afternoon of 31 May at the Pyongyang Youth and Children's Palace Theater on the 30th anniversary of 1 June International Children's day:

Kim Kyong-yon [ryon]	vice premier
An Sung-hak	functionary of the sector concerned
Yu [Ryu] Kum-son	"

[NODONG SINMUN 1 Jun 80 p 3]

UNION DELEGATION RETURNS--The following greeted the return of the KFTU delegation, led by Kim Pong-chu, which returned on 2 June from a visit to the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria:

Chang Yun-p'il	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Yong-nam	"

[NODONG SINMUN 3 Jun 80 p 4]

YOUTH UPRISING REMEMBERED--A Pyongyang city youth and students report meeting was held in the afternoon of 2 June at the Moranbong Theater on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the 3 June South Korean youth and student uprising, with the following present:

Ho Chong-suk	chief secretary, DFRF central committee secretariat
Hong Ki-mun	vice chairman, CPRF
Chi Chae-yong [ryong]	chairman, SWYL

[NODONG SINMUN 3 Jun 80 p 5]

JAPANESE DELEGATION ACTIVITIES--The following greeted the 3 June arrival of the Japanese solidarity for Korean reunification delegation, led by Ishikawa Makoto, and attended a banquet for them that evening at the Ongnyu-gwan:

Yi Hwa-son	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim T'ae-hui	"
Mun Pyong-nok [rok]	"

[NODONG SINMUN 4 Jun 80 p 4]

LESOTHO DELEGATION DEPARTS--The following bid farewell to the Lesotho People's Party delegation, which departed on 3 June:

Kim Man-kum	member, KWP politburo; chairman, Pyongyang city people's committee
Yi Hwa-son	vice chairman, KWP central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 4 Jun 80 p 4]

KWANGJU FIGHTERS MOURNED--The following participated in a 5 June Pyongyang citizens' joint memorial meetings for the heroic fighters of Kwangju, held at the People's Cultural Palace:

Yim Ch'un-ch'u	member, KWP politburo; chief secretary, central committee
Kim Man-kum	member, KWP politburo; chairman, Pyongyang city people's committee
Hwang Chang-yop	chairman, SPA standing committee
Chong Sin-hyok	chairman, Chondokyo Young Friends Party central committee
Ho Chong-suk	chief secretary, DFRF central committee secretariat
Hong Ki-mun	vice chairman, CPRF
Kim Sok-chun	vice chairman, Korean Democratic Party central committee
An Sung-hak	Chairman, Pyongyang city administration committee

[NODONG SINMUN 6 Jun 80 p 1]

HOERYONG FACTORY CONSTRUCTED--The following attended a meeting at the site on the afternoon of the 6th to convey thanks to the workers and volunteers who constructed the Hoeryong Kraft Paper Factory:

Ch'oe Chae-u	vice premier
Kang Hui-won	functionary of the sector concerned

[NODONG SINMUN 7 Jun 80 p 1]

RETURN FROM YEMEN--The following greeted the 7 June return of Chong Song-nam, who went to the Yemen DPR as special envoy of Kim Il-song:

Pak Myong-pin	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Hu-kyom	"

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Jun 80 p 2]

ZIMBABWE DELEGATION ACTIVITIES--The following greeted the 7 June arrival of the Zimbabwe government delegation, and attended a banquet for them that evening at the People's Cultural Palace:

Ho Tam	vice premier; foreign minister
Yi Chong-mok	vice foreign minister
Kim Sok-chin	vice minister of trade

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Jun 80 p 3]

DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FROM JAPAN--The following greeted the 8 June arrival of the Chongnyon youth functionaries delegation, led by Han Yong-ol, vice president of the Korean Youth Company, and the 74th fatherland visitation delegation, led by Hong Chong-yol [ryol], vice chairman of the Chongnyon Nakano headquarters:

Ho Chong-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chu-yong	"

[NODONG SINMUN 9 Jun 80 p 4]

YOUTH FUNCTIONARIES FETED--The following attended a banquet on the evening of the 8th at the People's Cultural Palace for the Chongnyon youth functionaries delegation, led by Han Yong-ol:

Kye Ung-t'ae	vice premier
Ho Chong-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chu-yong	"

[NODONG SINMUN 9 Jun 80 p 4]

KIM MEETS GUYANA DELEGATION--The following were present on 9 June when Kim Il-song met the military delegation from Guyana:

O Chin-u	minister of people's armed forces
Pak Chung-kuk	KPA lieutenant general

[NODONG SINMUN 10 Jun 80 p 1]

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the 9 June arrival of the party and government delegation from Nicaragua:

Kim Hwan	member, KWP politburo; secretary, party central committee
Kim Kyong-yon [ryon]	member, KWP central committee; vice premier
Yi Chin-su	minister of social safety
Yang Hyong-sop	chairman, social science institute
Kim Ch'ung-il	vice minister of foreign affairs
Om Tok-hwan	vice minister of external economic affairs

[NODONG SINMUN 10 Jun 80 p 2]

ANTI-JAPANESE UPRISING MARKED--A Pyongyang city report meeting was held in the Moranbong Theater on the afternoon of 9 June on the 54th anniversary of the 10 June Manse demonstration, with the following attending:

Kim Man-kum	chairman, Pyongyang city people's committee
Chong Sin-kyok	chairman, Chondokyo Young Friends Party central committee
Ho Chong-suk	chief secretary, DFRF central committee secretariat
Hong Ki-mun	vice chairman, CPRF
Kim Sok-chun	vice chairman, Korean Democratic Party central committee
Wang Kyong-hak	vice chairman, Pyongyang city administration committee

[NODONG SINMUN 10 Jun 80 p 5]

ZAMBIAN MILITARY DELEGATION--The following greeted the 10 June arrival of the Zambian military delegation, led by the Minister of Defense:

O Chin-u	comrade
Cho Myong-nok [rok]	KPA officer
Pak Chung-kuk	"

[NODONG SINMUN 11 Jun 80 p 2]

MILITARY TO CHINA--The following bid farewell on 10 June to the KPA friendship inspection delegation, led by Lieutenant General Paek Hak-yim [rim], which departed for the PRC:

Yi Tu-ch'an	KPA officer
Kim Ung-to	"

[NODONG SINMUN 11 Jun 80 p 4]

DELEGATION TO MALAGASY--A government delegation led by Vice Chairman Pak Song-ch'ol left for Malagasy on 12 June, with the following to bid farewell:

Kang Yang [Ryang]-uk	vice chairman
Kim Chae-pong	vice minister of foreign affairs

[NODONG SINMUN 13 Jun 80 p 3]

HAMGYONG BANQUET FOR NICARAGUANS--The following attended a banquet held for the visiting Nicaraguan delegation by the South Hamgyong Province Party Committee:

Kim Kyong-yon [ryon]	vice premier
Kim Ch'ung-il	vice foreign minister
Kim Hyong-chong	chairman, South Hamgyong Administration Committee
Son Hyon-mo	regional responsible functionary
Yi Song-yong	"

[NODONG SINMUN 13 Jun 80 p 3]

PERUVIANS MEET KIM--The following were present when Kim Il-song met the Peruvian friendship delegation visiting the DPRK on 14 June and attended a luncheon for them:

Kim Yong-nam	comrade
Chang Se-kuk	chairman, committee for overseas cultural liaison

[NODONG SINMUN 15 Jun 80 p 1]

MALAGASY ANNIVERSARIES CELEBRATED--A banquet was held on the 14th at the Ongnyugwan on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of Malagasy's independence and the 5th anniversary of its president, with the following present:

Kang Yang [Ryang]-uk	vice chairman
Kye Ung-t'ae	comrade
Hwang Chang-yop	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	vice premier
Yi Ch'ang-son	functionary of the sector concerned
Paek Hak-yim [rim]	"
Kim Si-hak	"
Chong Song-nam	"
Yun Ki-chong	"
Kim Chae-pong	"
Kim Sok-chin	"
Kim Sang-chun	"
Sok Ung-chin	"

[NODONG SINMUN 15 Jun 80 p 2]

ITALIAN UNIFICATION SUPPORTERS--The following greeted the 16 June arrival of the Italian support for Korean unification and friendship delegation, and attended a banquet in their honor at the People's Cultural Palace that evening:

Kil Chae-kyong	functionary of the sector concerned
Pak Yong-si	"

[NODONG SINMUN 17 Jun 80 p 4]

RALLY FOR MALAGASY--The following attended a memorial meeting at the Chollima Cultural Palace on the 17th on the 20th anniversary of Malagasy independence and the 5th anniversary of the accession of the president:

Kim Kwan-sop	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Sang-chun	"
Sok Ung-chin	"

[NODONG SINMUN 18 Jun 80 p 5]

CHONGNYON DELEGATION DEPARTS--The following bid farewell on 17 June to the gratitude delegation, led by Pak Chae-no [ro], vice chairman of Chongnyon, which visited the DPRK in connection with Chongnyon's 25th anniversary:

Kim Chung-nin [rin]	comrade
Ho Chong-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Chang Yun-p'il	"
Kim Chu-yong	"
An Sung-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 18 Jun 80 p 5]

KIM MEETS ZAMBIANS--The following were present on 19 June when Kim Il-song met the visiting Zambian military delegation:

O Chin-u	member, KWP politburo; minister of people's armed forces
Pak Chung-kuk	KPA lieutenant general

[NODONG SINMUN 20 Jun 80 p 1]

KIM MEETS INDIANS--The following were present on the 19th when Kim Il-song met the visiting government delegation from India:

Ho Tam	vice premier; foreign minister
Kim Hyong-u	vice foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 20 Jun 80 p 1]

DINNER FOR ZAMBIANS--The following attended a banquet on the evening of 19 June for the visiting Zambian military delegation:

O Chin-u	member, KWP politburo; minister of people's armed forces
Cho Myong-nok [rok]	KPA officer
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Yi Chong-mok	vice foreign minister
An Sung-hak	chairman, Pyongyang city administration committee
Om Tok-hwan	vice minister of external economic affairs

[NODONG SINMUN 20 Jun 80 p 3]

ANTI-AMERICAN EXHIBITION--A central photograph exhibition in honor of the 25 June Day of Anti-American Imperialist Struggle opened on 24 June at the Nakwon Theater, with the following at the opening:

Kim Kyong-yon [ryon]	vice premier
Ho Chong-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Pong-chu	"
Chang Yun-p'il	"
Chi Chae-yong [ryong]	"
Wang Kyong-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 25 Jun 80 p 5]

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--The following Chongnyon delegations arrived in Pyongyang on 24 June: Chongnyon educational functionaries delegation, led by Chong Ku-il, vice chairman of the Korean residents of Japan Central Education Society; Chongnyon model chapter functionaries delegation, led by Kim Kyong-nak [rak], vice chairman of the Miyagi headquarters; Chongnyon youth model functionaries delegation, led by Chong Pok-yon, vice chairman of the central standing committee of the Korean residents of Japan youth league; the 75th fatherland visitation delegation, led by Kim Sang-pu, vice chairman of the Yamagata headquarters; and the 76th fatherland visitation delegation, led by Ha Sang-ch'ol, vice chairman of the Kyoto headquarters. The following greeted their arrival:

Ho Chong-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chu-yong	"

[NODONG SINMUN 25 Jun 80 p 5]

ANTI-AMERICAN RALLIES HELD--Rallies were held on 24 June around the DPRK to greet the 25 June Day of Anti-American Imperialist Struggle, with the following attending regional meetings:

HAMHUNG:

Yi Kil-song	regional functionary
Yom [Ryom] T'ae-chun	"
Kim Hyong-chong	"

Speeches at the Hamhung rally were given by South Hamgyong Province People's Committee chairman Yom T'ae-chun and by Kim Hak-song, Kim Kyong-puk, Kim Yong-ho, and Kim Tong-chin.

PYONGSONG:

Yi Chae-yun	regional functionary
Kang Hyon-su	"
Song Kwan-cho	"

Speeches at the Pyongyang rally were given by North P'yongan Province People's Committee chairman Kang Hyon-su and by Yi Yong-pom, Yim Ch'um-hwa, Yim Man-sop, and Ham Kyong-il.

SARIWON:

Ch'oe Mun-son	regional functionary
Han Sang-kyu	"
Han Ch'ang-man	"

Speeches at the Sariwon rally were given by North Hwanghae Province People's Committee chairman Han Sang-kyu, and by Ko Pong-son, Kim Um-chon, Chon Hyang-suk, and Kim Kol-ha.

KANGGYE:

Yi Tong-ch'un	regional functionary
Han Yong-pong	"
Pak Sung-il	"

Speeches at the Kanggye rally were given by Chagang Province People's Committee chairman Han Yong-pong, and by Pak Ch'ang-kyun, Kim Won-hui, Kim Sung-ik, and Chon T'aek-su.

NAMP'O:

Yi Kun-mo	regional functionary
Yu [Ryu] Pyong-yon [ryon]	"
Ch'oe Ch'i-son	"

Speeches at the Namp'o rally were given by Namp'o city People's Committee chairman Yu Pyong-yon and by Kim Kyong-u, Kim Ch'un-hwa, Yu [Ryu] Song-man, Yom [Ryom] Kuk-hyon.

[NODONG SINMUN 25 Jun 80 pp 1, 4]

KOREAN WAR RALLY--The following participated in a Pyongyang mass rally in Kim Il-song Square on 25 June on the occasion of the "Day of Anti-American Imperialists Struggle":

Pak Song-ch'ol	comrade
Yi Chong-ok	"
O Chin-u	"
So Ch'ol	"
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	"
O Paek-yong [ryong]	"
Kim Chung-nin [rin]	"
Xim Yong-nam	"
Kim Hwan	"

Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Kim Man-kum	"
Ho Tam	"
Pak Su-tong	"
Kim Ch'ol-man	"
Yun Ki-pok	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Kim Kyong-yon [ryon]	"
Chong Sin-kyok	chairman, Chondokyo Young Friends Party Central Committee
Ho Chong-suk	chief, DFRF central committee secretariat
Hong Ki-mun	vice chairman, CPRF
Kim Sok-chun	vice chairman, Korean Democratic Party Central Committee

Speeches were given by Yi Sang-chin, a representative of the workers, Kim Yong-kwan, a representative of agricultural workers, Cho Kyong-sun, a representative of scholars and cultural figures, and Kim Son-hwa, a representative of youth and students. [NODONG SINMUN 26 Jun 80 p 1]

REGIONAL RALLIES--On 25 June, rallies were held commemorating the 25 June Day of Anti-American Imperialist Struggle, with the following attending local meetings:

WONSAN:

Kim Ki-son	regional functionary
Toggo Mun-hung	"
Chong Myong-kap	"

Speeches were given by Kangwan Province People's Committee chairman Toggo Mun-hung and by Ch'on Se-chong, Kim Ok-nyo, Yi Sok-chu, and Yi Hyong-sik.

HAEJU:

Paek Pom-su	regional functionary
Ch'oe Kwang	"
Kang Chung-han	"

Speeches were given by South Hwanghae Province People's Committee chairman Ch'oe Kwang and by Yi Sun-ch'ol, Kim Sun-chon, Kim In-kun, and Ho Kwan-sol.

CH'ONGJIN:

Hyon Mu-kwang	regional functionary
Yi Yong-ik	"
Pak Yong-sop	"

Speeches were given by Ch'ongjin city People's Committee chairman Yi Yong-ik and by Kim Sang-chun, Yi Yong-kum, Kim Mi-hwa, and Chon Un-se.

SINUIJU:

Kim Pyong-yul [ryul]	regional functionary
Ch'oe Man-kuk	"
Ch'oe Kwang-ik	"

Speeches were given by North P'yongan Province People's Committee chairman Ch'oe Man-kuk and by Yun Chung-chon, Ho Yong-se, Paek Ok-chin, and No [Ro] Ch'ang-song.

HYESAN:

Yim Su-man	regional functionary
Kim Un-suk	"
Kim Si-pong	"

Speeches were given by Yanggang Province People's Committee chairman Kim Un-suk and by Kim Mu-song, Pak Yong-il, Pak Tong-son, and Chong Yong-suk.

KAESONG:

Chang In-sok	regional functionary
Kim Yong-chon	"
T'ak Yong-pin	"

Speeches were given by Kaesong city People's Committee chairman Kim Yong-chon and by Yim Chong-man, Yi Hu-sun, Yi Chung-kyun, and Yi Yong-nan [ran].
[NODONG SINMUN 26 Jun 80 pp 3, 4]

ITALIAN DELEGATION DEPARTS--The following bid farewell to the Italian delegation in support of Korean unification:

Kil Chae-kyong	functionary of the sector concerned
Pak Yong-si	"

[NODONG SINMUN 26 Jun 80 p 5]

CONDOLENCE CALL FOR INDIA--The following paid a condolence call at the Indian embassy on 27 June on the occasion of the death of India's former president:

Kim Kyong-yon [ryon]	vice premier
Chong Song-nam	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Pong-chu	"
Kim Chae-pong	"
Pang T'ae-yul [ryul]	"

[NODONG SINMUN 28 Jun 80 p 2]

PRC BROADCASTERS ARRIVE--The following greeted the 27 June arrival of the PRC radio and television broadcast delegation:

Kim Si-hak	chairman, Korean central broadcasting committee
Pak Chong-sun	functionary of the sector concerned
Hong Hyon-chong	"
Om Chae-on	"

[NODONG SINMUN 28 Jun 80 p 4]

RETURN FROM JAPAN--The following greeted the return to Pyongyang of the National Pyongyang Art Troupe, led by Yi Sang-t'ae, which visited Japan:

Yi Ch'ang-son	functionary of the sector concerned
Cho Yong [Ryong]-ch'ul	"
Kim Ung-to	"

The troupe had been greeted upon arrival in Wonsan by Chang Ch'ol and Han Pyong-hwa as well as Wonsan city artists.
[NODONG SINMUN 30 Jun 80 p 4]

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END

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12 December 1980

Korean Affairs Report

No. 115

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KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 115

CONTENTS

SOUTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Composition of Opposition Forces Outlined
(Yi Kun-song; WOLGAN CHUNGANG, Jun 80) 1

ECONOMY

Problems, Patterns of Kept Labor Unions
(Yi T'ae-ho; WOLGAN CHUNGANG, Jun 80) 21

'November Dispute' of Ch'onggye Garment Workers Union Resolved
(Kim Min-chong; WOLGAN CHUNGANG, Jun 80) 41

NORTH KOREA

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DPRK-USSR, DPRK-PRC Relations From September 78 to May 80
(KIRA CHOSEN KENKYU, Jul-Aug 80) 58

COMPOSITION OF OPPOSITION FORCES OUTLINED

Seoul WOLGAN CHUNGANG in Korean Jun 80 pp 154-170

[Article by Yi Kun-song, reporter of CHUNGANG ILBO Monthly Section: "Opposition Forces"]

[Text] What is the substance of the opposition? Tracing the footsteps to date of the opposition forces which emerged, ebbed and flowed under the yusin system, let us put them in perspective.

Who Are the Opposition Forces?

January 1974 marked the beginning of a watershed period for both the "yusin" government and the "opposition."

The yusin system of the Third Republic, which began with the enactment of the yusin constitution on 21 November 1972 following the earlier emergency presidential proclamation of martial law on 17 October, appeared to be stable outwardly, such as it was, until the early summer of the following year. [The space for one line is blank, apparently deleted]

As the new school year began with the blowing of the autumnal wind, the campus atmosphere seemed quite uneasy and a few students quickened their footsteps.

It was 1000 hours on 2 October 1973, a little short of the first anniversary of yusin.

At the Seoul University College of Liberal Arts and Sciences at Tongsung-tong, Seoul, the campus atmosphere was very tense. At first, a couple of students appeared at the 19 April Tower but their number grew in no time to scores.

It was the moment when a collective anti-yusin meeting was about to begin, the first of such meetings following the implementation of yusin that had been covertly prepared, centered around the Student Association (chairman: To Chong-su), in spite of the strict surveillance of the authorities.

---Stop at once government by intelligence!
---Establish a free, democratic system which insures the basic rights of the people!
---Tell the truth of the Kim Tae-chung case!

Shouting such slogans, the students staged an on-campus demonstration.

This was a serious incident that broke down the wall of "criticism of the yusin system not permitted" which had been maintained since the initiation of yusin, as it followed by anti-yusin demonstrations by university students nationwide, such as students of the Seoul University Law College (4 October), Kyonbuk University (5 November), Seoul Teacher's College (7 November), ROK Theological College (9 November), Yonsei University (16 November), and Ewha Women's University (28 November). [The space for almost one line is blank, apparently deleted] Reporters of all newspapers and broadcasting stations issued a "Declaration for Free Press Practice" while resolutions pledging factual reporting were adopted by (KYONGHYANG SINMUN on 19 October, HANGUK ILBO on 22 November, CHOSON ILBO on 27 November, CHUNGANG ILBO on 30 November, TONGA ILBO on 3 December, SINA ILBO on 3 December) and the Korean Journalists Association on 29 November.

At that time, a group centered around personalities of the opposition also began its brisk activity.

It was late in the year on 24 December.

Some 20 people such as Chang Chun-ha, Paek Ki-wan, and Kye Hun-che declared that a million signature movement for petition of constitutional amendment would be launched. Flurried, the government on 29 December announced in the form of an informal talk of President Pak, calling for stopping forthwith the signature movement for petition of constitutional amendment.

Thus amid the anti-yusin democratization movement launched by the campuses, by the press, by the opposition, amid the indomitable signature movement for constitutional amendment against the call for stopping it, we rang out 1973 and ushered in 1974, a year of turbulence.

January 1974, against the backdrop of an anticipated inevitable confrontation was a point in time marking the raising of the curtain for the so-called epoch of emergency decrees. As it appeared as if the fervor of the democratization movement that spread countrywide the previous year would continue with the same intensity in the new year, people such as Yi Hui-sung, Paek Nak-ch'ong, Yi Ho-ch'ol, and Pak T'ae-sun, gathering at a certain coffee shop in Myong-tong on 7 January, read a declaration on the current situation signed by 61 men of letters and came out to support the signature movement for constitutional amendment, stating "at a time when a majority of our fellow countrymen are groaning under poverty [the space for three characters is blank, apparently deleted], we cannot remain silent." On the same day in the Kwangju area, 41 men of the cloth issued a declaration calling for among other things, return to the free democratic system. Thus it was anticipated that the democratization movement would expand further, and a presidential emergency decree was proclaimed on the following day, 8 January.

Subsequently, the epoch of emergency decrees that continued until 7 December 1979, witnessed the emergence in large numbers of opposition personalities amid the painful, long-range clashes of offense and defense between the government's "defense of yusin" and the opposition's "abolition of yusin."

The Cause of the 'Opposition'

"Opposition" implies the spirit of the times and the nature of history. To say the least, in the history of the Third Republic of Korea, the opposition pursues the common value of "the pursuit of democracy" and [the space for 13 characters is blank, apparently deleted] a common mode of action, simultaneously.

In light of the complex political situation during the period, it is difficult to precisely define the opposition's cause. But concretely speaking, what kind of people constitute the "opposition?" Numerically speaking, students and religious personalities represent a considerable number, followed by professors, men of letters, and political personalities. Meanwhile, men of the press were active in an effort to acquit themselves fully of their attributes as conscientious professionals, and no small number of workers and farmers have walked a difficult road to protecting their basic rights and interests.

In their movement, completely deprived of a legal status under the yusin system, they had to work under extremely difficult conditions. Even as many organizations were formed, they got together when there was work to be done but went their separate individual ways after completion of the work.

The substance of the opposition is in the eye of the beholder but let us examine here the types of the opposition forces through various opposition organizations, the actual worksites of the opposition forces active during the period, through the general course of their formations, their personnel, and histories of their activities, centered around Kungmin Yonhap [National Union].

National Union for Democracy and National Reunification

At present, it is the National Union for Democracy and National Reunification (abbr.: the National Union), an organization whose legitimacy is acknowledged, as it constitutes the centripetal force for the opposition's democratic movement. The ideological framework of the National Union rests on the "Democratic National Salvation Declaration on the Occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the 1 March Movement" released on 1 March 1979.

Claiming in this declaration that on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the 1 March movement initiated on the bases of nationalism, democracy, and pacifism, "today's realities show that the independence and sovereignty of the nation, the idea of democracy, and the structure of peace have all been destroyed," and holding the view that "only under a democratic government" would their restoration be possible, the National Union clarified its immediate goal as "termination of the yusin system and establishment of a democratic government."

Then, where are the roots of this National Union? Their roots could be traced as far back as the National Council for the Protection of Democracy of 1971.

It was 19 April 1971 that the National Council for the Protection of Democracy was formed. It was a time when the election of the seventh president was only a few days away under the amended constitution permitting a third-term presidency.

This council, formed with Kim Chae-chun (pastor), Ch'on Kwan-u (journalist), and Yi Pyong-nin (lawyer) as its central figures, decided as part of an all-nation democratic movement to form observer teams consisting of some 6,100 youths and students and dispatch them throughout the country for the presidential election scheduled to be held on 27 April. The introduction of yusin in October 1972, was followed by "anti-yusin" campus demonstrations and "free press declaration" by men of the press in the autumn of 1973. Inspired by them, some 20 opposition personalities such as Chang Chun-ha (ex-National Assemblyman) and Paek Ki-wan (Director of Paekpom Thought Research Institute) began on 24 December of the same year the million signature movement for petition of constitutional amendment.

The Curtain Raised for an Epoch of Emergency Decrees

As Emergency Decrees No 1 (banning opposition to the constitution and advocacy for constitutional amendment) and No 2 (creating emergency court martial) were invoked on 8 January 1974, Chang Chun-ha and Paek Ki-wan, leaders of the signature movement for constitutional amendment, became the first to be arrested on 13 January charged with emergency decree violation, followed by Ham Sok-hon, Ch'on Kwan-u, An Pyong-mu, Mun Tong-hwan, Kim Tong-kil, Pop Hang [later given as Pop Chong], Kim Sung-kyong, Kim Yun-su, Kye Yun-su, Kye Hun-che, Yi Sang-ton, and Yi Chong-kyu who were taken into custody for custody for investigation.

Earlier on 7 January of the same year was issued a declaration on the current situation signed by 61 men of letters, and on 25 February, announcing a spy case involving men of letters and intellectuals, the Bureau of Public Security of the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office took into custody Yi Ho-ch'ol, Im Hon-yong, Kim U-chong, Chong Ul-pyong, and Chang Pyong-hui.

On the other hand, involved with the so-called case of the National Federation of Democratic Youth and Students following the invocation of Presidential Emergency Decree No 4 on 3 April, Yun Po-son (ex-president), Chi Hak-sun (Catholic bishop), Pak Huong-kyu (pastor), Kim Tong-kil (Yonsei University professor), and Kim Ch'an-kuk (Yonsei University professor) stood trial.

The democratization movement that emerged mainly on the campuses under the emergency decrees, breathed a new life into the opposition forces as Emergency Decrees No 1 and No 4 were lifted on 23 August 1974. Personalities of various circles of the opposition, holding a democracy restoration declaration rally on 27 November of the same year, at the Chirstian Hall at 5-ka, Chongno, Seoul, resolved to form National Conference for Restoration of Democracy. Adopting a 6-point "national declaration" such as (1) substitution of a democratic constitution for the current constitution through rational procedures and (2) the release of all personalities serving prison terms or in custody or under house arrest, the restoration of their political rights, and the guarantee of the freedom of Ham Sok-hon, Ch'on Kwan-u, Kim Hong-il, Kang Won-nyong, Yi Hui-sung, and Yi T'ae-yong for the operation of the National Conference and a sustaining organizing of its meetings. Those who signed the "national declaration" were 71 in all, and they were:

Political elders: Yun Po-son, Paik Nak-chun, Yi In, Kim Hong-il, Yu Chin-o, Chong Il-hyong, Chong Hwa-am

Independence fighters: Kim Ch'e-ho, An Chae-hwan, Yu Sok-hyon, Chin Hon-sik, Song Chin-paek, Hwang Ho-hyon

Catholics: Yun Hyang-chung, Ham Se-ung, Sin Hyon-pong, An Ch'ung-sok, Yang Hong, Yi Ch'ang-pok, Pak Sang-nae

Protestants: Kim Chae-chun, Ham Sok-hon, Kang Sin-myong, Kang Won-nyong, Kim Kwan-sok, Yun Pan-ung, Cho Hyang-nok, Yi Sang-nin, Pak Ch'ang-kyun, Kye Hun-che, Kang Kil-ch'ol

Buddhist: Po Chong [earlier given as Pop Hang]

Academics: Yi Hui-sung, Chong Sok-hae, Yi Tong-hwa, Chon Kyong-yon, Pak Pong-nang, So Nam-tong, Mun Tong-hwan, An Pyong-mu

Men of letters: Yi Hon-ku, Kim Chong-han, Pak Yon-hui, Kim Kyu-tong, Pak Nak-ch'ong, Ko Un, Kim Yun-su, Hong Se-chung, Kim Pyong-kol

Men of the press: Ch'on Kwan-u, Yi Yong-hui, Chang Yong-hak, Kim Yong-ku, Pu Wan-hyok, Im Chae-kyong

Lawyers: Yi Pyong-nin, Hong Song-u, Hwang In-ch'ol, Han Sung-hon, Yim Kwang-kyu

Women: Yi T'ae-yong, Kong Tok-kwi, Yi U-chong, Kim Chong-nye

Politicians: Kim Yong-sam, Yang Il-tong, An P'il-su, Ko Hung-mun, Yun Che-sul, Kim Ch'ol

The National Conference for Restoration of Democracy made its formal start at the Seoul YMCA on 25 December 1974. Defining its character as "an all-nation organization, a nonpolitical organization, for a national movement, not political activities," the National Conference for Restoration of Democracy laid down "sovereignty, peace, conscience" as its action program and set "restoration of democracy" as its goal.

An Epoch of '1 March Myong-tong Incident'

The Democratic National Salvation Declaration incident (the 1 March Myong-tong incident) that occurred on 1 March 1976, was an epochal incident whether viewed from the influence it exerted internally and externally or from the personnel and ideological structure it provided for the National Union that followed.

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Among the signatories were Yun Po-son, Kim Tae-chung (ex-presidential candidate of the New Democratic Party), Ham Sok-hon (publisher of "The Voice of Seed Grain"), Ham Se-ung (Catholic priest), Yi U-chong (ex-professor of Seoul Women's University), Chong Il-hyong (National Assemblyman, New Democratic Party), Yun Pan-ung, (pastor), Kim Sung-hun (Catholic priest), Chang Tok-p'il (Catholic priest), Kim T'aek-am (Catholic priest), An Ch'ung-sok (Catholic priest), Mun Chong-hyon (Catholic priest), Sin Hyon-pong Catholic priest), Mun Tong-hwan (ex-professor of ROK Theological College), An Pyong-mu (ex-professor of the ROK Theological College), Yi Mun-yong (ex-professor of Korea University), So Nam-tong (ex professor of Yonsei University), and Un Myong-ki (pastor).

Involved in this case, 11 persons, including Mun Ik-hwan (pastor) and Yi Hae-tong (pastor) were taken into custody, and nine other persons including Yi T'ae-yong (lawyer) were indicted without being taken into custody.

On 23 March 1977, was announced "Democratic National Salvation Charter" calling for the abolition of the yusin constitution, in the name of 10 persons, i.e., Yun Po-son, Chong Ku-yong, Chi Hak-sun, Yang Il-tong, Ch'on Kwan-u, Ham Sok-hon, Yun Hyang-chung, (Catholic priest), Pak Hyong-kyu, Chong Il-hyang, and Cho Hwa-sun (pastor).

Subsequently on 29 December, the ROK Human Rights Movement Council was formed by 32 people of various circles struggling for the restoration of human rights and democracy, with the following officers: Cho Nam-ki (pastor), chairman; Kim Sung-hun (Catholic priest), vice chairman; An Song-yol (Tonga Struggle Committee), executive director; Kim Sang-kun (pastor), secretary.

Later on 24 March 1978, was announced "1 March Democratic Declaration" signed by 66 people such as Yun Po-son and others of various circles. In the declaration, they criticized the ongoing system and questioned responsibilites for the failure of the foreign policy, the suppression of religions, campuses and the press, and the failure of the economic policy. In this connection, Ham Sok-hon and Mun Ik-hwan were taken into custody.

On 9 June 1978, the ROK Human Rights Movement Council which began functioning toward the end of 1977, expanded its organization and elected Ham Sok-hon as chairman, Mun Ik-hwan, Kim Sung-hun, Song Kon-ho (journalist), Song Nae-un (ex-professor of Yonsei University) and Kong Tok-kwi (wife of Yun Po-son) as vice chairmen, and a central committee consisting of 18 members.

It was on 5 July 1978 that the Democratic National Union came into being. The Democratic National Union was launched at the Christian Hall at 5-ka, Chongno, Seoul, with the signatures of some 300 people such as Yun Po-son, Mun Ik-hwan, Kim Yun-sik (ex-National Assemblyman), and Kye Hun-che (member, editorial committee of "The Voice of Seed Grain") but on account of obstruction by the authorities and because the personalities of various circles were still under house arrest, the inaugural meeting proved abortive and the investigative organs went into action against the entire participants including pastor Mun Ik-hwan.

Subsequently on 18 August, the Democratic National Union issued "15 August Declaration" at the Christian Hall, and Kye Hun-che was taken into custody.

Signs of the Incipient Life of 'National Union'

Subsequently on 7 December, as the "12-12" [12 December] general election for the tenth president was drawing near, 13 opposition organizations including the Democratic National Union jointly issued "Our Stand Toward the 12-12 Election" calling for, among other things, (1) establishment of an election system reflecting democratic will, (2) the guarantee of freedom of the press, and (3) removal of the emergency decrees.

On 1 March 1979, opposition personalities such as Yun Po-son, Ham Sok-hon, and Kim Tae-chung, issuing "Democratic National Salvation Declaration on the Occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the 1 March Movement," formed "National Union for Democracy and National Reunification" as "a voluntary, supraparty all-nation organization with a view to reestablishing democracy in this land by peaceful means and ultimately, to attaining by democratic means the great cause for national reunification," continuing and developing the activities to date of the "National Conference for Restoration of Democracy" and "Democratic National Union."

To take a look at the organizational structure of the National Union thus born, there is the Board of Chairmen at the top with Yun Po-son, Ham Sok-hon, and Kim Tae-chung as co-chairmen; under the Board Chairmen ther is the General Council under which ther is the Central Committee. Members of the Central Committee are: Mun Ik-hwan (pastor), Ko Un (poet), Ham Se-ung (Catholic priest), Pak Hyong-kyu (pastor), Kye Hun-che (member, editorial committee of "The Voice of Seed Grain"), Yi Mun-yong (professor of Korea University), Han Wan-sang (professor of Seoul University), Ye Ch'un-ho (National Assemblyman, New Democratic Party), O T'ae-sun (Catholic priest), Kim Pyong-kol (man of letters), Kim Sung-hun (Catholic priest), An Pyong-mu (professor of ROK Theological College), So Nam-tong (professor of Yonsei University), Yi T'ae-yong (lawyer), Mun Tong-hwan (pastor), Yi U-chong (professor of Seoul Women's University, Kim Kwan-sok (president of Christian Broadcast), Kim Yun-sik (ex-National Assemblyman), Pak Chong-t'ae (ex-National Assemblyman), Paek Ki-wan (Director of Paekpom Thought Research Institute), Han Sung-hon (ex-lawyer), Paek Nak-ch'ong (professor of Seoul University), Kim Chong-wan (politician), Sim Chae-kwon (human rights activist), So Kyong-sok (executive secretary, Urban Industrial Mission), Cho Song-u (human rights activist). Mun Ik-hwan is the Chairman of the Central Committee, and Ko Un and Ham Se-ung, its vice chairmen.

Under the Central Committee there is the Central Standing Committee. Members of this Central Standing Committee are Mun Ik-hwan, Ko Un, Ham Se-ung, Pak Hyong-kyu, Kye Hun-che, Yi Mun-yong, Han Wan-sang, and Ye Ch'un-ho, who are also members of the Central Committee.

Under the Central Standing Committee, there is the Secretariat in charge of day-to day business. Besides, directly under the Central Committee, there are the spokesman (Ham Se-ung) and Special Committee (nonstanding).

It is generally said that there are 13 organizations under the umbrella of the National Union. Rather than being an organizationally binding affiliation, it is related to the relationship of ideological support entered into in the course of the democratization movement in the past and also to the fact that the major members of the organizations are all active at the National Union.

Active, directly or indirectly affiliated with the National Union, are the ROK Human Rights Movement Council, National Catholic Priest Group for Embodiment of Justice, Discharged Professors Council, Christian Professors Council, Free Practicing Writers Council, NCC Human Rights Committee, Democratic Constitutional Government Tongjihoe, Democratic Youth Council, Paekpom Thought Research Institute, ROK Christian Youth Council, and Political Offenders Council.

The Discharged Professors Council

Separate and distinct from the Discharged Professors Council, there is the ROK Christian Professors Council.

The Christian Professors Council holds it as its objective "for those engaged in education and learning at universities to deepen their convictions of Christian faith and bear witness to evangelism," and its members are "those former and present Christian professors, lecturers, and students of universities who, concurring in its objective, are engaged in the Christian movement."

The Christian Professors Council, which was formed in January 1966, saw its members taken into custody one after another under the just instituted yusin system as the National Federation of Democratic Youth and Students case broke out in April 1974. As the confrontation with the yusin system became acute, the number of discharged professors increased and 12 of the 15 officers of the Christian Professors Council became discharged professors.

To take a brief look at the activities of the professors, among the professors taken into custody in connection with the National Federation of Democratic Youth and Students case in April 1974, were Kim Ch'an-kuk (Yonsei University), Kim Tong-kil (Yonsei University), and Chong Sang-pok, executive secretary of KSCF (Korean Students Christian Federation) in charge of the Professors Council.

The Christian Professors Council held prayer meetings as it launched a movement to collect contributions on behalf of those taken into custody. At the ninth general meeting held on 11 January 1975, Yi Mun-yong (Korea University) was elected as chairman and Han Wan-sang (Seoul University) as executive director. On 13 January 1975, in retaliation against suppression of its advertisements, TONGA ILBO carried an encouragement advertisement clarifying the name of the Christian Professors Council. On 1 March of the same year, a lecture meeting was held at Saemunan Church, Seoul, in honor of the release from prison of professors Kim Ch'an-kuk and Kim Tong-kil. Such encouragement advertisements and moves subsequently operated as outward elements leading to the dismissal of professors. [The space for one and a half lines is blank, apparently deleted.]

To enumerate the discharged professors: On 27 November 1974, on grounds of participation in the "National Declaration on Restoration of Democracy," two professors, Paek Nak-ch'ong (Seoul University) and Kim Pyong-kol (Kyonggi Engineering College), were relieved of their positions; on 10 June 1975, two professors of Korea University, Yi Mun-yong and Kim Yong-chun, were fired (Prof Yi Mun-yong had been fired earlier in July 1973, involved in the "N.H. Association case" but was reinstated in February 1974); on 11 June of the same year, two professors of the ROK Theological College, An Pyong-mu and Mun Tong-hwan, were relieved of their positions; and on 12 June, Yonsei University professors Kim Ch'an-kuk, Kim Tong-kil, Yi Kye-chun, So Nan-tong, Song Nae-un and Yang In-ung were discharged. On 16 June, Prof Nam Chong-il of Chonbuk University and Prof Yi U-chong of Seoul Women's University were discharged; on the following day, the 17th, Prof No Myong-sik of Kyonghui University was discharged; and on the 20th, Prof U Ch'ang-ung of Pusan Teacher's College was relieved of his position.

Establishing "Galilee" Church on 17 August 1975, discharged professors such as Yi Mun-yong, So Nam-tong, An Pyong-mu, Yi U-chong, and Mun Tong-hwan used to meet there. Involved in the 1 March Democratic National Salvation Declaration of 1 March 1976, professors Yi Mun-yong, So Nam-tong, An Pyong-mu, Mun Tong-hwan, and Mun Ik-hwan who were taken into custody and Prof Yi U-chong who was not taken into custody all stood trial. On 2 December 1977, a "Declaration on Democratic Education" was issued in the name of 13 discharged professors including discharged professors Kim Yun-su (Ewha Women's University), Yom Mu-ung (Toksong Women's University), and Han Wan-sang (Seoul University) calling for (1) the immediate release and reinstatement of students [the space for ten characters is blank, apparently deleted] taken into custody and expelled from school on grounds of having criticized the unreasonable political powers; (2) the immediate release and restoration of civil rights of those imprisoned while indicting the irrationality of politics and society [the space for ten characters is blank, apparently deleted] according to the dictate of conscience; (3) the reinstatement of those professors unreasonably discharged while being faithful to their inherent mission as academics and the immediate release of their colleagues languishing in prison.

The Case of Chonnam University's 'Guide to Education'

On 13 April 1978, 18 discharged professors formed the Discharged Professors Council and after electing Prof Song Nae-un (Yonsei University) as chairman, adopted "a letter addressed to fellow professors." In it they enunciated "our 5-point contentions, i.e.:

(1) All professors must speak the truth in teaching;
(2) All acts suppressing democratic education, national education, whoever perpetrates them, must all be repudiated, and provisions in terms of system encouraging and aiding such acts must all be abolished;
(3) All the present and former professors, standing on the conscience as educators, must resist the unreasonable punishment of students and demand the restoration of rights and reinstatement of already victimized students;
(4) All the professors, who have been discharged while being faithful to the complete salvation of such students and at the same time, to their inherent mission as academics, must be unconditionally reinstated; [the space for one complete line, presumably item (5) is blank, apparently deleted] we strongly demand.

On 9 June 1978, the Christian Professors Council, Tonga Free Press Protection Struggle Committee, and the Discharged Professors Council jointly issued "a letter addressed to university professors and men of the press" emphasizing that the suffering of the students to date "absolutely should not have been, had the professors spoken the facts on behalf of the universities, the country and fellow countrymen, had the press reported on the facts and commented on them," and scathingly protesting for whom had their unanimous silence been, appealed to their inherent duties "how could you, whether you are professors or men of the press, hold your glorified names while you lead the country and fellow countrymen to suffering."

On 27 June 1978, 11 professors of Chonnam University, i.e., Kim Tuk-chin, Kim Chong-su, Kim Hyon-kon, Myong No-kun, Pae Yong-nam, Song Ki-suk, An Chin-o, Yi Pang-ki, Yi Sok-yon, Yi Hong-kil, and Hong Sung-ki, jointly issued "Our Guide to Education" criticizing the democratic education charter.

In it they contended "in light of our conscience and our good sense as academics, today's failure of education stems from its failure to root itself in democracy capable of making all people within and without the educational world reach a voluntary consensus" and [the space for 23 characters is blank, apparently deleted] reaching agreement on the following "our guide to education," pledged to practice it:

1. In order that education that respects man rather than materialism, education that learns and teaches truth, may be conducted as it should, it is imperative that our daily life, which is a genuine charter for education, and the campus must both be humanized and democratized;

2. As the first step toward the humanization and democratization of the campus, the educators themselves, with a human conscience and devoted fervor for democracy, must teach the students and learn together with them;

3. We repudiate interventions from without in the task of learning and teaching truths; we protest against sacrificing the university people such international cause. In particular, we strive with priority for the release of those students taken into custody and for the reinstatement of the expelled students;

4. We conduct education so as to faithfully continue and disseminate the 1 March spirit and the 19 April spirit and foster national forces to realize the long-cherished aspiration of our people--the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The 11 professors who signed "our guide to education" were all discharged, and Prof Song Ki-suk of them and Prof Song Nae-un of Yonsei University were taken into custody in connection with it.

The 27 Discharged Professors

On 3 November 1978, the ROK Human Rights Movement Council, the ROK Christian Professors Council, the Discharged Professors Council, the Free Practicing Writers Council, the Paekpom Thought Research Institute, the Tonga [TONGA ILBO] Free Press Protection Committee and the Choson [CHOSON ILBO] Free Press Struggle Committee issued a "Joint Statement on the Freedom of Expression and Speech."

In this joint statement, they "urged the authroities to seriously reconsider" the detention and imprisonment of youths and men of the cloth "such as pastors Mun Ik-hwan and Pak Hyong-kyu, recently," ten men of the press such as An Chong-p'il, chairman of the Tonga [Free Press Protection] Struggle Committee taken into custody, "imprisoned poets [the space for three characters is blank, apparently deleted] and Yang Song-u," professors Yi Yong-hui and Paek Nak-ch'ong handed guilty verdicts for involvement in the publishing case, imprisoned Prof Song Ki-suk and 10 other professors of Chonnam University discharged on the ground that they had made "a conscientious declaration in the form of 'our guide to education,'" the suspension of WOLGAN CHUNGANG "stemming from control [the space for seven characters is blank, apparently deleted] against culture in general," and "the fetters of all kinds of

warning and intervention placed on THE VOICE OF SEED GRAIN, CHRISTIAN THOUGHT, [the space for nine characters is blank, apparently deleted] CREATIVE WORK AND CRITIQUE, LITERATURE AND SINCERITY, and A DEEPLY ROOTED TREE." They went on to demand: (1) guarantee of the freedom of expression and speech, (2) the immediate release of all conscientious objectors, and (3) the immediate termination of detention and imprisonment [the space for six characters is blank, apparently deleted].

On 6 April 1979, the Free Practicing Writers Council and the Discharged Professors Council issued a statement "Release the Poets and Intellectuals!" calling for the release of all conscientious objectors, especially the release of [the space for three characters is blank, apparently deleted] poets [the space for three characters is blank, apparently deleted] Yang Song-u and of Prof Yi Yong-hui.

In April 1979, professors Kim Yong-chun and No Myong-sik were reinstated to Korea University and Songgyungwan University respectively while Pak Hyon-ch'ae (lecturer, Evangelical Training School] was taken into custody under the Anticommunist Law.

Mun Tong-hwan, Kim Pyong-kil, and An Chae-ung were jailed for 25 days on account of a demonstration in front of Whashin Department Store on 23 June 1979, against Carter's visit, and professors Yi Mun-yong and Mun Tong-hwan were taken into custody and indicted on 11 August for involvement in the Y.H. case.

[The space for one complete line is blank, apparently deleted]

'Membership List' [of the Discharged Professors Council]

On the membership list are the following 27 professors: Song Nae-un (chairman, Yonsei University), Mun Tong-hwan (vice chairman, ROK Theological College), Paek Nak-ch'ong (vice chairman, Seoul University), Kim Tong-kil (Yonsei University), Kim Pyong-kol (Kyonggi Engineering College), Kim Ch'ank-kuk (Yonsei University), Nam Chong-kil (Chonbuk University), Myong No-kun (Chonnam University), Mun Pyong-nan (Korea University [Choson Taehak]), Pae Yong-nam (Chonnam University), So Nam-tong (Yonsei University), Song Ki-suk (Chonnam University), Song Chong-sok (Yonsei University), An Pyong-mu (Toksong Women's University), U Ch'ang-ung (Pusan Teacher's College), Im Yong-ch'on (Korea University [Choson Taehak]), Yi Kye-chun (Yonsei University), Yi Mun-yong (Seoul Women's University), Yi Chae-hyon (Seoul University), Yi Hong-kil (Chonnam University), Han Wan-sang (Seoul University), Kim Yun-su (Ehwa Women's University) and Chong Ch'ang-yol (Hanyang University).

Subsequently on 25 November 1979, for involvement in the Myong-tong (the space for three characters is blank, apparently deleted] assembly case (a rally to oppose the selection of acting president) Kim Pyong-kol and An Chae-und, and on 27 November, for involvement in the assembly in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the merger of the KSCF, Han Wan-sang and Chong Sang-pok, were either detained or indicted to stand trial.

Throughout such numerous cases, the Discharged Professors Council invariably maintained its stand, its role as the leader of the democratic movement even as its members were deprived of their teaching jobs, their livelihood. One might find great significance in this. For the 1980 school year, all but a few professors such as Kim Pyong-kol were reinstated with the advent of political liberation.

The Free Practicing Writers Council

It was the declaration for support of the signature movement for constitutional amendment, a declaration issued with the signatures of 61 men of letters mainly led by Pak T'ae-sun, Paek Nak-ch'ong, and Yi Ho-ch'ol on 7 January 1974, that is, precisely one day before the invocation of the emergency decree, that signaled the first collective action by the men of letters toward democratization under the yusin system. Some time later, on 25 February, on charges of involvement in the so-called spy case of men of letters and intellectuals, five of them, Yi Ho-ch'ol, Kim U-chong, Chong Ul-pyong, Chang Pyong-hui, and Im Hon-yong were taken into custody in lightning action, which shocked the society.

On 18 November 1974, men of letters such as Ko Un, Paek Nak-ch'ong, Yi Ho-ch'ol, Sin Kyong-nim, Cho T'ae-il and Pak T'ae-sun formed the Free Practicing Writers Council, electing Ko Un as its representative director. Issuing a 101-man declaration of the Free Practicing Writers Council in front of the Tonga Ilbo company building, they adopted a resolution (1) irrationality must be overcome not by the arbitrariness of politicians but by all-people wisdom and courage and (2) a new constitution must be written by a free, democratic spirit and procedures, after which they went on to stage a demonstration on Sejongno, Seoul. In the process, seven people such as Ko Un, Cho Hae-il, Yun Hong-kil, Pak T'ae-sun, Yi Si-yong, Yi Mun-ku, and Song Ki-won were taken to the police headquarters.

On charges of participation in the National Conference for Restoration of Democracy formed on 27 November of the same year, two literary professors, Paek Nak-ch'ong (Seoul University) and Kim Pyong-kol (Kyonggi Engineering College) were relieved of their teaching positions.

On 15 March 1975, the Free Practicising Writers Council issued a 165-man declaration and subsequently, as it took on its share of the movement for the democratization of intellectuals of the society, played a big role especially in making the people at the bottom of society conscious democratically and nationally.

Still vividin our memory are its third declaration on 18 November 1977, an evening of national culture on 24 April 1978, and an evening of literature for those men of letters in custody on 27 April 1979.

At the "World Poets Meeting" held at Walker Hill on 4 July of the same year, members of the Free Practicing Writers Council staged a demonstration, shouting "The ROK poetry is dead. [The space for ten characters is blank, apparently deleted." Nine of them, including Yi Si-yong, Yi Mun-ku, and Song Ki-won were taken to the police headquarters.

Thus through human rights cases Song Ki-suk (Chonnam University, "guide to education" case), Yang Song-u ("The diary of a Slave" case), Ko Un (the Y.H. case), and Kim Pyong-kol (the Myong-tong assembly case) were put behind bars, and many men of letters such as Paek Nak-ch'ong, Pak T'ae-sun, Yom Mu-ung, and Kwang Sok-yong experienced hard times.

"Whatever the difficulty, we will work hard, writing until our national democratization strikes its roots."

That is what Kim Pyong-kol, who is the council chairman succeeding Sin Kyong-min and Ko Un, said.

The Council of Families of the Conscientious Objectors

This is an organization which was formed, centered around the families of those taken into custody on charges of violation of the emergency decrees under the yusin system.

Originally, its name was Council of the Families of Those Taken into Custody, and subsequently renamed the Council of Families of the Conscientious Objectors.

What provided an opportunigy for the families of those taken into custody to get together was the so-called case of the National Federation of Democratic Youth and Students [chonguk minju ch'ongnyon haksaeng ch'ong nyonmaeng, abbr: minch'ong hangnyon].

The announcement made by the authorities of the Minch'ong Hangnyon case was not only absurd in content but the fact that a total of 1,024 persons were arrested for investigation and 253 of them were indicted (the figures by the authorities) was a great shock internally and externally.

The heartache of the families who had their husbands or sons taken into custody was beyond description.

Grave as the social situation was at the time, the defendants were tried by an extraordinary military court. [The space for one complete line is blank, apparently deleted] first of all, what the families wanted to know was the truth of the case allegedly involving their husbands and sons. [The space for two lines is blank, apparently deleted.] The families, who gathered, centered around the Christian Hall at 5-ka, Chongno, began piecing together bits and pieces of stories about what happened at the court.

"The truth of the case" as pieced together from the only source, the family members allowed to attend as "witness to the trial" spread internally and externally, and as it became a social issue, it played an important role in having the defendants released from confinement, later.

Meanwhile, prayer meetings were held at the Christian Hall. The "Thursday prayer meetings" which began with pastors Kim Sang-kun and Yi Hae-tong as the central figures, were prayer meetings on behalf of those suffering in confinement, which were assisted by Kim Kwan-sok, Ho Pyong-sop, Mun Tong-hwan, Mun Ik-hwan, So Nam-tong, An Pyong-mu, Mun Chong-hyon, Yi U-chong, and the families who had happened to know each other in front of the court and detention house came to participate in the prayer meetings en masse.

On account of the ban imposed by the authorities, the Thursday prayer meetings could no longer be held at public places as of March 1975, but the prayer meetings are continuing to this day, with the meeting places changed from private home to private home.

Every time a big case broke out, new families joined the prayer meetings, and after the "1 March Myong-tong case," separate "Friday prayer meetings" were also held.

The Council of Families of the Conscientious Objectors, mainly centered around prayer meetings, put together their wisdom to save their husbands, sons and daughters by various means such as sit-in, hunger strike, demonstration. In the process, many families showed the tendencies of joining the cause, understanding what their husbands and children had done.

Up to now, chairperson Kong Tok-kwi (wife of Yun Po-son), vice chairperson Pak Yong-kil (wife of Mun Ik-hwan), and executive director Kim Han-rim (mother of Kim Yun-sik) have taken charge of the business, assisted by many families such as Chong Kum-song [the space for seven characters is blank], Kim Yun-sik (Father of Kim Hak-min), Cho Chong-ha (wife of Pak Hyong-kyu), Ch'oe Yong-hui (wife of Yi Hyon-pae), Kim Sok-chung (wife of Yi Mun-yong), Yi Chong-ok (wife of Yi Hae-tong), Yi Hui-ho (wife of Kim Tae-chung), Pak Yong-suk (wife of An Pyong-mu), Yun Yong-cha (wife of Yi Hong-hui), Ch'oe Mal-sun (mother of So Kwang-t'ae), Yi Pok-a (mother of Kim Pong-u), Pak No-suk (mother of Yu In-t'ae), Yi Kun-chin (father of Yi Ch'ol), Kim Pyong-sun (elder brother of Kim Hyo-sun) and O Song-suk (wife of Kim Se-kyun), who worked hard in spite of hardship. The human relationship of mutual support entered into amid hardships, is more than a simple friendship.

There were many a family whose two members were put behind bars at the same time, and among them are Pastor Pak Hyong-kyu and Pak Chong-nyol (father and son), Pastor Mun Ik-hwan and Pastor Mun Tong-hwan (brothers), Yu Int'ae and Yu Int'aek (brothers) So Kyong-sok and So Ch'ang-sok (brothers), Ch'oe Yol and Ch'oe Yun (Brothers), Pastor Im Ki-chun and Im Song-hun (father and son), Pastor Kang Hui-nam and Kang Se-hyon (father and son), ex-National Assemblyman Kim Yun-sik and Kim Hak-min (father and son), Pastor Kim Kwan-sok and Kim Ha-pom (father and son), and moreover, in the case of the family of Pay Hyong-kyu and Pak Chong-nyol, the father was put behind bars five times, and the son, twice.

"Twelve members of the families involved in '1 March Myong-tong case' happened to go down to Kwangju. Somehow finding this out, some people came down to Kwangju and tried to join us in our rapid transit bus parked in the Kwangju public playground. So we called in a Kwangju bus, and persuading them to go sightseeing in the Mudung Mountains, we loaded them onto the bus and sent them off back to Seoul."

So said vice chairperson Pak Yong-kil, recalling from memory some of the hard times she had gone through.

The Democratic Youth Council

We may have to go as far back as the movement against constitutional amendment for third term presidency but this council is a youth organization for democratic movement mainly consisting of students taken into custody and students expelled from school, under the yusin system.

In particular, under the yusin system, there occurred ceaselessly cases of confinement and expulsion such as the Minch'ong Hangnyon case and the 22 May case (Seoul University).

It was in May 1978, that they first organized the council. It was on 23 March 1978 that Kim Pyong-kon, once released from confinement in connection with the Minch'ong Hangnyon case, was taken into custody again, and on the 25th, Kim Pong-u was also taken into custody again. As their colleagues around them were so easily taken into custody, the situation made them feel all the more keenly, first, the danger threatening themselves, and the need for their self-defense measures and the democratic movement.

On April 14, the youths got together at the home of Ko Un, the place selected for staging their sit-in, and for four days, they spent some 100-man days demanding the release of their two colleagues, and discussed how to structure a council, as they staged a hunger sit-in.

On 12 May, the youths, most of them having been behind bars, got together at the Christian Hall at 5-ka, Chongno, and formed the Democratic Youth Human Rights Council, pledging to devote themselves to the movement for restoration of democracy. On the 26th, the authorities took into custody for investigation, six steering committee members: Chong Mun-hwa, Pak Kye-tong, Kim Hak-min, Mun Kuk-chu, Pae Kyong-sun, and Chang Man-ch'ol.

At about 1900 hours on 30 August, some 80 members of the Democratic Youth Human Rights Council staged a demonstration in front of the Choson Ilbo company building against the attempt to take into custody again Yu In-t'ae who had just been released after 5 years of imprisonment stemming from the Minch'ong Hangnyon case, and in February 1979, contending that it was a political reprisal to have served summons for military service on those students who had been paroled after serving part of their prison terms, formed the Committee to Cope with the Military Service Question (chairmen: Yi Pon-yong and Ch'on Hui-sang) to fight against the summons. The Democratic Human Rights Council, where Chong Mun-hwa, Cho Song-u, Yang Kwan-su, Yi U-hoe, and Yi Hae-ch'an had served as successive chairman, also changed its name to the Democratic Youth Council with a view to taking up the democratization question in addition to the human rights question and expanding the organization in step with the currents of the times.

The Catholic Democratic Movement Organizations

--On 23 September 1974, young Catholic priests held a meeting following the national seminar of the clergy in Wonju and formed the National Catholic Priest Group for Embodiment of Justice. Agreeing to focus efforts on the restoration of human rights and democracy, some 500 priests on that day, launched a street demonstration, demanding the release of Bishop Chi Hak-sun.

Centered around young Catholic fathers such as Ham Se-ung, O T'ae-sun, and Kim Sung-hun, the National Catholic Priest Group for Embodiment of Justice from that time to this day, through the demand for democratization via declarations on the current situation, various kinds of prayer meetings and demonstrations, mass celebrations for the departed such as the late Prof Ch'oe Chong-kil, and their own investigations of the cases, also played the vanguard role for the democratic movement while putting efforts into promoting a democratic consciousness not only within the Catholic Church but among the entire people.

--On the other hand, there is the Catholic Committee for Justice and Peace as an organization under the jurisdiction of the Bishop's Conference of the Catholic Church.

As the name indicates, "justice" and "peace" are the task of this committee and as such, has consistently concerned itself to this day with the enhancement of democratization and human rights.

The governor is Archbishop Yun Kong-hui and chairman, Mun Ch'ang-chun. There is a 30 member Central Committee including vice chairman Kim Mal-lyong, under which there are four subcommittees whose chairmen are: Father Price (education subcommittee chairman, professor of Sogang University), Ku Chung-so (information subcommittee chairman, literary critic), Kim O-sang (socioeconomic subcommittee chairman, professor of Sogang University), and Yu Hyon-sok (human rights subcommittee chairman, lawyer).

--In addition, there is the Catholic Farmers Association (chairman: Ch'oe Pyong-uk) committed to aiding in the solution of questions of our country's farmers.

"The solution of questions of the farmers is the road to building a democratic society in this country and again, only if we achieve a genuine development of agriculture, only if there is an agricultural development, will it be possible to overcome today's difficulties confronting the Korean economy." With this view, the Catholic Farmers Association defines it as its objective "to protect the rights and interests of the farmers in all areas with the unity and cooperation of the farmers themselves, strive for human development, and contribute to the development of humanity as a whole through the realization of social justice."

The Catholic Farmers Association, whose task had begun with the creation of a "Rural Youth Department" under the Junior Organization of Catholice [kat-olik nodong ch'ongnyonhoe] in October 1964, has been working with major emphasis on democratization and cooperativization of the rural areas, various kinds of educational activities, investigative activities, and publicity activities, with a view to protecting the rights and interests of the farmers and promoting their democratic consciousness.

The association has been working to make the farmers dig out and improve various undemocratic elements pervasive in the rural society, and the voluntary movement of the farmers to protect their rights and interests through campaigns such as the campaign for seeking compensation for the Hamp'yong sweet potato crop damage represents an important example which has given confidence to the farmers that they can protect their rights on their own.

Again, as an organization which has been launching a movement with the same objective for the enhancement of right and interests and democratization of the farmers, there is the J.O.C. (Junior Organization of Catholics; Chin Pyong-t'ae and Kim Pong-sun, chairmen).

Protestant Organizations for the Democratic Movement

--The Korean National Council of Churches is an organization which holds it as its objective to promote amity, research, and consultation between Korean churches.

This council, which aims for embodiment of the ecumenical spirit, consists of six denominations: the Korean Presbyterian Church (United), the Korean Methodist Church, the Korean Presbyterian Church, the Korean Headquarters of the Salvation Army, the Korean Episcopal Church, and the Korean Evangelical Church. As a special committee under this council, there is the Human Rights Committee. The Human Rights Committee has busied itself without one day's interruption about the human rights of especially the students, church officials and followers who have been taken into custody under the yusin system.

As human rights cases have been happening ceaselessly, the committee has had to busy itself with attending to the affairs stemming from such cases and seeking their release.

As an organization spontaneously formed as a force inspiring the democratization of Christian church rights, there is the Christian Church Tongjihoe. It is not too long ago that this organization has given itself a name, an organization that has been intent on establishing horizontal ties with a view to making more effective the Christian democratic movement that has been under way in various areas since 1977 and on uniting the forces of Christian democratic personalities throughout the country. At present, the chairman is Pastor Pak Hyong-kyu, and Pastor Kim Sang-kun, executive director.

--As the democratic movement within the sphere of Christian churches became active centered around frontline democratic personalities, the organization which was organized for expansion of the movement within the Churches is the Seoul District Human Rights Evangelical Council. In the beginning, Pastor Kim Sang-kun played the role of a midwife, and Yi Hae-tong, Hong Kil-po (yejang) [meaning unclear] Yi Tae-yong (Episcopal father) and Pastor Im Chong-cho (yejang), Kim Yong-kyun (yejang), Kim Myong-ok (kijang) [meaning unclear] were active. At present, Father Yi Chae-chong is chairman.

--The Youth Subcommittee of the Korean National Council of Churches (N.C.C.) resolved in March 1975 to form Hanguk Kiddokkyo Ch'ongnyon Hyopuihoe (E.Y.C.) [?Ecumenical Youth Council] and in April and May, organized district ecumenical youth councisl in Seoul, Taegue, Pusan, Ch'ongju, Taejon, Chonju, and Kwangju. Thus the E.Y.C. movement began.

These organizations are a consultative body organized by the National Youth Union of the six member church denominations of the N.C.C. Youths of the member churches ranging in age from 18 to 35 become members of the E.Y.C. Hwang Chu-sok, Chon no-chin, Song Chin-sop, and Kim Chong-t'aek have been active as successive chairman, and So Kyong-sok, Kwon Chin-kwan, Kim Ki-yong, and Kim Hyong-ki, as successive director, of the E.Y.C. which in the course of its activity had many of its members taken into custody.

--As a supradenominational social evangelical consultative body of Protestant and Catholic churches, there is the ROK Church Social Evangelical Council.

It was on 4 January 1971, that church leaders (such as Kim Kwan-sok, O Myong-kol, Kang Won-yong, O Chae-sik, Cho Sung-hyok, and Kim Kyong-nak) interested in church evangelism in the course of urban industrialization, formed the ROK Industrial Questions Council centered around individuals. And it was on 28 September 1971,

that this council was reorganized as a Christian social action consultative body for participation by Protestant and Catholic evangelical organizations interested in industrial society. Elected as the first chairman of the board of trustees was Father Pak Hung; as secretary general, Pastor Cho Sung-hyok; as chairman of the steering committee, Father Han Chong-un. In 1973, it renamed itself as Ecumenical Modern Evangelical Consultative Body, and in 1975, along with the ROK Urban Industrial Evangelical Union it was dissolved into the ROK Church Social Evangelical Consultative Body.

Defining it as its objective "to make all who live in the churches (Catholic and Protestant) desirous of acquitting themselves fully of God's evangelical mission, in the urban, industrial, agricultural and student societies, independently and self-governingly solve their own problems in their individual lives and social problems in their own organizations and in their district society and to act to bring about a just, harmonious society," the consultative body elected Pastor Cho Sung-hyok as secretary general.

Participating as member organizations at that time were:

The Catholic side: The Junior Organization of Catholics, the Senior Organization of Catholics, and Catholic Farmers Association

The Protestant side: ROK Federation of Christian Students, ROK Council of Urban Industrialists, ROK Union of Industrial Missions, ROK YMCA Federation

On 25 September 1979, this consultative body which had been centered around organizations as its members, was dissolved into the ROK Church Social Evangelical Council centered around activists, which continues to this day.

This council is currently run by Chi Hak-sun (Catholic Bishop of Wonju) as chairman; Mun Tong-hwan (ROK Theological College professor), Kim Sung-hun (Father of Tongdaemun Catholic Church), and Cho Chi-song (Yejang Yongdungp'o Workers Church) as vice chairmen; Chim Pyong-t'ae (J.O.C. chairman) as secretary; In Myong-chin (Urban Industrial Mission) as treasurer; Cho Hwa-sun (Inch'on Urban Industrial Mission), Yi Kyu-sang (Kijang Urban Industrial Mission), Yi Ch'ang-pok (formerly executive director of ROK Church Social Evangelical Council), Chong Sang-pok (a department head of ROK Federation of Christian Students), Ho Pyong-sop (Tongwol Church), Yi Kil-chae (Director, secretariat of ROK Catholic Farmers Association), Pae Chong-nyol (Chonnam Christian Farmers Association), Kim Pong-sun (J.O.C. chairman) and Song Hae-yong (E.Y.C.) as members of the Executive council; Kim Yong-sung (Seoul Urban Industrial Mission) and An Kwang-su (Kyongsu Urban Industrial Mission as auditors; and So Kyong-sok as executive director.

In addition, the Urban Industrial Mission (Kijang, Yejang, and Methodist) holding industrial evangelism as its objective, has done a great deal to promote the expansion of workers' rights and interests and their democratic consciousness.

The Democratic Constitutional Government Tongjihoe

Broadly speaking, this is an organization of politicains of the opposition.

Most of them are those who are engaged in the restoration of democracy [the space for two characters is blank, apparently deleted], voluntarily declining to join a political party or the political movement. The organization claims a membership of 600,000 including some 60 ex-National Assemblymen, some 10 reserve general officers, some 70 in confinement, some 30 lawyers, some 60 religious personalities, professors and students, and that local organizations have been formed nationwide with political aspirants. But there is no way to confirm the figures. In the event that a new political party emerges in the future, it is believed that this Tongjihoe will become its organizational backbone. For this reason, the Tongjihoe is an object of interest.

At present, the Tongjihoe is conducting its business centered around its 15-man Guidance Committee, under which it has an Executive Committee consisting of some 20 members. Recently, the Tongjihoe has been putting more efforts into expanding the organization by amending its articles of association so as to allow even card-carrying political members to become members, provided they support its objectives. Its adviser is Pastor Yun Pan-ung, and the 15-member Guidance Committee consists of the following:

Kim Yun-sik (ex-National Assemblyman), Ye Ch'un-ho (National Assemblyman, New Democratic Party), Kim Chong-wan (politician), Kye Hun-che (member, Editorial Committee of "The Voice of Seed Grain"), Kim Ch'ung-sop (ex-member of Editorial Committee of YONGNAM ILBO), Yi Sang-ton (ex-National Assemblyman), Yu Ch'ong (ex-National Assemblyman), Kim Ch'ang-tong (ex-National Assemblyman), Kim Tal-su (ex-National Assemblyman), Kang Pong-nyong (ex-National Assemblyman), Yang Song-u (poet), Kim Sang-hyon (ex-National Assemblyman), Pak Chong-t'ae (ex-National Assemblyman), Yang Sun-chik (ex-National Assemblyman), Cho Chong-ho (Director of Secretariat of Yun Po-son; ex-National Assemblyman).

Meanwhile, it is known that Mun Ik-hwan, Kye Hun-che and Kim Kum-tong as the central figures are preparing to form ROK Political Offenders Tongjihoe with signatures already obtained from some 200 people centered around the political offenders under the yusin system.

The Tonga/Choson Free Press Protection Struggle Committees

On 24 October 1974, reporters of the TONGA ILBO and CHOSON ILBO held a rally for protection of the free press and adopted a "24 October" Declaration on Protection of the Free Press. In the declaration, stating that "we are painfully ashamed of the reality calling for the awakening of the journalists," they contended that "a free press is precisely the task we the journalists must practice ourselves, not something for which we must obtain the permission of the authorities, not something which the masses of people will bring us," and went on to "declare that accordingly, we will devote our all to the practice of a free press, the basic condition for the existence of a free, democratic society, never submitting to any pressure that runs counter to a free press." Then they passed the following 3-point resolution:

Item. We strongly repudiate, with unity and solidarity, any outside intervention in the newspapers, broadcasts, and magazines.

Item. We strictly deny the authorities entry [into our premises].

Item. We flatly disapprove the unlawful detention of journalists. In the event that an unlawful detention is perpetrated, whatever the pretext, we have decided not to leave our worksite until the person so detained returns to the company office.

After twists and turns in the ensuing months up to March of the following year, men of the press including 146 reporters (TONGA ILBO 114 reporters, CHOSON ILBO 32 reporters) were relieved of their jobs.

Even after that, they stuck together and fought together for a free press with the same zeal and sincerity. In the process, many reporters (such as Song Yu-po, Yi Pu-yong, Kim Chong-ch'ol, An Chong-pi, An Song-yol, Chang Yun-hwan, Pak Chong-man, Hong Chong-min, Chong Yon-chu, and Yi Ki-chung) were put behind bars, and three reporters (Cho Min-ki, Yi Ui-chik, and An Chong-pi) died. Today, when even most of the "discharged professors" have been reinstated, these reporters are yet to be reinstated.

The Opposition Lawyers

They are the so-called "emergency decree lawyers" who have continually worked for the protection of human rights and the democratization movement even under the yusin system.

Kang Sin-ok, Han Sung-hon Yi Tong-myong, Hong Song-u, Hwang In-ch'ol, Kim Chong-tu, Na Sok-ho, Pak Se-kyong, Yi Se-chung, and Ha Kyong-ch'ol served as defense counsel in many cases such as the "Minch'ong Hangnyon case" and "1 March Myong-tong case," contributing to the protection of their rights.

Up to now we have tried to put in a general perspective the processes of formation of many "democratic movement organizations" and opposition personalities--all of them might be described as constituting "the opposition forces."

But it could be that in addition to those described, there are many unknown people who consider themselves as being in the opposition. Even so, it is almost impossible to seek out each and every one of them and introduce here. Here, we have only tried to examine the general stream of the opposition forces which "have come up to the surface."

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PROBLEMS, PATTERNS OF KEPT LABOR UNIONS

Seoul WOLGAN CHUNGANG in Korean Jun 80 pp 310-325

[Article by Yi T'ae-ho, ex-reporter of TONGA ILBO: "The Kept Labor Unions and Their State of Being"]

[Text] The kept labor unions are pseudolabor collectives where the labor aristocrats and their followers or the forces manipulating them, reign over the workers, oblivious of the inherent duty of the labor union.

1. What Are the Problems of the Kept Labor Unions?

The fierce collective actions of miners of the Tongwon Coalfield greatly shocked us. In the background of this case we see the highhanded government labor policy, the inhuman view of the management toward the workers, and the unlawful behaviors of the kept labor union. The miserable state of the miners is not something that began yesterday or today. Nevertheless, the questionable point of the coal mine was that the long smoldering embers had suddenly exploded under martial law [the space for 15 characters is blank, apparently deleted], it would seem that the seriousness of it is being emphasized. Not that there was nothing questionable in the manner the miners of the Tongwon Coalfield had conducted their labor movement, which took on the character of a riot under existing laws, but the series of sit-in demonstrations that [other] workers have subsequently launched are also pursuing the same common objectives of "wage increase" and "resignation of kept labor unions."

What are the things, anyway, that the kept labor unions offered the workers? What are the backgrounds in the emergence of kept labor unions and what are their counterproductive functions affecting the normal activities of labor unions and ultimately, the labor movement? It would seem that many people, not to mention the internal personnel of the labor unions themselves, are focusing their concern on such questions. After all, kept labor unions are also one of the byproducts of the times. It is thought that the reason why the indictment and denunciation of kept [labor unions], especially those which are going too far and show no signs of self-reflection must be banished.

It is the public opinion that even the labor circles themselves could not afford to be unconcerned about such moves or go against the general trend. If anything, the possibility is growing that in the sector of the labor movement the effort to rectify and readjust the kept [labor unions] will be launched with continuing

violence. If such dark, tangled situation is to be prevented beforehand, it would seem that the opinion is being intensified in the direction that the formulators or executors of the labor policy, the cadres themselves of the kept labor unions, workers, and outside groups expressing concern about the labor problems, must all make a hardheaded analysis of the intrinsic nature of the behaviors of the kept labor unions and labor aristocrats and then launch stern rectification efforts. The question of banishing the kept labor unions which is being raised in certain quarters of the labor world will be able to firmly sustain its life force when pushed on the stand of social justice. Should this be turned into a scramble for leadership of the labor unions, it will lose its purity. In writing this article, short and untidy as it is, I would like to state in advance that I have been motivated by a desire to see the vitalization of labor unions and normalization of the labor movement.

2. The Pattern of Kept Labor Unions

The kept labor unions are pseudolabor collectives where the labor aristocrats and their followers or the forces manipulating them reign over the workers, oblivious of the inherent duty of the labor union. One might look upon this as a relic of the old system.

In his book "The Philosophy of Labor" historian Tannenbaum warns: "When the workers are unable to gain the basic means of security through enterprise and labor union, the state comes to intercede and take on the role for it. Once the state intercedes, the freedom of the day will be destroyed and men swallowed up in the immense powers of the state." One might consider this a warning to the workers who acquiesce to the incompetent, corrupt cadres of labor unions who have given up the will to protect their labor unions, or in their tyranny.

One might consider two factors responsible for the birth of kept labor unions. One is the appeasement by management and the other, the machinations by labor unions at a higher level.

In light of the labor climate in our country, it is commonplace and handy for management to suppress or appease its labor union where the problem lies. The National Chemical Union local for the C Commercial Company is a big one with some 23,000 members. For this company's labor union, it is provided that 1 shop steward be elected per 1 or 2 thousand union members, but practically all the shop stewards are company work team captains selected by the management, and in some cases, the work team captains, not to mention the union members, are not aware that they have been selected as shop stewards. It is alleged: "The director of this company's union local has studied in Japan by the grace bestowed on him by the company president." The business office of this company's union local is used as just another office of the company. In the case of the union local of I Steel Mill, it is known that the management has bribed all of the successive directors of the local. A candidate running for the post of director of the union local gets elected, criticizing the incompetence and corruption of his predecessor, but once elected, he repeats what his predecessor did, only to get replaced himself in the end. Thus subordinated to the management, the union local has invited the distrust of the union members. On 25 April this year, Mr U, director of the union local, was forced to render his

resignation by the union members who staged a sit-in demonstration, shouting "you, the kept union local director, step down," and went into hiding for fear of danger to his person.

Managements and Labor Unions at a Higher Level Give Birth to Kept Labor Unions

The attempts to establish kept labor unions at a lower level under manipulations by labor unions at a higher level are pregnant with a bigger questionable point. Let us take up a few instances related to this question on the level of the headquarters of in ustrial unions. The following is an abstract of a diary which shows how the female workers of the N Electronics Company in the course of forming their union overcame the attempt by a certain industrial union and manipulations by the management to turn theirs into a kept union. (Although somewhat lengthy, the following is quoted as a source material of reference.)

> Martial law is proclaimed on 26 October. Nine workers centered around night school students, get together on 28 October and discuss the future situation and our problem. We hear on 5 November that Pastor A of the Industrial Mission [Urban Industrial Mission, U.I.M.] is attempting to work out a labor-management discussion system. We reach a consensus on 21 November to independently conduct discussions, in anticipation of the advantages and disadvantages of the U.I.M. [proposal]. On 5 December, company's standing director N calls in Miss L, one of the night school students, for discussion on improvement of labor conditions. We reject the labor-management discussion system for now. On 19 December we talk about our country's situation and recession. The opinion is advanced that if the martial law lasts long, then the labor-management discussion system should be adopted now and the labor union formed later. On 22 December, a night school teacher and a reprenentative of workers hold talks. On 27 December, we the nine workers decide to accept the labor-management discussion system. On 30 December, 30 workers hold a year-end party. At twelve noon this day, the company's standing director N calls in Miss L of our team and tries to appease her, saying "if you stay, the company stands to suffer losses, so leave the company, as we will give you 1 million won." We work our countermeasures. If we reject this suggestion, the next step the company will take will be dismissal. So we decide to resolutely go ahead and form the labor union. On 31 December, standing director N comes to visit Miss L at her home and persuasively tries to plead with her to leave the company if only for the sake of her parents at her native place, as the company will provide her with living expenses for one year. On 2 January, standing director N again visits Miss L at her home and tells her to come to the H Coffee Shop at 1300 hours on 4 January without reporting to work on that day, as he will hand over to her 1 million won there. We decide to report to work and inform the entire employees of this fact and to institute inquiries first at the Office of Labor, the Martial Law Command, the Police and the parent union headquarters in that order, as to our plan for forming a labor union.

We report to work on 4 January and find the time cards of Miss L and Miss S missing. The management insists "they must leave as they were dismissed as of the 31st." Miss S, leaving her worksite early, goes to the Office of Labor. There, she learns the telephone number of the parent union headquarters. The labor supervisor of the Kwanak Station of the Office of Labor tells her "Martial law has nothing to do with labor unions. But you must file assembly notice 24 hours in advance." At 1930 hours on that day, deputy director L of the organizational department of the National Metal Workers Union headquarters, and Miss S, now a discharged worker, meet at the J Coffee Shop, Tongdaemun. Mr L says: "Even under martial law, labor unions can be formed. I will hold myself responsible for the formation of your labor union. The same goes for a solution to the question of your dismissal." On 5 January, we telephone Mr L of the Metal Workers Union only to be told that he left the office early. We have a premonition that he may have sold out our labor union. It is rumored that the cadres of the South Seoul Regional Headquarters of the Metal Workers Union are using union members. We get together and make a dry run of the inaugural meeting. On 6 January, company standing director Na and discharged Miss L meet at the company president's residence. To persuade her to work with zeal in the future, burying the hatchet.

Do Not Accept the Application for Formation of a Labor Union

On the morning of 7 January, we visit the Seoul Regional Headquarters of the Metal Workers Union and hold talks. Mr L, director of the organizational department of the Seoul Regional Headquarters, talks over the telephone with Mr L, director of the South Seoul Regional Headquarters. At 1900 hours on the same day, four of them, the two Mr L's, Miss L, and Miss S, meet at the J Coffee Shop. The two regional directors promise to have our union formed on the 9th. The four of them again meet at the M Coffee Shop on 8 January. South Seoul Regional Headquarters director L says: "It is impossible to form it under martial law," "if you file an application for assembly, the Martial Law Command gets in touch with the company, and you will be discharged," and "it is possible to form labor unions under martial law, but because the powers that be do not like it, they put the parent union headquarters in a difficult position. Once the martial law is lifted, we will have your union formed."

On 9 January, two workers visit director L at his South Seoul Regional Headquarters and plead for the formation of our labor union. Now Mr L brazenly says: "The parent Metal Workers Union has sent down a directive not to accept the application for formation of your labor union. Do as you please. But let me tell you, if the regional headquarters refuses it you can't do it." The discharged worker, Miss L, meets with the company president. The company president tells her: "We have received a telephone call from the director of the South Seoul Regional Headquarters. He says 'There is a move to form a labor union at your company, and that means a big trouble. I am the director of the regional headquarters but for me, too, it will not do if the labor union is formed.'" This gives us a shock.

On 10 January, it seems as if a kept union is going to be formed. So we vow to form our union independently. On 11 January, we file an application for assembly with the Karibong Police Substation. On 12 January, Miss S meets with Mr K of the Seoul Regional Headquarters of the United Workers Union. We cancel the inaugural meeting originally scheduled for the 12th. On 13 January, the management, saying it has been contacted by the police substation, questions us why we wanted to form a union without contacting the management. At a meeting held at 1800 hours on that day with a man and a standing director of the management, factory manager, 2 women work team captains, and 2 Q.C. [as given] attending, it is resolved to form a labor union. They force the workers to affix their seals to the application for joining the Metal Workers Union.

On 14 January, the United Workers Union files an application for assembly. At 2000 hours on 15 January, 32 persons meet at the Map'o office of the United Workers Union and hold the inaugural meeting for a labor union. Miss L is made the director of the local. At the same hour, forcing the workers to do overtime work, the management holds the inaugural meeting for a labor union, with the company president and Chemical Workers Union cadres in attendance. At 1030 hours on 16 January, Miss L and a cadre of the United Workers Union go to the ku office and file notice of the formation of our union local. On 17 January, the ku office passes the information that it has also received a notice from the Chemical Workers Union. The regional director of the United Workers Union passes the information that he was told: "The Chemical Workers Union had no thought of forming a local but as the company has repeatedly asked, it has formed the local." On 21 January, the notice of our side is returned. It is reported that the notice of the Chemical Workers Union has been validated as of the 17th, the day it was filed.

On 23 January, the regional director of the United Workers Union tells us: "We have received the validated notice from the Chemical Workers Union and it has been informally decided to accept the people of the Chemical Workers Union side as cadres of the local. This decision has been made as a matter of policy. So accept it for now. As we absolutely will not become a kept one like the Chemical Workers Union, trust us and hold a general meeting and turn it into yours." On 1 February, Miss L of our side and Mr K, whom the Chemical Workers Union and the management push, pay a visit to the Regional Headquarters of the United Workers Union. Mr K insists that he will not step down as director of the local. The director of the regional headquarters says that there is nothing that can be done, inasmuch as the director of the local insists on remaining in his position. On 2 February, the notice of change to the United Workers Union is validated.

The Yongdungp'o-ku Office Disregards the Acceptance Procedures

On 3 February we rush to the home of Chairman Chong Tong-ho of the Chemical Workers Union. After a two-hour wait in the rain outside the gate, they see him and protest "What's the idea of playing games such as

forming a labor union and then handing it over? What went on behind the scenes for turning the local for which we filed the notice first, into a kept one? Explain!" Chong says: I don't know. Now that it has been turned over to the United Workers Union, go and discuss the matter with them." On 4 February, we go to the headquarters of the Chemical Workers Union and lodge a protest, demanding "cancellation of the kept labor union." At 1800 hours on 3 March, 150 workers meet in the dining hall and begin a sit-in. They shout: "We absolutely cannot recognize a kept labor union," "chairmen of the Metal Workers Union, Chemical Workers Union, United Workers Union, and the director of the Yongdungp'o-ku office (on the ground that he switched the order in which the notices were filed for validation), come and make a public apology!" and "we will fight to the death until this matter is resolved." The police haul away in paddy wagons, 75 female workers out of those staging an all-night sit-in, and disperse the remaining workers by force. From the evening of 5 March to the morning of the 6th, 59 workers stage an overnight sit-in. On 7 March, some 40 workers rush to the Map'o Regional Headquarters of the United Workers Union. The police surround them. They shout: "Call out the regional director of the United Workers Union. You have formed the labor union in favor of our side but you are following the orders of the Chemical Workers Union. Why? Sign a memorandum pledging that Mr K and his gang whom the Chemical Workers Union have put up front, will step down."

On 8 March, we denounce: "Metal Workers Union, don't sell out labor unions any more." We decide to visit in turn the home of the Chemical Workers Union Chairman Chong Tong-ho, the Chemical Workers Union headquarters, the Federation [of Korean Trade Unions], and the United Workers Union headquarters and make noises, until our question is solved. Once we capture Mr K, regional director of the United Workers Union, who is evading us, we decide to club him to death. On 9 March, deciding to stage a "demo" at the celebration of Labor Day scheduled to be held the next day, we prepare "placards." At 0900 hours on 10 March, the first wave of 8 demonstrators in front of the National Theater hold up the placards "Kept labor unions, step down!" but the police take them away. Mistaking plainclothemen for cadres of kept labor unions, we throw insulting words at them, bite the, and tear their clothes. The 8 demonstrators are beat up as they are taken into custody, first taken to the Chungbu Police Station and then transferred to the Nambu Police Station. After interrogation, they are released at 2350 hours.

On 16 March, a mediation proposal is advanced by the Nambu Police Station. The proposal is for Mr K, whom the Chemical Workers Union and the company management have conspired to put up front, to resign. In return, the proposal is also for our side to withdraw Miss L as director of the local and hold a general meeting anew. On 17 March, Mr K, regional director of the United Workers Union makes a strange contention that "the membership of the local must include managerial employees of the company" but we reject this contention. On 25 March, we make a dry run of the general meeting. We decide to occupy the platform in the event that the regional director of the United Workers Union presides at the meeting in a lopsided manner. On 26 March, Mr K tenders

his resignation as director of the local. At 1900 hours the general meeting is held. Two female workers, Miss P, Miss L of our side, are elected as director and deputy director of the local, respectively. On 27 March, 10 members of the new and old Executive Departments meet with the company president and promise to work hard. On 1 April, the filing of notice with the ku office is completed. We cry with joy for having won victory, repelling the kept union.

The above instance shows significance that is more than a simple scramble for the jurisdictional right of a labor union. It might be said that this significance lies in that the activist union members intent on untying the knots of the kept union tangled like the tentacles of an octopus have brought with their steadfastness the matter to a successful conclusion by realizing the resignation of the kept labor union.

Phantom Labor Unions, the Ultimate of Kept Labor Unions

Let us examine a little more systematically the process of formation of kept labor unions. The pattern of kept labor unions is also determined here.

First, the regional headquarters of kept labor unions conspire with company management prior to the formation of a local. It is known that Pak Un-yang, director of the Seoul Garment Regional Headquarters of the Fiber Workers Union, has been receiving monthly honorariums in excess of 50,000 won each from many companies such as Y industrial Company in Yongdungp'o, Seoul, on condition that no locals will be formed. Such instances which constitute malfeasance, inasmuch as they are conducted very covertly, seldom come to the surface, generally speaking. Instances such as Pak's have been confirmed by those cadres who have been driven from their post of director of a local, as his opposition forces. As cited earlier, the South Seoul Regional Headquarters of the Metal Workers Union, after promising to help for a labor union at the N electronics company, backed away. This behavior, too, is suspect that after receiving money from the workers, it sold out the labor union, that is, suspicion of being kept.

Second, even when industrial unions or their **reginals** consent to the formation of a local (or a regional), there are instances that they leave it entirely up to the company to form its executive department. In such event, a big kept labor union takes the form of illicit collusion with the company in order to beget a small mercenary labor union. If, in the instance of the N electronics company cited earlier, the Chemical Workers Union helped form the local, consenting to the appointment of someone recommended by the company to the post of the director of the local, then it could not but be a "miniature edition of being kept" as charged by the workers.

The Seoul Garment Regional Headquarters of the Fiber Workers Union carried out the inaugural meeting for the D fiber company local at a picnic of the cadres of the company in 1972. It was understood that they had not given the company prior notice. Attending the concurrently held picnic and inaugural meeting were Seoul Garment cadres, company cadres, captains of work teams and subwork teams of the company. As the first director of the local, a deputy chief of a department of the company, Mr K was elected. It is said that for many years, the workers did not even know that their labor union had been formed.

In the event that a labor union of a higher level has formed a labor union of a lower level secretly in conspiracy with a company, this could not but be a "phantom labor union" as far as most of the union members are concerned. A "phantom labor labor union" might be looked upon as the ultimate of kept labor unions. It is known that phantom labor unions are widespread at businesses such as H industrial company, Y industrial company, D industrial company, D fiber company, S enterprise, S commercial company and K duty-free company, all locals under the Seoul Garment Regional Headquarters of the National Fiber Workers Union.

In the case of locals of rubber factories such as H commercial company under the National Chemical Workers Union or in the case of the H Synthetic fiber company under the National Fiber Workers Union, too, they are betraying their true colors as phantom with their shop stewards appointed at all, as selected by the company, forcing the workers "to surrender their seals."

It is pointed out that the National Automotive Operators Union has under it an even larger number of such phantom unions. Launching a campaign "Let Us Purge the Labor Movement of Irrationalities and Labor Aristocrats" in August 1977, the magazine MANAGEMENT AND LABOR stated with tongue in cheek: "We frequently use taxicabs and whenever we ask the drivers 'Are you a union member?' most of them answer 'No' or some of them answer by asking 'Is there such thing as labor unions?' Again, when riding buses, we ask the conductors 'Are you a union member?' and they usually give an incredible 'No. We don't know what a labor union is.'"

Cadres of the National Automotive Operators Union, rushing to the office of the magazine, raised a racket, destroying furniture and equipment, demanding "Retract the article. It is damaging our prestige."

Union Members Are Unaware That Their Company Is Paying Their Union Dues

Labor unions of a higher level are quietly collecting union dues from phantom unions, or more precisely, from the companies. A representative example is seen in the phantom union case at Inson Company, producers of the (?Knott) Albums. After the inaugural meeting for the formation of an Inson Company local of the National Chemical Workers Union on 21 April 1977, the Inson Company workers went to visit the headquarters of the National Chemical Workers Union, only to learn that the Inson Company had already joined the National Printing Workers Union. The case distinguished itself by creating a social issue. The National Printing Workers Union had held the inaugural meeting for the formation of the Inson Company local on 30 March 1975, without the knowledge of the members of the local, selecting a Mr An, a section chief of the company's business department, as the director of the local.

In answer to the protest of the Inson Company workers "how could there be a labor union whose supposed members don't know anything about it?" the Printing Workers Union calmly answered: "Up to now, we have been receiving union dues every month and as we understand it, the union is doing well." For its part, the company management stunned the workers by answering: "The president of the Inson Company, out of his compassion to lessen the burder of the union members, if only a little, has been paying the union dues, cutting back his golfing activities. Is this wrong? If anything, the president has been too compassionate."

Of course, the company management ruthlessly retaliated upon the workers for having formed another union unaware of the earlier one, discharging or beating them up. A considerable number of the maintenance workers under the National Automotive Operators Union, too, are unaware of their union because there have been no deductions for union dues from their wages. A certain maintenance worker, who went to visit the [union] headquarters early last April to inquire about forming a union, was told that he and his colleagues had long been union members. That was the first time he learned of the union, he says. In this case, the National Automotive Operators Union collects union dues from its Maintenance Workers Regional Headquarters which collects them from the local. Most of the dues are paid by the company.

Third, in many cases the kept labor unions meddle in the management of the lower level unions with a view to removing those cadres critical of the management of the union, who are undesirable in the eyes of the cadres of the lower level union or the company. Mr P, director of the Seoul Garment Regional Headquarters of the National Fiber Workers Union, is known to have played the leading role in expelling or discharging Miss K, director of the H fiber company local; Miss S, director of the local of No 1 sewing factory of the H products company; Mr J, director of the I enterprise local; and Mr J, director of the H fiber company local.

Cadres of the kept labor unions are intent on removing opposition elements in the organizations under their umbrella and putting their own faithful servants in their places. This method is welcome by no small number of union cadres because it reduces the burden of the companies concerned and at the same time, facilitates their own efforts as kept union cadres to remain in power for long.

Fourth, the kept labor unions, using the system of the forces in power as an excuse, nibble away at the organizations under their umbrellas or infringe the rights of union members under their umbrellas. It might be said that the recent dispute between the Seoul Bus Regional Headquarters and the Posong Transportation local is a very good example of it. Mr C. former director of the local owned 1 bus, the general affairs department chief 2 buses, and the welfare department chief 1 microbus. Mr C, director of the local, resigned last February several days prior to the expiration of his term. Treating Posong Transportation local as a trouble-maker local on the grounds that "we must maintain the general harmony yusin system and we must maintain an uninterrupted forward movement," Mr L, director of the Seoul Bus Regional Headquarters, as acting director of the local. Mr K blatantly meddled in the election of shop stewards, advising the union members to vote for certain specific candidates. Suggesting "let us elect 18 shop stewards for the local the yusin way," he put forward a proposal for the Executive Department and non-executive departments of the local of the Seoul Bus Regional Headquarters to recommend 6 candidates each. This was a yusin system idea designed to make the election decisively favorable to the party forces in power by making the Yujonghoe, the Republican Party, and the New Democratic Party win one-third each of the shop stewards.

Members of the local rejected this strange proposal. Thereupon Mr K withdrew the proposal for nomination by the regional headquarters and put forward an alternative plan for nomination of 9 candidates each by the Executive Department and non-executive departments. The local rejected this proposal too. Mr K, who was installed by the regional headquarters, formally announced the registration of candidates on

the morning of 31 March. He, who was concurrently chairman of the election management committee, had the office emptied on the registration day in an attempt to prevent those other than the nominees of the regional headquarters from running as candidates. He had ordered that the registration forms must not be given to other officials of the local without his permission. But as the would-be candidates came rushing to the registration office, he declared "the election has been overheated. Let's do it the general harmony system way" and formally announced on the morning of 2 April, that the election was postponed indefinitely.

Mr K and other cadres of the Seoul Bus Regional Headquarters, mobilizing the maintneance workers at the polling place on the election day, 23 April, resorted to violence and created an atmosphere of fear even as they had earlier briefed the conductresses in an effort to force them to support certain specific candidates. The drivers of the Posong Transportation local are still protesting "Do you think the election is in order, however illegal, as long as you put yun up front?"

The Kept Labor Unions Acquiescing in Work Without Compensation

It is known that there are great many cases wherein the kept labor unions on the excuse of government measures--for example, "the regional devement movement" [saemaul undong]--did nothing about forced labor. Strictly speaking, when enterprise proprietors impose extra labor on the workers in the cause of the regional development movement, the labor unions concerned betray how well kept they are by acquiescing or aiding in it. Always cited as a representative example is the case of the Pangnim Textile workers who in 1977 staged a sit-in and demonstration refusing forced labor and demanding the payment of back pay (overtime allowances). For several months from September 1977, the Pangnim Textile workers shouted "Let us report for work on time and leave on time," "Let us do no work without compensation," and "Let us get our remuneration for the extra work we have performed 30 minutes to 1 hour 30 minutes every day for several years." In an appeal addressed to the cadres of the Nationa Fiber Workers Union regional headquarters in charge of the Pangnim Textile local, the workers stated: "Cadres of the labor union, please help us workers. Why is it that you are not yet taking corrective steps when the company is still forcing us to work without compensation? Why can't the shop stewards posted at every worksite positively work against this state of affairs? Moreover, why is it that some of the shop stewards, siding with the company, are taking the lead in imposing forced labor on us?

Taking the lead in this movement were female workers who are members of the Urban Industrial Mission. They contended that "the wage for the work performed without pay for several years by some 6,000 employees of Pangnim Textile is estimated at 1.6 billion won." The regional director in charge of this company's local is Yi Ch'un-son, vice chairman of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions. He was passive throughout this movement. As the union centered around Mr Yi was stalling before this question, a committee to cope with the back pay of Pangnim Textile (chairman: Kong Tok-kwi) was formed on 29 September 1977. The committee in its statement laid down a 5-point demand such as "Pangnim Textile, before reinvesting in its reproduction facilities the money made by paying murderous low wages to the workers, pay the back wages at once and join the ranks of conscientious humans for redistribution of income" and "Federation of Korean Trade Unions, Chemical Workers Union, and the regional headquarters in charge of the Pangnim Textile's local, instead of looking

away from the sufferings of the workers any longer and aware of their inherent duties for the protection of rights and interests of the workers, come back to the side of the workers and join forces with all the workers in getting the back pay from Pangnim Textile."

The cry of the female workers fighting against the lack of concern of the labor union was very sad. "We work without a break and naturally we get sleepy when doing nighttime work. So, in order to stay awake, many of our colleagues are inevitably compelled to take a stimulant drug called "Timing" to stay awake. Some of them are suffering from the "Timing syndrome" from taking the drug excessively. In the summer our worksiteis more like a steam room of over 40 degrees and not only our underwear but also our outer garments get soaked in sweat. Still, you people say our company is a model company. How much worse are the other companies to make our company a model one? Even if it were true that our company is a model one, it is an undeniable fact that we the workers at the bottom rung of the ladder have been forced to work like machine, treated as if we were beasts of burden. We want you to pay us the wage we deserve."

Such appeal of the workers and effort of the outside organization in the fact of lack of concern of the labor union, even gave birth to a groundless rumor that "the infiltration of ourside forces is ruining the company." Yi Ch'un-son, the regional director, branded the female workers "extreme radicals incited by outside forces," and the female workers called Mr Yi "a lackey of the company, a kept labor aristocrat."

3. The Attributes of Kept Labor Unions

One might say that those who lead the kept labor unions are the privileged circles of the labor world called labor aristocrats and the incompetent, corrupt lower-level cadres. Let us examine the attributes of the kept labor unions from the dimensions of the behaviors of the labor aristocrats and their betrayal in the management of labor unions.

Essentially, the term "labor aristocrats" is self-contradictory. The workers and aristocrats are historically incompatible in concept. Nonetheless, such two concepts, bridging the gap between social standing and class, have become a contemporary term in its own right. This cannot but be a tragedy of our time.

"The labor aristocrats" have consolidated their positions under the aegis of the yusin system, but as they became the target of scathing denunciation by the workers, they are assessed as part of the ringleaders who brought about the breakdown of "kungmin ch'onghwa" [general harmony of the people] which the yusin system had emphasized as if it were a religion. In the fierce demonstrations and slogans of the workers which have been dynamically arising of late, is seen the hatred against them.

"The Committee to Expedite Normalization of the National Fiber Workers Union" which was formed last January, sought the resignation of Kim Yong-t'ae as chairman of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions and as chairman of the National Fiber Workers Union, and subsequently in the latter part of last March, issued the following statement: "'The Committee to Expedite Normalization of the National Fiber Workers

Union,' with a view to positively launching activities for wage increase and improvement of labor conditions which directly bear on the question of survival of you comrade union members, has strongly demanded the resignation of Chairman Kim Yong-t'ae, the target of denunciation by union members and all strata of society, and the normalization of the Fiber Workers Union. But rather than repenting the outlandish wrongdoings he has committed, he has spent a great deal of money to advertise in the newspapers a statement that he has committed no wrongdoings, perpetrating the blatant machination to lay the blame for his wrongdoings at the door of the entire organized people."

"The Committee to Expedite Purification of the National Automotive Operators Union" (Chairman: Ch'oe In-sok) which was formed last April, stated in its prospectus "we cannot but denounce the irrationalities such as breach of trust, embezzlement, and misappropriation of every description being perpetrated by Chi Yong-t'aek and his vicious followers must resign immediately, instead of remaining any longer in their posts to pursue their ugly interests." Even though they are not the only ones against whom the charges of "labor aristocrats" could be leveled and the charges might be misinterpreted because they are coupled with personal attacks, the charges are supported by numerous data of a serious nature and the denunciation is unusually intense. In view of this fact, the labor world regards the charges and denunciation as more serious than a mere leadership scramble.

The Labor Aristocrats Who Regard Themselves as the Vanguard for Government Policies

Let us examine the philosophy and action base of the labor aristocrats. First, the labor aristocrats are a group which, tightly bonding itself to the powers that be and unanimously following them, has been regarding itself as vanguard for the dissemination and practice of government policies. For example, Kin Yong-t'ae, Chairman of the Pusan Regional Headquarters of the Fiber Workers Union, Chairman of the Pusan Council of the Federation of Korean Trade Union, Chariman of the Fiber Workers Union, and a delegate to the National Conference for Unification, takes pride in his 30-year experience in the labor movement, but his opposition charges (according to a Mr O of the Fiber Workers Union) "he has been hanging on to his positions, using hypocrisy, vile language, intimidation, and blackmail."

Among the cadres of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions, Chi Yong-t'aek is acknowledged as a man of preeminent resourcefulness close to the ruling circles. He was once imprisoned, involved in the reform movement immediately following the 19 April incident, but ever since joining the Automotive Operators Union in 1964, he has rapidly risen in rank to the chairmanship of the Rapid Transit Bus Regional Headquarters of the Automotive Operators Union, chief of the secretariat of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions, vice chairman of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions, and chairman of the National Automotive Operators Union. In the process, he has amassed a large fortune. He, too, has built the base for his success by becoming a self-styled standard bearer of the yusin labor movement.

Mr C, chairman of the National Chemical Workers Union, also advocated the regional development movement during his second term. Also, Pae Sang-ho, ex-chairman of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions, was mentioned in a labor report released by a research institute in Japan as a character "known to have close relations with the KCIA."

Second, the labor aristocrats ruthlessly dispose of cadres or union members who criticize them and regard as their enemies even outside organizations which point up the corrupt practices of the kept labor unions. For example, Kim Yong-t'ae, convening an extraordinary general meeting of shop stewards on 23 January 1978, amended the articles of association as one of dictatorship. That is, among other things the articles of association, as amended, empower the Executive Department of the Headquarters to determine troublemaker regionals and make the chairman of a regional so designated hand over his powers to an ad hoc committee appointed by the headquarters chairman.

By amendment he also made it possible, in the event that a regional official falls under a certain category of cause, to expel or suspend the official by a resolution of the headquarters central committee, eliminating the earlier provisions requiring concurrence of the elective organ concerned. Moreover, by making amendment to empower the headquarters central committee to punish offending regional officials, more especially to remove the regional organization itself, he exercised his omnipotent powers for a time. There are no small number of cases in which the chairmen of other industrial unions, who have not made such amendments, have also maintained their monopolistic positions, forcing their "rivals" or critics to resign by resorting to the technique of suspending, expelling, or restricting them or encouraging organizational disputes.

The labor aristocrats hate so-called "outside forces" as if they were snakes. The outside forces, i.e., outside groups, include students, intellectuals, and religious personalities. The fact of the matter is that branding the Federation of Korean Trade Unions as "a kept federation," they have taken on part of the task to make the workers conscious. The labor aristocrats are reacting fiercely especially to the Urban Industrial Mission (U.I.M.) and the Junior Organization of Catholics (J.O.C.).

For example, in his keynote speech at the educational meeting of the action group held at the Trade Union Federation Hall on 28 February 1978, former chairman of the federation Chong Tong-ho emphasized: "Certain subversives, infiltrating labor union organizations under the camouflage of religion, are causing organizational disputes and social chaos. We must fight against religions from now on. The Vietnam War also failed on account of religions. We must fight against them as action group members with the strength of a several-million-strong organization."

Kim Yong-t'ae is known to have been a member of an ultrarightist band of thugs. After playing the leading role in having 124 female workers dismissed from the Tongil Textile, he showed his utmost loyalty, going to the extent of sending formal letters to worksites in many regions such as Pusan not to hire them on the ground that they had been involved with an "unsavory organization" (meaning the Urban Industrial Mission), thus depriving the discharged female workers of their right to living.

At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Fiber Workers Union on 6 March 1978, he claimed "W.C.C. (World Council of Churches) is a worldwide red organization."

Accustomed as he is to making vulgar talks at official and private meetings, Kim Yong-t'ae, of all the kept cadres of the federation, released to the mass media the shocking fact (?) [as given] "the female workers of Tongil Textile were carrying poison needles in their brassieres" at a time when following the Y.H. Industrial

Company case, the entire mass media were selling out the Urban Industrial Mission based on government information. The female workers sued him on the ground that "his utterance was a vicious slander and defamation." The female workers strongly reacted, stating "Has he actually looked into our brassieres? We vow to drive out such low-grade labor thug."

Their Private Life No Less Luxurious Than That of Business Proprietors

Third, by leading a life of luxury, the labor aristocrats are making themselves a target of workers' resentment. In this "report" on their private life, we will not name names in full. Most of them live in residences each worth more than 100 million won.

Mr C, ex-chairman of the Trade Union Federation, has a large ranch in a Seoul suburb, and another Mr C proudly tells those close to him "I collect high-class cameras as a hobby, I have in my collection some 20 foreign made cameras each costing 2 million won," and critics point out that "for his sons' barbering, he takes them to a first-class hotel barbershop, takes lunch at a first-class hotel restaurant, and even takes his coffee at a first-class hotel coffee shop."

In addition to the cadres of the headquarters of the Trade Union Federation, there was a case in which Mr L, chairman of a regional of the Automotive Operators Union, "asked a certain 'salon' on Myong-tong to inform him first as soon as special foreign-made clothing materials and accessories arrived." He proudly said "I was the first to wear 'mongt'ak' [meaning unclear]. This necktie and shirt are Paris-made." Among the labor aristocrats there is one who is wearing a Rolex watch worth 1.5 million won. The wife of one of the cadres of the Trade Union Federation is rumored to be one of the loan sharks in Yongdungp'o. Mr P, another cadre of the federation, is acknowledged as a real estate investor. They are all moving around in high-class private cars. In the case of Mr C, it is rumored that he trades in his car for a newer one every six months. There was a case in which one of them, nominally appointing his driver as director of one of his regionals, put him on union payroll.

The director of one of the regionals of the Fiber Workers Union in a regional city used to have his wife use their private car even for going marketing, and at one time, running into a workers demonstration, she had a difficult time.

Their private life as union cadres is quite varied, but only to cite their behaviors as the object of criticism: Mr K of the Trade Union Federation has four private cars. He is rumored to have three mistresses. He defensively explains: "I an no deer [whose antlers are used as an aphrodisiac]. I don't even have a good X [phallic] erection. It is a charity... ."

It is known that one of the labor aristocrats fond of frequenting "night clubs" has his private car equipped with a special type of a bed. They are fond of aphrodisiacs. Mr P, who has held a variety of high-ranking cadre positions of the Trade Union Federation, is known to have asked "buy for me good aphrodisiacs" every time federation cadres went abroad on detached duties. The wife of Mr L, director of a frontline regional of the Mining Workers Union, is said to have told people around

her: "My husband has been keeping separate homes in Seoul from the beginning. It is said he has two mistresses there. I am a wife in name only." The labor aristocrats, it is reported, give "tips" in the hundreds of thousands of won when enjoying themselves at clandestine restaurants.

The Right To Be Elected As Director of a Union Local Restricted

It is pointed out that irrationalities are seen in the management of kept labor unions by the labor aristocrats--whether industrial unions, regionals, or locals. It is pointed out that Kim Yong-t'ae, who is being lately urged to resign by the Committee to Expedite Normalization of the Fiber Workers Union, "when running in the election for Chairman of the Trade Union Federation in October 1979 (he got elected), obtained a loan of 5 million won from a certain branch office of Cheil Bank, surrendering as a collateral a bank savings passbook for a special funds of the Fiber Workers Union Headquarters in the amount of 8 million won and used the loan proceeds for settlement of his debts to restaurants, yet laid the responsibility at the door of those such as the chief of the secretariat, claiming he knew nothing about it." It is further pointed out that it was he who, "spending a lot of the Union money for the alleged purpose of settling the Tongil Textile dispute, turned the labor-management dispute into an organizational dispute.

The committee to expedite normalization stated that he, Kim Yong-t'ae, "did not even report 15 million won stolen when Room 308 of the Kyongbuk Hotel, Seoul, where he was staying, was burglarized." This fact came to be widely known for the first time when all the newspapers in their 27 December editions reported the arrest of the burglar. As Kim Yong-t'ae was identified as the victim, at first he claimed "it is not my money" but then later said, raising his voice, "is it a big deal that the chairman should be carrying that much money around with him?" But the question was, in the stolen 15 million won there were two checks made out by the Kukche Textile group each in the amount of 1 million won. This company's labor union is the one that caused a labor-management dispute (the workers insist that they sought self-salvation measures in direct confrontation with the management's machinations to destroy the labor union) in which a dozen workers were discharged and some 50 union cadres were taken into custody or indicted.

The Committee to Expedite Normalization of the Fiber Workers Union, reminding such incident, scathingly criticized, going to the extent of declaring "it could not but brand Kim [Yong-t'ae] as a second Yi Wan-yong [one of the leaders of the rubber-stamp Korean government who signed the so-called Korean-Japanese Annexation Draft on 22 August 1910] who sold out 180,000 members (of the Fiber Workers Union)." Unfazed, he insists, toe to toe, "should it come to pass that I have to step down from the chairmanship, I will blow the Fiber Workers Union to smithereens."

It is pointed out that Mr J, Chairman of the Automotive Operators Union, violated the provisions of Section 22 of the Labor Union Law for the right to participation in the management of a labor union when he enforced the registration system for the running in the election of the director of a local under the Rapid Transit Bus Regional. A Mr C of the Automotive Operators Union exposed "Mr J and his followers are systematizing it as an essential condition for running as candidates for director of the local to attach a certificate of the candidate's seal together with the financial guarantees of two who pay property tax each in excess of 5,000 won.

Such system is in fact a regulation enabling nobody but one whom the company sponsors, to sit as director of the local. It is causing the criticism that this is a toxic provision which brings to mind the unequal election system of Britain early in the modern period. As was seen in the pattern of kept labor unions, some regionals of the Automotive Operators Union are being operated with the dues paid in by the employers, not the union members, and in turn, the regionals with this money are paying in dues to the parent union. It goes without saying that the irrational phenomena in the management of labor unions are not limited to the Fiber Workers Union or the Automotive Operators Union.

Protection Extended by Authorities Is Used as a Weapon for Oppression

Second, the management of kept labor unions is being conducted in the direction of betraying the union members. Such characteristics are contained in the concept of being kept. It is a fact recognized by everybody that one of the factors responsible for the fierce struggle of the miners of the Tongwon Coalfield lay in the act of betrayal on the part of Director Yi Chae-ki of the local. In the case of the Mining Workers Union, the difference in life between the labor aristocrats and their fellow mining workers black with coal dust, is as marked as between heaven and earth. The kept cadres under the Mining Workers Union are privileged circles. It came to light that they were in a position to execute at will their monthly budget in the neighborhood of 10 million won.

But because they frequently followed the wage guidelines of the company, the union cadres looked away from the demands of union members, thus causing their indignation. Their indignation against Yi Chae-ki exploded in the ruthless "lynching" of his wife, and such act might be interpreted as an admonition administered to the kept labor unions and labor aristocrats in general.

It was also on account of Yu Kap-sik being a kept director of the local that the workers of the Oryudong Mill of Ilssin Steel Co., Ltd. staged a strike "demonstration" on 25 April this year. As some 700 workers staged a "demonstration" inside the company, demanding the resignation of Yu Kap-sik and a 40 percent wage increase, they destroyed the furniture and equipment of the office of the director of the local.

Some 300 workers of Taedong Chemical, Seoul, who began a sit-in from 1800 hours on 14 April this year, also demanded "realization of a wage increase and self-reflection of the kept director of the local" among other things. Too, some 400 workers of T'aeyang Metal, Seoul, who staged a sit-in at 0800 hours on 28 April demanded "the resignation of the phony director of the local and a 40 percent wage increase," etc. The director of this company's local is the chief of a clerical section of the company. In their resolution, self-deprecatingly stating "We the workers who do not have a union..." the workers shouted a 5-point slogan such as "normalize the labor union," pointing out "the management has been cheating many provisions such as Section 38 and Section 47 of the Labor Standard Law and perpetrating invisible exploitation."

It does not seem likely that the continually spreading sit-ins and demonstrations of the workers might be resolved by the defensive explanations of cadres of kept labor unions or the coercive measures of the police.

Third, there are cases where the view prevails that the management of kept labor unions is achieved through the tacit approval of the authorities concerned or through their cooperation. Mr C, a cadre of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions, said "I have behind me the powers that be. So, do as you are told," and it is thus known that they have solid ties with the authorities concerned. Mr K, another cadre, said "we have to be anticommunist if we are to survive, don't we? The unions must be quiet, otherwise the northern puppets will come down in no time. We have a handy way to deal with intractable scoundrels," thus intimidating critical labor union cadres or workers.

It is a widely known fact that labor union cadres, at one time [the space for six characters is blank, apparently deleted] inviting a Mr Hong as their favorite lecturer for a steadfast criticism, charging the Industrial Mission "with using red tactics." It has become an open secret around the Trade Union Federation "whoever wishes to run as a candidate in the election of chairman of the Trade Union Federation, cannot even think of doing so without the cooperation or support of the authorities concerned." That the election campaign to elect the chairman is conducted with a big money bag is proved by what those people who have received such money say. Mr K, one of the elders of the labor world, says: "The fact that throughout the yusin period, no one on the level of chairmen of industrial unions under the federation has been taken into custody in violation of the presidential emergency decrees or fired on political grounds, constitutes the decisive criterion for measuring the pro-yusin tendencies of this organization."

The question is: The federation, although it could adopt the yusin line on its own initiative, might not escape the frequent criticism that it is riddled with dependence on the authorities, that is, the state of being kept and bureaucratic.

"The Korean workers, instead of working independently, customarily organize a union, giving its leader special powers. ... In this way these unions are characterized by an order established for mutual aid and joint responsibility and by unanimity in the prevention of persecution stemming adminstratively. The unions wield mighty powers, cover all industries, and with the approval of government authorities, relentlessly hold the violators accountable for their violation of the union rules. For this reason, the persecution coming from these quarters could not be avoided." This is a quotation from "The Chronicles of Korea" explaining the socioeconomic history of the Yi Dynasty. Of course, the unions in those days were a kind of craftsmen's association and are quite different from today's labor union. Nonetheless, it is felt that it would not be meaningless to ask oneself how much today's mode of management of labor unions is different from that in the early days of the Yi Dynasty. One might say that contained in the chronicles is the voice of the masses who used to groan under the double burden of government exploitation and union tyranny.

4. The Road to Sublating the State of Being Kept

It is believed that no one has ever advanced an opinion intrinsically different from the theory of what should be that the counterproductive functions of kept labor unions must of necessity be overcome and sublated in the course of democratization. It would seem that in the face of the recent trend of the labor

world undergoing drastic changes the frontline labor union leaders generally hold the opinion that the contemporary backgrounds which have driven labor unions onto the road to turning themselves into kept ones have to be reviewed with a new eye.

All this time the kept labor unions have been analyzed to have developed the characteristics peculiar to Korea, characteristics stemming from various factors such as (1) the ramrod character of the labor policy giving priority to security based on the equation of "dispute = chaos = invasion from the North," (2) the philosophy for priority to production contained in "the regional development movement by factories," (3) the gutless capitulation to the authority of the Federation of Korea Trade Unions and the attitude tending to shift blame to so-called outside forces, and (4) the noncommittal view of workers toward labor unions.

The state of being kept is a spot, filth that must of necessity be cleansed in the developing society. Young union leaders emphasize that certain leaders of the labor movement only bent on defending the vested rights and those coming out to support them must direct their attention to such common logic.

Next, there are several data related to the state of being kept that, it might be said, represent the voice which brings to light the atmosphere in the field.

(1) The Prospectus (abstract) of the Committee to Expedite Normalization of the Fiber Workers Union

We feel a keen sense of responsibility and make deep self-examination in light of the fact that heretofore, the Fiber Workers Union, which is committed to improving the economic and social positions of the workers and protecting their rights and interests, by failing to discharge its inherent duties and at times creating social issues, has caused the union to fall into an object of personal denunciations.

Now we have come to a point in historical time to make a genuine, free, democratic labor movement strike its roots in this land, quickly liquidating the sloth and mistakes committed in bygone days and restoring the fallen trust in the labor movement. Such historic mission of ours cannot afford to stall or stop, whatever the barrier, and on the road ahead there will be nothing but steadfast effort and forward movement.

Recently, embarking on the task to normalize the Fiber Workers Union with a view to fixing a genuine image of the labor union for the sake of union members in keeping with the historical currents of democratic development, we have recommended this direction to chairman Kim Yong-t'ae, but ignoring this, he is attempting to lead this into an organizational dispute in order to merely sustain his own position. Under conditions that social trust in the labor union has fallen and so has implicit public belief in it, it goes without saying that we cannot properly conduct the movement for this year's wage increase and for the improvement of labor conditions but the current state of affairs is such that we absolutely cannot carry out important tasks immediately facing the labor union in step with the current democratization trend, tasks such as restoring the basic rights to labor, improving the social position of the labor union, enhancing the rights and interests of union members.

We have a task to perform to make the National Fiber Workers Union create a wholesome movement atmosphere for championing the rights and interests of union members in accordance with the provisions made in the declaration and program and to this end, to readjust the articles of association and system of this union. Forming the Committee to Expedite Normalization of the National Fiber Workers Union in support of the will of the 180,000 union members thirsting for a democratic labor movement, we hereby pledge to exert ourselves to the utmost for the sake of the development of the Fiber Workers Union.

28 January 1980

(2) The Appeal (abstract) of Female Workers of the H Confectionery Company

We are the female workers of the H Confectionery Company who have been subjected to all kinds of violence form the company and to intimidation and humiliation from those who sponsored us at the time of our employment, on the ground that we asked for an 8-hour work day system. At this late date, all the media such as newspapers and broadcasts report as if the company is implementing an 8-hour work day system for its employees, but this is a one-sided report entirely contrary to facts. In July of last year, we began asking for an 8-hour work day system but male technicians under manipulation of the company used violence toward us, mouthing invectives which cannot be repeated here.

The male technicians, throwing at us, the female workers demanding an 8-hour work day, whatever they could lay their hands on, such as footboards, cans, electric fans, and kettles, thus creating a terrifying atmosphere of fear, and perpetrated violence of all kinds beyond description. To cite a most representative example, Miss Kim Ye-sun, of the chewing gum department, was dropped several times on a concrete floor as she was bodily carried away by the section chief and male technicians, and she finally lost consciousness. The company had her carried into the company warehouse and covered with newspapers, still unconscious. Several hours later, her colleagues found her and she was rushed to a Christian hospital where she received treatment for a dozen days in the intensive care unit. Also, as we were about to leave after 8-hours of work, the male technicians locked the exit door and grabbing our throats, pushed us against the wall, banging our heads, or against the conveyor belt, hurting our backs, or dragged us, grabbing hold of our hair, and slapped us countless times. Literally, they kicked and beat us as if we were dogs. Thus, many of our colleagues had to obtain doctor's certificates from the hospital, and some of them are still suffering from the aftereffects.

In connection with this, H Company's labor management-dispute, the labor union took the side of the company which had resorted to violence, and joined forces with it. The labor union, instead of representing the workers and striving to resolve their grievances, became a prawn of the company and told us something could never understand, i.e., "One more mistake and you will find yourselves behind bars and a red line will be drawn [on family register as an ex-convict]." The union only supports the company, stating that the technicians who used violence are also our union members. For all the violence, Director K of the local received not punishment but a citation from the acting chairman for the Yongdungp'o district of the Republican Party; a Mr K, one of the thugs who used violence, received a citation from the director of the local; and section chief C of the Candy Department was promoted as

a deputy chief of the department. If this is not the height of impudence, what is? It is our understanding the authorities are supposed to be evenhanded in the application of law but at a time when even the campuses and political circles stress the need to uproot violence, we cannot understand why the case of violence against the workers is not yet taken care of.

This is not a simple appeal of some of the female workers alone. This is an appeal for human rights of the female workers trampled by men in the labor world of 8 million in this country. How much longer must we, the women, live amid such disregard and mistreatment as human beings at the hands of men?

The H Company's labor union has been for 18 long years, under the dictatorship of the present Director K of the local. It is only right that the dictatorial Director K of the local who has maintaining the local as a kept one up to now, should resign, assuming full responsibility for all his wrongdoings to this day. We the workers, look forward to positive help for our appeal. Thus we wish to see a just society free from violence formed.

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CSO: 4108/1244B

'NOVEMBER DISPUTE' OF CH'ONGGYE GARMENT WORKERS UNION RESOLVED

Seoul WOLGAN CHUNGANG in Korean Jun 80 pp 326-339

[Article by Kim Min-chong, member of Steering Committee, Ch'onggye Garment Local of the National United Workers Union: "Our Road Ahead Is Far But We Are Not Lonesome"]

[Text] We negotiated; when negotiations broke down, we took collective actions; and making compromise one step at a time based on a self-governing discipline in the course of taking actions, we resolved the problem. In the process we have come to discover our own democratic power.

At Long Last a Collective Bargaining Agreement

This day, 17 April, was the eleventh day of sit-in. The meeting held in a conference room in the Tonghwa Commercial Center Building at 1500 hours with 17 representatives of the labor union on the one hand and 17 representatives of the management on the other for the renewal of collective bargaining agreement for 1980, was a marathon session lasting 6 hours and 40 minutes in which both sides made heated arguments, shouting and at times, pushing and shoving each other. Thus, the long meeting finally came to an end with the signing of the renewed collective bargaining agreement by Ch'oe Youn-kap, representing the management side and by Director Im Hyon-chae of the regional, representing the union side.

We were relieved of the tension brought on by the 11-day sit-in, a state of lethargy set in, and we felt weighted down with fatigue all of a sudden. As we left the conference room, we shook hands with each and every one of the management side, exchanging "thanks for your hard work" and "let's do it well all together," and proceeded straight toward the rooftop of the Peace Market Building where the union office is located.

Getting out of the Tonghwa commercial district, we moved along the street in front of the market, a busy street during daytime. This is precisely the place where 10 years ago on 13 November 1970 at about 2230 hours, a 23-year-old youth, Chon T'ae-il, died of self-immolation, as a mark of protest, pouring gasoline all over his body and setting fire to himself. He shouted "We are not machine!" "Observe the Labor Standard Law!" "Protect the young innocent mind!" and as he fell down, he got up again and shouted "Don't let me die in vain!" before he expired.

We were speechless, for we felt a lump in our throats as we found ourselves at the very place where a young man had given his life in his cause.

The banners on the rooftop of the Peace Market Building were waving as if writhing, only a few days ago but tonight, perhaps because of the calm of an April night air which still retained a bite, they were all slack. We arrived at the union office where for 11 days we had staged a sit-in, shouting at the top of our lungs "Increase our wages!" "Guarantee our right to living!" "Fully implement the retirement allowance system!" and "Guarantee the three labor rights!"

Union members, anxiously awaiting the result of the meeting, were talking scattered in groups here and there in the office, in places covered with tents and vinyl sheets. Some of them, spotting us, loudly asked:

"How is it going?"

As if they heard a signal, all of the 200 union members gathered around us, everyone asking us at once about the result of the meeting.

"Everything is fine!"

So saying, we held up the copy of the just signed collective bargaining agreement and everyone shouted in unison "Manse!" "We won!" hugging and congratulating each other, jumping, crying.

As everyone was telling each "Sister, you worked hard!" "No, everyone worked hard!" "Mother, you worked hard!" someone composed an impromptu song "We have won!" and everyone sang it continuously and the shout of manse continued endlessly.

Then, under the signboard of "Ch'onggye Garment Regional of the National United Workers Union" some 200 union members from the regional director on down made deep bows before the mother (Madame Yi So-son, mother of Comrade Chon T'ae-il). This homage finished, everyone tossed everyone shoulder-high, and then forming lines joining hands and snaking around the rooftop of the Peace Market Building, everyone sang the songs "We shall Overcome" and "Let's Not Make the Death of Comrade Chon T'ae-il Futile" and danced in tune with cymbals, gongs, and drums. When exhausted from dancing, we slaked our thirst by drinking makkolli [a coarse fermented liquor] and got up again to dance, and the jubilant singing and dancing continued all night.

One would never know wh has not gone through 11 sleepless nights and days, filling one's stomach with simple rice balls and getting kicked by the police task force in the rain; one would never know who has not been threatened with dismissal if one participated in a sit-in staged in the factory behind locked gates, the significance of this today's joy.

The Demand for Guarantee of the Minimum Cost of Living

Important provisions in the renewed collective bargaining agreement signed on that day include: basic wages by job classifications such as monthly minimum of 58,000

won for "sita" [junior] workers; minimum of 105,000 won for sewing workers, second grade 125,000 won, first grade 150,000 won; 91,000 won for assistant cutting workers; 80,000 won for "matome" [coordinating] workers; 115,000 won for "siage" [finishing] workers; 150,000 won guarantee for sewing workers (contract) and 70,000 won for assistant sewing workers; and implementation of 100 percent retirement allowance by businesses employing 10 or more but below 15 employees.

With a view to enabling all of our union members to make a living in a manner worthy of human beings, we originally demanded, as minimum: wage increase for "sita" workers from last year's 43,000 won to 72,163 won (67.82 percent); assistant sewing workers from 60,000 won to 92,995 won (54.99 percent); assistant cutting workers from 70,000 won to 115,136 won (64.48 percent); sewing workers from minimum 82,000 won to 150,564 won (83.6 percent), second grade from 100,000 won to 170,564 won (70.56 percent), first grade from 120,000 won to 190,564 won (58.8 percent); ironing workers from 90,000 won to 155,510 won; ribbon sewing workers 172,705 won to 192,705 won; "matome" workers 132,851 won; guaranteed wage of contract sewing workers the same as the minimum wage of regular sewing workers; and industrywide implementation of a retirement allowance payment system, annual payment of 150 percent bonus, and the establishment of an 8-hour base pay for purposes of wage computation and payment based thereon of overtime pay and allowances for special monthly leave for women workers and weekly day of rest. We also demanded the protection and fostering of small businesses by granting them the benefit of tax reduction so as to prevent them from suspending or closing down their business and stabilize the jobs of their employees while raising low wages. Inasmuch as the difficulties of the small businesses have a direct bearing on our difficulties, we regarded it as one of our important tasks to see to the grant of tax reduction to them.

In addition, we decided to make the following demands: to grant the union the use of the company public address system when so requested; to allow the union to inspect such company documents as considered necessary for union activities; to acquaint the union with the state of company business and tax situation; the management to make prior consultation with the union when contemplating work force reduction; to designate as paid holidays the four national holidays as well as the anniversary day, 13 November, of the death of Comrade Chon T'ae-il. With these demands to be explicitly written into this year's collective bargaining agreement, we had agreed to the labor-management meeting to be held on 21 March (22 representatives each from the management and union).

But the meeting had to be called off because after no less than two hours of waiting, a majority of management representatives had not showed up. This failure on the part of the management side, in spite of the fact that the formal notice of the meeting was hand-carried to each and every one of the management representatives and a written acknowledgment was obtained from them, left an impression that the management side was ignoring the labor-management meeting itself.

Rather than expressing our dissatisfaction, our side held informal talks with the management side before calling off the meeting. What we achieved on that day was to form a subcommittee consisting of 7 members each from both sides and hold a subcommittee meeting at 1500 hours on the 28th.

At the subcommittee meeting which was also held in the conference room on the rooftop of the Tonghwa Commercial Center Building at 1500 hours on the 28th, the union side explained its proposal.

In explaining the proposal, our side premised that the minimum standard wage must be suffieient enough to meet the minimum cost of living for the worker to make a living with his family, because if the minimum standard wage fell below the minimum cost of living, the worker and his family would go bankrupt on account of the continuing shortfall in housekeeping or would end up being unable to maintain their existence. Our side went on to contend that from this viewpoint, the guarantee of the minimum cost of living must be emphasized more than anything else as a minimum humane demand to make a living in a manner worthy of human beings, that what good does it do to have thousands of dollars in national income, tens of billions of dollars in export, if many workers are still having difficulties in making a living, that from the enterprises' point of view, too, wage increase will bring stability to the living of the workers that will improve labor productivity that will make possible for the enterprises to develop; and that furthermore, from the viewpoint of the national economy, too, unless the workers have their happy, stable living insured, there will be no harmonious, balanced development of the national economy.

Nevertheless, the fact of the matter is that not only we are paid low wages below the minimum cost of living, we are forced to work long hours in a noxious labor environment without any welfare benefit.

Travails of the Labor-Management Conference

For the past 20 years since the 16 May Incident our country has achieved the high growth rate of nearly 10 percent every year, but what has made such high growth possible is none other than the blood and sweat of our workers. It is only natural that we who have done more than anyone else for the economic growth, should demand a commensurate remuneration.

Pointing our that it was wrong to hold down our wage increase demand every year, let alone the fruits of such economic growth, on the ground that such wage increase would operate as a factor causing rises in consumer prices and weakening our economic power in the international arena, we went on to demand that our wage increase demand line must be accepted and the payment of 150 percent bonus systematized, instead of making do with some sugar or a few thousand won at a time of ch'usok [the 15th of August by the lunar calendar] or lunar New Year and that a retirement allowance payment system must be implemented at all factories because, as matters stand now, workers who have worked tens of years for small businesses have to retire with no compensation to follow after retirement and especially because, to avoid retirement allowance payment, even businesses requiring 16 or more employees either hold down the number of employees below 16 or divide their factories each employing less than 16 employees, with the result that those workers working for small businesses have no way of getting out of their miserable plight.

Our demands were to insure the stability of the life of the workers if only at a minimum level at a time when we wake up every morning to find that the consumer prices have skyrocketed overnight, and only if our demands were met, would it be possible for the enterprises to maintain their continued existence and achieve growth.

Therefore, we sounded the warning that in the event that our demands were not realized, the dissatisfaction of the labor circles would accumulate, spread, deepen, and that not to mention labor-management cooperation, the current task aimed at democratic politicoeconomic development would run into grave difficulties.

After hearing such demands of ours and the explanation of our proposal, the management side merely talked about their own difficulties, such as even though our demands were plausible and understandable in light of the skyrocketing prices, the recession is so severe that if our demands were met, they would fold up in no time, and without committing themselves to any definite answer, they went on to state "business is difficult and taxes keep going up, and what would happen if labor cost increased?" or "the workers are having a hard time but so are we." Thus the meeting on that day failed to narrow the gap between the differences of opinion.

What was agreed upon after 5 hours of discussion was two items: "The company shall, after mutual discussion, permit the union to use its public address system when so requested"; and meet again at 1500 hours on 1 April.

As both sides sat down face to face at the 1 April meeting which was also held in the conference room of the Tonghwa Commercial Center Building, a heavy silence prevailed. Then, as the subject of "sita" wages was taken up for discussion, both sides put up heated arguments.

From the very beginning, the 72,163 won demanded by our side for "sita" workers was a figure arrived at by the cost of living for them to live in a rented room of a house after deducting housekeeping expenses such as heat, light, and educational expenses from the minimum cost of living, 92,995 won.

The "sita" workers range in age from 15 to 18 and generally, are fresh public primary school graduates whose families are too poor to send them to middle schools, or middle school dropouts, and these young girls draw the lowest wages.

'Sita' Wages, a Focal Point of Arguments

The job of a "sita" worker working under a sewing worker is bringing the sewing materials to the sewing machine and sorting out the materials and various accessories for the sewing worker to sew, after which the "sita" worker smoothes them out.

Often, one might think that the "sita" working under the sewing worker does the simple job of learning the trade, but it is not so. For "sita" performs an independent job. For example, working together with the "sita" worker, the sewing worker sews 10 pieces of garment a day, but working alone, the sewing worker sews 3-4 pieces of garment at best. Therefore, the job of the "sita" actually requires a lot of heavy work. But the employer holds to the logic that the "sita" performs a simple job, is young in age, and learns on the job, and therefore, deserves a low wage.

Thus, the management side insisted on increasing last year's "sita" wage of 43,000 won to 48,000 won. When our side contended that 48,000 won was totally unacceptable, the management quibbled about it for hours and then came up with a maximum 53,000 won, declaring that this was the best they could do and not one penny more even if they had ten necks to put on the chopping block. Against this, our side made a

compromise for a minimum of 65,000 won but the management side would not budge, grumbling they would have to close their factories.

We felt a bitter taste in our mouth stemming from knowing that labor and management were really widely apart. Both sides ended the meeting without reaching any conclusion except to agree to meet again on 7 April.

We could not but be indignant at the cold response from the management side. A sense of lethargy set in. Would it be really impossible by means of talks to narrow the gap between the differences of opinion? Would it be possible at all to be a little more open-minded?

Holding a meeting at 2030 hours on 4 April to work out countermeasures, the union side decided on a last wage demand line, scaling down the original line by far. And in the event that the last line was not accepted at the 7 April labor-management meeting, the union side made the grim resolution that there was no alternative but to take strong-arm action.

Our last wage demand line was" 60,200 won for "sita" workers, 72,800 won for assistant sewing workers, 98,000 won for assistant cutting workers, 93,800 won for "matome" workers, or a 40 percent increases each; 121,500 won for ironing workers, a minimum 110,700 won, second grade 135,000 won, and first grade 162,000 won for sewing workers, or a 35 percent increase each; 35-25 percent increase for cutting workers, 162,000 won for ribbon sewing workers; and the implementation of the retirement allowance system at all factories; annual payment of 150 percent bonus; and the sustenance pay (guaranteed pay) of contract sewing workers. Moreover, we resolved that as long as this line was not realized, our members of the conference committee would remain in the conference room and stage a hunger sit-in while the other union members would take a similar action at the same time.

Final Negotiations on the Last Demand Line

The labor and management sides held the fourth meeting in the conference room of the Tonghwa Commercial Center Building at 1500 hours on 7 Apritl. At this meeting, too, each side looked at the other with a heavy heart and then our side suggested that the entire job classifications be discussed as a package but the management side insisted on discussing "sita" first. Thus, each side began heated arguments over the "sita" wage.

As our insistence on 65,000 won as "sita" wage ran into the management side's sustained opposition, our side put forward 60,200 won for "sita", declaring that it was our last compromise line. Against this, the management side merely repeated what it had said at the last meeting and finally declared that 53,000 won was the absolute maximum it could pay. Thus, the verbal battle continued for several hours, at the end of which a company president K of the management side said "OK then. We will add 1,000 won more to the 53,000 won. Let's agree on 54,000 won and end the talk on this subject" and then another company president S suggested "you also know the business is not good this year, don't you? We cannot afford to add even a penny to last year's wage scale but as a gesture of goodwill we will make 10-20 percent increase. So let's not waste any more time."

We were really dumbfounded. Wage is the sole means of livelihood for the workers. How could they say that another 1,000 won would be added as if haggling over the price of a commodity at the marketplace? How could they say that they would increase, as a gesture of goodwill, the wage of the worker who barely ekes out a living for his family and himself, getting up early in the morning and reporting to the factory to do heavy labor all day long covered with dust? Stunned as we were, there was nothing we could do but to laugh. And we declared, as we put forward the last demand line we had decided on earlier on the 4th, that until this minimum demand was met, we would not leave the conference room and would wait indefinitely.

Wont as they are to be always, the management side commented on our greatly scaled down proposal "If we accepted this demand, there would be no one selling garments in the market" and the representatives of the management side, on the excuse of having other important things to do, began leaving the conference room one by one and in the end, there were only the 7 of us left. "Well, just as we thought."

Locking up the doors and erecting barricades and posting our demands and slogans, we began our hunger sit-in. It was 1900 hours on 7 April.

Over and above wage increase, our demands included the following: stop immediately the moving or closing down of factories in the Chungbu Market or other centers without taking the necessary countermeasures; the Peace Market Co., Ltd. must participate in collective bargaining; grant the small businesses the benefit of tax reduction for wiping out low wages and stabilizing employment; guarantee the the three labor rights completely and absolutely; immediately reinstate and restore rights of those workers discharged or taken into custody while engaged in the democratic labor movement under the yusin system.

The First Day of the Sit-In

Meanwhile, on hearing that the union cadres began their hunger sit-in in the labor-management conference room, union members proceeded toward the sit-in room after completing their day's work but were intercepted by the commercial guards of the center. Thus, middle-level union cadres and members gathered at the home of the late Comrade Chon Y'ae-il in Ssangmun-tong, Tobong-ku, in the evening of the same day, and discussing countermeasures with mother Yi So-son of the late Comrade Chon T'ae-il, decided to begin a sit-in in the union office on the rooftop of the Peace Market Building at 1300 hours on the 8th.

On the following day, some 20 of them appealed to union members to report to the union office by 1300 hours, distributing flyers "Seven Union Cadres Begin Hunger Sit-In" and a declaration to all factories in the commercial districts. The declaration included the following demands to the management side and the government, denouncing the insincerity of the management: the management side must accept our wage increase demands, and the government must reduce taxes for the small businesses because the excessive tax burden on the small businesses is shifted onto the workers in their employ, cuasing an increasing number of their workers to lose their jobs; the three labor rights of workers must be carried out immediately.

At 1300 hours on 8 April, mother Yi So-son and some 200 union members gathered in the union office, crowding the 7.5 p'yong floor space, and began their sit-in, erecting barricades.

Prior to the 26 October Incident, whenever we staged a sit-in or demonstration, the police customarily mobilized their task force, surrounded us, and tightening their ring, beat us up with their billy clubs and threw us into the paddy wagons. Thus they broke up our sit-in or demonstration. Accustomed as we were to this police technique, our common sense dictated the airtight erection of barricades, and we had to prepare various means of defense, just in case.

We used the office furniture and fixtures in erecting barricades in front of the office doors. Among the union members packed into the office room there were young "sita" workers and even pregnant sisters. Everyone enthusiastically shouted slogans, sang songs, and thirstily cried wage increases.

Packed into the space of 7.5 p'yong, rubbing shoulders with beads of perspiration streaming down our faces from the warm fervor as slaves "wishing to die standing rather that surviving bending our knees," we seemed to be trying to bodily lift an invisible dark curtain shrouding the pains of the workers.

As the barricades completely shut us in, when nature called, we had to make do with a bucket inside the room and throw it outside.

Everywhere on the rooftop of the Peace Market Building began to mushroom banners such as "Increase Our Wages!" "Implement the Retirement Allowance Payment System Completely!" "Guarantee the Three Labor Rights Completely!" and "Reinstate the Workers and Restore Their Rights!"

We spent the first day of the sit-in, filling our hungry stomachs with bread and milk. As the night wore one, we became aware of and confirmed the fact that uneducated and poor as we were, as we relied on each other, some sleeping curled up, some standing guard, some talking in whispers, as we were fighting together like this, going hungry together, shouting and singing together, we were drawing strength from each other, relying on each other, and we were loving each other and further cementing our comradely bond.

Eyes Bright Even As Physically Exhaused

The following day, 9 April, hearing the news of the sit-in, union members continued to come rushing to the union office. The late-coming union members also staged a chain sit-in outside the office, shouting wage increase demands. Meanwhile, six of the union cadres in the hunger sit-in on the rooftop of the Tonghwa Commercial Center Building, sat down face to face with the management side at 1500 hours and began labor-management talks.

Why only six members of our side attended the discussions was because on the previous evening the women's department chief fainted and had to be hospitalized.

Starting out as a "sita" and becoming a sewing worker after nearly 15 years while attending her widowed mother, she had been active in the labor movement, and arrested on 9 September 1977 during a do-or-die struggle, she served a prison term of nearly one year long. As a result, she was in very poor health, and it would have been rather strange if she had been able to withstand the rigors of the hunger sit-in without fainting.

On that day the meeting lasted three hours without success and both sides agreed to meet again on the following day. The management side had persisted in its refusal to pay retirement allowance and bonus, only agreeing to 15-22 percent wage increases.

The sixth labor-management meeting was held at 1500 hours on 10 April. On that day too, both sides interrupted the talks several times, exchanging compromise proposals, but the management side seemed unwilling to narrow the differences of opinion regarding wage increases, merely asking that the sit-in be dissolved. What was important was not the dissolution of the sit-in but wage increases; still, the management side did not show good faith for wage increases; and we could not but be indignant. The union members were staging their sit-in in a stifling room with beads of perspiration streaming down their faces. How could the management side idly stand by and do nothing about the thirstily awaiting union members? The management side seemed to be hoping that the union members would get tired of their sit-in in time and voluntarily give up their sit-in, dispirited.

As the differences of opinion never seemed to narrow at all, a government labor supervisor stepped in and meeting with both sides, presented a mediation proposal for a 28 percent wage increase and 150 percent bonus. But this mediation proposal was turned down by both sides.

The management side said it would file an arbitration application but our side declared that, as we were demanding the abolition of the Defense Law [powi pop] and the guarantee of the three labor rights, we would not accept an ex officio arbitration and that we would continue to fight. Thus our side decided to leave the conference room, dissolving the hunger sit-in, and join forces with the union members staging a sit-in in the union office.

The union members in the union office, for their sit-in three days and two nights, all looked wan, unwashed, and hoarse. Still, their eyes were bright with the resolve "to live a life worthy of human beings."

Though physically exhausted, there were no physical laws that could tire our spirit of wanting to live like human beings all together. For we are not machine, not beasts of burden, but human beings... .

We Shall Overcome This Difficult Reality!

Now that the labor-management talks broke down, it was the consensus that we must keep on fighting for days and months to come. Rice cooking pots were installed at once and rice was purchased by the bags. More union members were still coming in to join the sit-in and for them, we pitched tents right beside the office, thus making preparations for a long fight.

All these things went on smoothly and swiftly because everyone eagerly volunteered to do them, not because they were told to. Truly, there were no superiors, no subordinates, no one telling others to do this or that, nor was there anyone doing anything just because he or she was told to. Everyone was equal. Everyone was free. Everyone was precious and beautiful.

The parents who grumbled about our sit-in at first, now understood what we were trying to achieve, and came to visit and encourage us, bringing food baskets, and some of the parents even brought rice cakes for their daughters. If this is not moving, what is? We must overcome. We must overcome at all costs. We must overcome this reality, a reality in which our living worsens day by day for all the hard work we do. Only if we could a little more warmly attend our parents whose lot it is to suffer from the day they were born... .

For a Miss Yun, 21, a sewing worker, her father came to visit late one evening. He came because the president of the company at whose factory his daughter was working, had told him that she was kidnaped and locked up by gangsters. Coming to visit the union office late in the evening, he made a scene, loudly demanding the release of his daughter.

After witnessing the scene, Miss Yun and one of her colleagues, a Miss Yi, 23, went to Miss Yun's home [late that evening] and made a detailed explanation to Miss Yun's father. He got angry as he realized that he had been deceived, and in spite of the late hour, he telephoned the union office and gave his encouragement to the union members, repeatedly apologizing for his behavior. The following day he sent off his daughter to the union office for sit-in, not to the factory.

By 1300 hours on 11 April the number of sit-in union members swelled even more. We decided to stage demonstrations, going through all the commercial districts, but divided the union members in two groups just in case we were forced to disperse. So the union members were divided into two groups, each group consisting of 200 members. One group remained to stand guard at the sit-in site and the other group went to stage demonstrations. At 1400 hours the demonstration group, wearing headbands inscribed with "Increase our wages," "Implement the retirement allowance system completely," "We want to live like human beings," proceeded to the Tonghwa commercial district, marching four abreast and shouting slogans.

Police task forces had already been positioned at the entrances to the Tonghwa commercial district and to the Peace Market. But evidently they were not expecting our demonstration and only after we arrived in the Tonghwa commercial district did they begin to rush us and clashed with us on the rooftop of the Tonghwa Commercial Center Building. [the space for seventeen characters is blank, apparently deleted] after pushing and shoving against the handrails on the rooftop of the Tonghwa Commercial Center Building, we began a chain sit-in right there on the rooftop. One hour after this chain sit-in, the police posted themselves on both sides of the street to prevent us from going into other commercial districts, keeping only the street to the Peace Market open.

Thus we had to return to the Peace Market from the Tonghwa commercial district.

In the slogans we shouted at the top of our lungs was blood-spitting breath as if coming from the very bottom of the grievous hearts of the workers repressed and treated with contempt up to now. The union members were overwhelmed by the very slogans they were shouting louder and higher. Overwhelmed, 7 union members fell down and we cried, hugging each other.

In the Rain, In the Curled-Up Sleep

It was the fifth night of the sit-in.

For the daily increasing human waves joining the sit-in, it was very difficult to find the space to sleep. Those who were needed at their homes were told to go home and come back for daytime sit-in only, but many of the union members would not listen, saying they wanted to share the hardships. Blankets and quilts were purchased. What a joy to feel that we were now really living! Those in the union office were too crowded to have a restful sleep while those outside were too cold to sleep. How thankful to have blankets and quilts.

But it began raining late at night. How heartless of God! Amid the untimely rain, vinyl sheets were hastily put over the tents, and over the kitchen, and sandbags were piled up as windbreaks around them. The rain continued and even raindrops were falling from the eaves. Except for those in the union office, the tents, and the kitchen, all others had to sleep in the third-floor corridors of the Peace Market Building on makeshift beds set up on boxes. A few union members, forgoing their sleep, sat up all night making out letters of persuasion addressed to those union members who had not yet staged a sit-in.

In the morning they took out the letters of persuasion for refusal to work and participation in the sit-in, and scattered them in the commercial districts. The police and commercial guards tried to take away the letters of persuasion from the union members and the union members tried to hold on to the letters of persuasion, and quite a fight developed between them. From early morning the police task force was blocking the entrance to the Peace Market while company presidents and factory managers, locking up their factory gates, were standing guard in an attempt to prevent their workers from coming in and staging a sit-in.

It was reported that one factory locked the factory gate from inside, from the first day, and the company president was standing guard for days now. Nonetheless, the union members got together. They stood in the rain, unfazed; they refused to be shaken by the false propaganda and intimidation of their company president and their factory manager; they stood their ground even when the police task force created an atmosphere of terror. Thus they joined the fighting ranks in the union office on the rooftop of the Peace Market Building.

By 1300 hours on the 12th, the union members joining the sit-in, numbered some 600.

On that day, too, forming a tight quarter column, they demonstrated in the streets of the commercial district while others came down from the rooftop of the Peace Market Building wearing headbands and shouting slogans for wage increase.

A police task force several hundred strong was standing in our way at the entrance to the ground floor of the market building. Clash. [the space for two lines is blank, apparently deleted.]

Little we knew that the sound of handclaps, a sound we used to take for granted without attaching any particular significance to it, sounded so sweet giving strength and courage to us.

"World, do you understand the sufferings of the workers?" This is the song we used to sing as we fought, and our struggle was after all not in vain! The eyes and ears of the world were never plugged and the hearts of those oppressed were thus united! Can you doubt it?

As we heard that sound of handclaps giving strength to the weak and straightening out the strong, we felt a lump in our throats. Maybe it is the thing we thirsted for in our longly struggle all this while, a thing that disproves our loneliness in bygone days.

We could not but retreat in the face of the task force counterattack. In the clash that lasted about two hours, many people got bashed on the head by billy clubs and kicked by military boots, and among other injured, the organizational department chief of the labor union blacked out and had to be taken to the hospital where he was administered oxygen and other treatment for several days.

'A Memorial Funeral Service,' Too

After our retreat to the rooftop, we held onto the handrails, shouting the demand for the police task force to withdraw. Then, regrouping our ranks, we resumed our demonstration, going in circles on the rooftop of the Peace Market Building. Some 3 hours of this demonstration later, we felt hungry. Before we knew it, our sisters manning the kitchen had cooked rice and were now distributing rice balls. The drizzle was turning into large raindrops.

The way we devoured the rice balls in the rain must have looked like a scene in a war movie or like a moving chapter of a novel we once read.

After feasting upon the rice balls for lunch, we had to send most of the union members back home. For the rain was unlikely to stop and there was hardly space to stand, not to mention the difficulty to find sleeping space for the night.

Except for some 100 union members to continue the sit-in, all the other union members were sent home.

At about 2300 hours on that evening, Managing Director Ch'oe Yong-kap of a company in the Tonghwa commercial district (a management member of the labor-management committee), came to us for negotiations. The proposal he brought with him was for a 28 percent wage increase and a 50 percent retirement allowance payable for 1 year only by businesses employing 10 or more but less than 15 employees. But our side expressed willingness to resume negotiations provided the management side agreed to a 100 percent retirement allowance payable by businesses employing 10 or more employees and a 150 percent bonus. The negotiations fell through.

The 12th of April. The long and nasty rain on the night of Saturday seemed to be cutting up the sad hearts of us the poor people.

The following day, a Sunday, the 100-plus union members, as they stood guard at the sit-in site, cleaned up the inside and out. They also regrouped the ranks in preparation for tomorrow's struggle.

The 14th of April. A bright Monday. A majority of union members, who went home yesterday, Sunday, recovered from their week-long fatigue and some of them had barbered and bathed themselves. They came back to struggle for an indefinite period.

At 1340 hours, some 500 union members held "a memorial funeral service" in memory of Comrade Chon T'ae-il, who had burned himself to death 10 years ago at the young age of 23, appealing for a united struggle for the sake of winning the rights and interests of all workers in this land.

The dummy coffin was solemnly covered with white cloth, a portrait of the comrade was respectfully placed in front of it, and incense and candles were burning on either side of the coffin. Some 500 union members, coming forward behind large paper streamers on which were written what Comrade Chon T'ae-il had shouted at the moment of his self-immolation--"We are not machine!" "Protect the innocent young mind!" "Observe the Labor Standard Law!" "Don't let me die in vain!"--were making deep bows before the portrait of Comrade Chon T'ae-il.

Born in Taegu on 26 August 1948, Comrade Chon T'ae-il spent his boyhood days, peddling chewing gums, newspapers, "ice cake" [Popsicle], pushed "rear cars" [bicycle-drawn carts] for a small wage, and worked as an umbrella repairman. He wanted so much to study like other boys but had to drop out after one year as a public high school student and became a worker in the Peace Market. He was 17 years old.

What Happened 10 Years Ago

Coming to work in the Peace Market, Comrade Chon T'ae-il had to witness heartrending miseries every day. Young "sita" workers ranging in age from 12 to 15 or 16, locked up in a dark, crowded, dusty shop where not a single streak of the outside sunshine penetrated nor was there any ventilation opening, rarely ate their lunches properly and were even unable to go to the bathroom in time when nature called. Under such conditions, they had to put in more than 15 hours of hard labor a day from early morning till late at night.

Comrade Chon T'ae-il thought and thought, sitting up several nights, and finally reached the conclusion that the only road to living for the workers was the road of united struggle in order to basically improve the labor conditions. He made up his mind to dedicate his entire life to the cause of fighting to improve the labor conditions of the Peace Market at all costs.

Subsequently, he bought the book of Labor Standard Law, studied it by night, and surveyed the state of affairs in the Peace Market by day, organizing his fellow cutting workers.

As a result, in 1969 he filed petitions with the Office of Labor and Seoul City Hall requesting improvement of the labor conditions.

But the Office of Labor and City Hall coldly ignored the petitions without showing any reaction at all, and for their efforts, he and his colleagues were fired by the management on the ground that they had agitated the workers.

In 1970, he volunteered to work as a day laborer in the construction of the Samgaksan Church and by night, he studied about the ways to conduct the labor movement and prayed. Then, he vowed "should all methods fail, I will give up my young life in protest and appeal to society and awaken the workers." With this vow, he returned to the Peace Market.

He thoroughly surveyed once more the state of the labor conditions in the Peace Market. Together with the result of this survey, he submitted to the Office of Labor demands such as "cut back work hours, implement a system for a weekly day of rest, abolish the mezzanine floor, install ventilators, increase wages, and implement a physical examination system." But he saw no prospect at all for any improvement of the labor conditions.

On 13 November 1970, as a final resort after several abortive demonstration attempts, he staged, together with his colleagues, a demonstration on the street in front of the Peace Market, carrying picket signs "Let us have sunshine if only one day a week!" and "We are not machine!" As his colleagues were dispersed, their picket signs taken away by a police task force, he poured gasoline over himself and set himself afire. Jumping into the front of workers, himself afire, he shouted "Observe the Labor Standard Law!" and "Protect the young innocent mind!" and fell down but got up again to shout and fell again. He was taken to the hospital, but expired, shouting "Don't let me die in vain!"

Agreement Reached After Twists and Turns

Such was the background that we held another funeral service for Comrade Chon T'ae-il, who had died 10 years ago.

Even though we failed to come to grips with facts in the 70's and had to let him go with our hands, the funeral service held on that day was to burn away, before him, the mentality that we used to "work as told and receive wages as paid" and to invoke his departed spirit to give strength and courage and wisdom to us as vanguard of our ranks in the struggle for wage increase, making each and every one of our young hearts burn with his spirit, now that we have opened 10 years later our eyes and ears through his great cry, determined to make sure that he had not died in vain.

The funeral service began with a silent prayer, followed by a brief personal history of the departed comrade, accounts of his activities up to his death, and a memorial address was read.

The Madame Yi So-son, mother of the departed comrade, mother of all workers, offered a prayer.

Mother said in her prayer: "O God, here are gathered the repressed, frail daughters of yours who have been struggling one whole week, forgoing sleep. Oversee the weak workers, give them a life worth living as human beings, and turn around with your power the misled minds of the business proprietors. We believe you, our Lord, to be on the side of the weak. We will fight and win, secure in the knowledge that you will make your presence known among us, be our strength in the struggle, and look after our health." We, the 500 union members all wept as we heard this earnest prayer.

Then followed a funeral procession, bearing the dummy coffin, and the singing of a "memorial song" led by large paper streamers.

After going in circles several times on the rooftop of the Peace Market Building, the funeral procession left the building to go through the commercial district streets.

But standing in the way of the solemn funeral procession with a portrait of the late comrade Chon T'ae-il in front, was a police task force. [The space for more than 2 lines is blank, apparently deleted] wrapped up in shouting "Let's not make the death of Comrade Chon T'ae-il futile!" and singing the "memorial song," we turned around to resume the sit-in.

Meanwhile, the Office of Labor held a meeting with the management side of the labor-management committee at 1000 hours on that day and after discussion lasting until 1930 hours, the management side agreed to accept a mediation proposal for a 29 percent wage increase and a 100 percent retirement allowance payable by businesses employing 10 or more employees.

With this mediation proposal the labor supervisory section chief of the Office of Labor and a representative of the management side came to the labor union for negotiation. Our side, after discussing this mediation proposal all night, informed the other side of our readiness to negotiate if an 80 percent bonus and a minimum of 30 percent wage increase for sewing workers were added to the proposal.

The following day, our side decided to withdraw the additional items and informed the management side of our decision and our readiness to sign an agreement at 1100 hours. But some of the business proprietors in the T'ongil commercial district closed their doors, protesting against the acceptance by the management side of the Labor-Management Committee of the 29 percent wage increase and the 100 percent retirement allowance payable by businesses employing 10 or more employees, and appearing at the office of the labor supervisor on the rooftop of the Tonghwa Commercial Center Building at 1000 hours, began making noises. Thus the signing was postponed.

The following day, 16 April. There was still some protest but by the persuasion of a management representative, it was decided to give a carte blanche to the Labor-Management Committee.

The morning of 17 April. Judging that the protest of the business proprietors was not against the wage increase but against their excessive tax burden, our side issued a statement, "calling for a tax reduction for protection of the small businesses."

Stating in this statement "while ridiculously large financing and other privileges in terms of the tax system are granted a minority of large businesses, the small businesses not only enjoy no such benefits at all but suffer from an excessive tax burden. As the small businesses pass on this burden to their workers, the workers in the employ of small businesses suffer from low wages and the number of workers losing their jobs is daily increasing on account of frequent suspension or closing down of small businesses," our side contended that "the authorities must at once abolish or suspend the collection of the value added tax."

And on that day, after a long discussion from 1500 hours to 2140 hours, the collective bargaining agreement was signed and thus the wage increase struggle for 1980 came to a conclusion.

The 'Possibility' We Have Gained

Agreement on matters such as the 29 percent wage increase and the 100 percent retirement allowance payable by businesses employing 10 or more but less than 15 employees, is the victory won by the 11-day struggle.

But it goes without saying that in the whirlwind of the skyrocketing prices, the 29 percent wage increase and provisions for retirement allowance are too little to stabilize our life.

To be sure, the 29 percent wage increase and the 100 percent retirement allowance payable by businesses employing 10 or more employees are victories in the struggle, but more important is what we have achieved in the course of the struggle, i.e., the strengthened comradely solidarity of still more union members, a firm consciousness of their rights, and a strong struggle consciousness.

We have come to hold convictions that we will inevitably win if we struggle with iron solidarity. This is what can be valued and treasured more than so many percent wage increase. For such convictions are indeed the strength of the masses and reveal an infinite possibility in the course of history.

Uneducated as I am, I think that the history of mankind is shaped by the ceaseless struggle of the masses.

From this viewpoint, if we struggle with stronger solidarity, we can firmly believe in the possibility for resolving matters requiring immediate attention such as the complete guarantee of the three labor rights, the purge of kept labor union cadres, the democratization of labor unions, the vitalization of the labor movement, political participation by labor unions, and the minimum wage system.

And ultimately, inasmuch as the success or failure of democratic development depends on whether or not a life worth living as human beings is insured for the workers accounting for an absolute majority of the people, it should be said that whether or not the workers pursue the road to winning a life worth living as human beings is none other than the factor determining the success or failure of democratic development.

Another victory we have won is that we have restored the three labor rights.

Even under conditions that the three labor rights are still tangled up in the National Defense Law, this restoration has been achieved because labor and management resolved the matter with a self-governing discipline by negotiating in a normal manner, by struggling in a normal manner.

The National Defense Law holding the collective bargaining rights and collective action rights in suspense blocks the path to labor-management talks and deprives the workers of their sole means of protecting their rights and interests. Under such conditions, constructive labor-management relations could not be maintained.

Once a labor-management dispute broke out, the police as a matter of course interceded, one-sidedly beating up the workers, taking them into custody, and jailing them. Under such conditions how could the labor-management relations be maintained in a balanced manner?

I think that labor-management relations must be such that both sides coexist in a balanced manner, both sides conducting negotiations on an equal footing and taking collective actions when negotiations break down.

In this last struggle of ours, too, we negotiated, and when negotiations broke down, took collective actions, and in the course of taking collective actions, made one compromise at a time with self-governing discipline, and reached agreement.

To put it another way, what we have gained is precisely the discovery we have made ourselves that in this era of inexorable democratic development we the workers are capable of training ourselves democratically and demonstrating our democratic might.

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DPRK-USSR, DPRK-PRC RELATIONS FROM SEPTEMBER 78 TO MAY 80

Tokyo KIRA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 72, Jul-Aug 80 pp 40-46

[Text] 4. Diplomatic Source Material

Visits between N. Korea-PRC and N. Korea-USSR (Sep 78 to May 80)

Political Relations

Year	Month	DPRK to PRC	DPRK to USSR	PRC to DPRK	USSR to DPRK
78	9	NODONG SINMUN delegation (Kim Ki-nam)		N. Korean Residents in China Delegation to the 30th DPRK National Anniversary	USSR Government Delegation to attend 9.9 Celebration
				Kirin Provincial Friendship Delegation, Party and Government Delegation	N. Korean Residents in USSR Delegation
				Zheng Xiaoping Liaoning Provincial Friendship Delegation	
	10				USSR Communist Party Activist Delegation
	11		North Hamgyong Party Committee Delegation		

Year	Month	DPRK to PRC	DPRK to USSR	PRC to DPRK	USSR to DPRK
79	5			Deng Yingchao, Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress	
	6	DPRK Delegation (Ho Tam) visited Kunming	KWP Delegation	RENMIN RIBAO Delegation	
	7		DPRK Labor Party Activist Delegation		
	8		NODONG SINMUN Delegation		USSR Communist Party Activist Delegation
	9			NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY Delegation	
	10	NODONG SINMUN Delegation		PRC Communist Party Friendship Delegation	
	11	Korea Central News Agency Delegation			
80	5	Party Friendship Observers	President Kim stopped over enroute home from Romania		

Economic Relations

Year	Month	DPRK to PRC	DPRK to USSR	PRC to DPRK	USSR to DPRK
78	9	DPRK Finance Delegation	DPRK Mining Association Delegation of Industrial Engineers General Federation		USSR Marine Industry Delegation

Year	Month	DPRK to PRC	DPRK to USSR	PRC to DPRK	USSR to DPRK
78	11			Coal Mine Trainee Observer Group from PRC Coal Industry Ministry	
	12	DPRK Government Trading Delegation		PRC Agricultural Delegation	
79	1			Chinese Delegation of the Sino-Korean Yalu River Hydroelectric Development Board of Directors	USSR General Federation of Scientific Technology Information Center Delegation
	2		DPRK Marine Industry Delegation	Sino-Korean Border and River Transport Cooperation Committee Delegation	
	4				USSR Government Trade Delegation
	5		DPRK Machine Industry Association Delegation of Industrial Engineers General Federation		
	6		DPRK Construction Industry Ministry Delegation	PRC Finance Delegation	
	7			PRC Agricultural Delegation	
	8	DPRK Government Trade Mission	DPRK Government Delegation to attend Economic and Scientific discussions		
	9			PRC Chamber of Commerce Delegation	

Year	Month	DPRK to PRC	DPRK to USSR	PRC to DPRK	USSR to DPRK
79	10	DPRK Scientific Engineering Cooperation Delegation	DPRK Scientific Engineering Cooperation Delegation		USSR Agricultural Workers Cooperatives Delegation
	12	DPRK Delegation of the Sino-Korean Yalu River Hydroelectric Development Board of Directors			
80	3	DPRK Finance Delegation	DPRK Government Trade Mission	PRC Government Trade Mission	
	4			PRC Electric Industry Friendship Delegation	

Military Relations

Year	Month	DPRK to PRC	DPRK to USSR	PRC to DPRK	USSR to DPRK
79	8			PRC Peoples Liberation Army 8.1 Womens Basketball Team	USSR Military Boxing Team
	9		DPRK Peoples Army Activist Delegation	PRC People's Liberation Army Friendship Observer Delegation	
	10			PRC Peoples Liberation Army 8.1 Men and Women Calisthenics Team	
	11			PRC Liberation Army Kunming Unit Men's Basketball Team	

Social Relations

Year	Month	DPRK to PRC	DPRK to USSR	PRC to DPRK	USSR to DPRK
78	9		DPRK Government Delegation to attend international conference on medical service	PRC Mass Game Observer	USSR Friendship Ukraina Branch Delegation
				PRC Movie Delegation	USSR National Movie Theory Historical Science Center Delegation
			The Sino-Korea Friendship Association Delegation		
			DPRK Movie Delegation		
			DPRK Nature Conservation Federation Delegation		
			DPRK Postal Delegation		
	10	DPRK Badminton Delegation	Socialist Workers Youth Delegation	PRC Science Academy Delegation	USSR Peace Promotion Committee Delegation
	11		DPRK Primary Education Delegation		USSR North Russia National People's Chorus Group
					USSR Movie Delegation
					Russo-Korea Friendship Association Delegation
					USSR Actor-Actress Group
	12	DPRK Geological Delegation		PRC Health Workers Delegation	USSR Athletic Delegation
80	1		DPRK Athletic Delegation		
			Movie Delegation		

Year	Month	DPRK to PRC	DPRK to USSR	PRC to DPRK	USSR to DPRK
	2	League of Socialist Youth of Korea Delegation			
	3	DPRK Trade Union Delegation			
	4	DPRK Friendship Observer Delegation		PRC Table Tennis Delegation to attend Pyongyang World Table Tennis Tournament	USSR Motion Picture Federation Delegation USSR Actors-Actresses Group USSR Table Tennis Delegation to the World Table Tennis Tournament
	5		DPRK Calisthenics Team DPRK Red Cross Delegation DPRK Motion Picture Federation Delegation	PRC Cultural Delegation	International New Calisthenics Team Russo-Korea Friendship Moscow 16 Construction Office Delegation
	6		DPRK Trade Union Delegation Russo-Korea Friendship Association Delegation	The First PRC Friendship Observer Group PRC Youth Calisthenics Team Women's PRC/ Activists Delegation PRC Volleyball Team PRC Communist Youth Delegation PRC Education Delegation	USSR Construction Workers League Delegation USSR Red Cross Red Crescent Association Federation Delegation USSR Labor Union Magazine Delegation
	7		DPRK Sports Team	PRC Theatrical Performers Delegation	Male Volleyball Team to attend Socialist Countries Youth Friendship International Conference

Year	Month	DPRK to PRC	DPRK to USSR	PRC to DPRK	USSR to DPRK
80	7 (Cont)				Socialist Youth Friendship International Weightlifting Tournament Participating Delegation
	8		DPRK Sports Team to Participate Spartan Karate DPRK Historians Delegation DPRK Scientists Delegation		USSR Labor Union International Archery Tournament Team USSR Science Academy Astronomers Delegation USSR Model Plane Competition Delegation
	9		DPRK Motion Picture Delegation League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea Delegation DPRK Science Academy Delegation	PRC Public Safety Table Tennis Delegation PRC Motion Picture Delegation The Second PRC Friendship Observer Delegation	
	10		DPRK Trade Union Magazine Delegation	PRC Bank Delegation	USSR Azerbaijan Judo Team USSR Russian Language Literature Delegation Dancing Troupe of Wilsky Ukraina National Honor
80	1		Marine Industry Delegation		
	2		DPRK Pictorial Delegation Kim Il-song University Delegation		

Year	Month	DPRK to PRC	DPRK to USSR	PRC to DPRK	USSR to DPRK
80	3	DPRK Trade Union Delegation	Reporters League Delegation		
	4		Motion Picture Delegation Social Science Delegation Kangwon Province Committee Delegation for Russo-Korea Friendship Association League of Socialist Youth of Korea Artists League Delegation	Sino-Korea Friendship Association Delegation The first PRC Friendship Observer Delegation	USSR Actors-Actresses Delegation Basketball Team from USSR Kirghiz Republic USSR Movie Delegation
	5		President Kim visited for the Sixth International Movie Festival		

9364
CSO: 4105

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JPRS 77056

24 December 1980

Korean Affairs Report

No. 116

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JPRS 77056

24 December 1980

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 116

Contents

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK Official Hails Reunification Proposal
(KCNA, 22 Oct 80) 1

DPRK Trade Union Head Supports 'Confederal Republic' Proposal
(KCNA, 24 Oct 80) 2

Former South Korean Politicians Support Confederal State
(KCNA, 25 Oct 80) 3

Union of Farmers Supports New Reunification Proposal
(KCNA, 25 Oct 80) 4

DPRK Journalists Union Supports North-South Confederation
(KCNA, 26 Oct 80) 5

DPRK Youth Group Supports Reunification Proposal
(KCNA, 28 Oct 80) 6

DPRK Peace Committee Chairman Views Support for Reunification
(KCNA, 29 Oct 80) 7

Chairman of Solidarity Committee Views Support for Reunification
(KCNA, 31 Oct 80) 8

SOUTH KOREA

ECONOMY

ROK Undertakes Readjustment of Major Industries
(THE TONG-IL ILBO, 18 Sep 80) 10

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Educational Expenses, Number of Scholarships Increase
(TONGA ILBO, 3, 4 Oct 80) 14

Parents' Burden Heavy
Number of Scholarship Students Increasing
Scholarship Students Start Working

Social, Educational Levels of Women Improve
(Kim Un-hui; CHOSEN ILBO, 2 Oct 80) 18

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Student Calls U.S. Aid Illusion, Urges Self-Defense Posture
(Ch'oe Sun-ho; WOLGAN CHOSON, Oct 80) 20

NORTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Constitutional Failure Attributed to Political Traditions
(SINGNGA, May 80) 23

Revolutionization by Accomplishing Revolutionary Tasks Urged
(Ch'oe Kyong-sam; RODONG SINMUN, 27 Aug 80) 31

Advantages of Socialist Labor Law Hailed
(Kang Chong-hun; RODONG SINMUN, 27 Sep 80) 35

MILITARY AFFAIRS

Information on DPRK Military Units
(Various sources, various dates) 39

ECONOMY

Bumper Crop Conditions at Tangbo Field Described
(Kim Ch'ang-son; RODONG CHONGNYON, 30 Aug 80) 41

Unprecedented Corn Crop Achieved in Songwon County
(Kim Kyong-mu; RODONG SINMUN, 14 Sep 80) 44

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Briefs
Medical Science Seminar 46

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Kim Il-song Sends Messages to Foreign Leaders
(KCNA, 4 Dec 80) A7

Foreign Greetings to Kim Chong-il Cited
(Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, 3 Dec 80). 51

Briefs
Finland Independence Day 52
Hungarian Press Day 52
Romanian Mine Disaster 52
Soviet Editor Visits 53
Message From Angolan President 53
Canadian Compatriot Visits 53
New Austrian Envoy 53
'KCNA' Delegation Returns 53
Swiss Envoy Received 53
Bangladesh Self-Reliance Group 54
New Austrian Envoy 54

BIOGRAPHICS

Appearance Lists for DPRK Personalities
(Various sources, various dates) 55

DPRK OFFICIAL HAILS REUNIFICATION PROPOSAL

SK221028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Oct (KCNA)--Hong Ki-mun, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, in his talk dated October 21 warmly supported and hailed the proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo newly put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea as a great charter of reunification for confidently advancing through a straight short cut to reunification. The proposal for establishing an independent, neutral and peaceful confederal state, leaving the two systems in the north and the south as they are, and the ten-point policy of the confederal government advanced by the respected and beloved leader are a realistic way for reunification which correctly reflects the realities of our country divided into the North and the South and takes into full account the interests of both the North and the South and even the interests of neighbouring countries and a most reasonable and fair common programme of the nation for national salvation acceptable to anyone who desires reunification, he said, and continued:

If the new reunification programme set forth by the great leader is abided by, our nation will bring to an end the 35-year-long sufferings of national split and accomplish the cause of national reunification desired so ardently by the entire fellow countrymen, without forcing one side's idea and system on the other or giving uneasiness and threat to neighbouring countries. In the policy of a unified state, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly indicated the basic stand and direction of activities for the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo to firmly adhere to independence in all spheres of state activities and pursue an independent policy.

I hold that all the fellow countrymen in the North and the South and abroad should unite under the banner of national reunification, irrespective of ideas and political views and past records, and turn out as one in the sacred struggle to carry into effect the new programme of reunification for the establishment of the independent Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland manifests the conviction that the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo will be established in a short time by the united efforts of the whole nation to usher in a new day of reunification by overthrowing the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorial "regime" and building a democratic government desirous of peaceful reunification in South Korea.

CSO: 4120

DPRK TRADE UNION HEAD SUPPORTS 'CONFEDERAL REPUBLIC' PROPOSAL

SK240442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 24 (KCNA)--Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, declared in his talk yesterday that the entire working class in the northern half of the republic in unity with the South Korean workers and people of all strata, will devote all their efforts to the sacred struggle to set up an independent, neutral and peaceful Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo in this land and bring earlier the day when all the fellow countrymen will live happily in harmony.

Fully approving and supporting the new proposal of national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, he said:

Through the ten-point political programme to be pursued by a unified state, the great leader indicated a wise policy and ways for ensuring the unified development of the country and, particularly, expounded the policy for the north and south to realise collaboration and exchange.

If the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is founded and economic collaboration and exchange realised between the north and south, as the great leader taught, we will be able to rapidly develop the economy of the north and south as one unified national economy by pooling rich natural resources, technology, strength and wisdom and successfully promote the prosperity and development of the fatherland.

In order to realise the new program of national reunification put forward by the great leader this time, it is necessary, above all, to smash the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without obstructing the materialisation of this program, overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist "regime" obliterating democracy and cracking down upon the movement for peaceful reunification and realise social democracy.

In unity with the people of all strata, the entire working class of South Korea should actively fight to force the U.S. troops, the main obstacle to national reunification, to withdraw and set up a democratic regime truly defending the interests of the broad popular masses and aspiring after reunification.

CSO: 4120

FORMER SOUTH KOREAN POLITICIANS SUPPORT CONFEDERAL STATE

SK251547 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 25 (KCNA)--Former South Korean politicians in the north will join thought and strength with all the compatriots in South Korea and abroad to take active part in the sacred cause of national salvation for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo which will record a new chapter of national reunification, declared Cho Hon-yong, director of the secretariat of the Consultative Council of former South Korean politicians in the north for the promotion of peaceful reunification, in his talk issued on October 24.

In the talk fully approving and supporting the new reunification programme set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, he said:

We former South Korean politicians in the north who, together with the entire fellow countrymen, have keenly experienced the bitter distress of national split for a period equivalent to the 36 years of the Japanese rule, feel the emotion and joy of picturing our reunified fatherland in the words and phrases of the new reunification programme advanced by the great leader and burn with irrepressible patriotic loyalty to do our utmost to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo at an early date.

If our nation failed to achieve reunification, permitting division any longer, even after receiving the great reunification programme, the country would remain divided into two forever and our nation be reduced to colonial slaves, with its national rights lost to foreign forces for good.

To reunify the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, all the personages of various circles and patriotic people of South Korea should rise up determinedly to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique which is going against democracy and desperately barring the reunification of the country and build a patriotic, democratic government truly aspiring after national reunification, he declared.

CSO: 4120

UNION OF FARMERS SUPPORTS NEW REUNIFICATION PROPOSAL

SK251526 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 25 (KCNA)—Chang Yun-pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, in his talk yesterday called upon the South Korean peasants to rise as one man to overthrow the fascist and splittist Chon Tu-hwan military "regime" and set up a new democratic and unification-oriented government in order to achieve the reunification of the country through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Fully approving and supporting the proposal for the founding of a confederal state and its ten-point political programme put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, he said:

The proposal for cooperation and exchange between the North and South in economic field advanced by the great leader as the policy of a unified Korea is a truly patriotic policy for making an effective use of the economic foundations already laid in our country and rich natural resources to develop the economy of the North and South into an independent national economy linked together and organically combined with each other and guarantee an abundant and happy life to our fellow countrymen.

In our northern half of the republic industry as well as agriculture have fully prepared valuable wherewithal for developing our country into a rich and powerful, prospering sovereign and independent state.

If the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is founded and an effective use is made of all the economic assets prepared in the northern half of the republic for a unified development of the country, it will rapidly boost the backward agriculture of South Korea and stabilize and improve the impoverished living of the peasants and people and will solve the rural question on a nation-wide scale.

CSO: 4120

DPRK JOURNALISTS UNION SUPPORTS NORTH-SOUTH CONFEDERATION

SK260930 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0927 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA)--Kim Ki-nam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, in his talk yesterday expressed firm belief that all the journalists and pressmen of South Korea would make a worthy contribution to the sacred cause of creating the new history of an independent, peaceful and democratic unified Korea by powerfully arousing broad masses of people with their patriotic pens to realize the proposal on establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and its policy advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, bearing deep in mind the mission they assume for the time and the nation.

Fully approving and supporting the new national salvation programme advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea, he said:

A great unity of the nation cannot be promoted without ensuring democracy, nor can the uniform development of the country be ensured without achieving great national unity.

On condition that the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is to be set up while leaving the different ideas and systems existing in the north and south as they are, a unified state should enforce democracy in the whole region and all social fields.

In order to establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo proposed by the great leader, freedom of political activity and freedom of speech, the press, assembly and demonstration should be guaranteed first of all in South Korea.

CSO: 4120

DPRK YOUTH GROUP SUPPORTS REUNIFICATION PROPOSAL

SK280916 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 28 (KCNA)--Chi Chae-yong, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, stressed that the South Korean youth should rise in the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist struggle for national salvation to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique which obstructs the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and tries to impose a fratricidal war upon our people and force the U.S. aggressors to withdraw.

In his talk on October 26 fully approving and supporting the new programme of national salvation and reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, he said: For the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, to be set up in this land as a reflection of the desire of the whole nation, to ensure a uniform development of the north and the south in all fields, it is imperative first of all to remove military confrontation between the north and south and organize a combined national army.

He went on:

If the north and the south stand in confrontation with each other with huge armed forces after the establishment of a unified state, it will cause misunderstanding, mistrust and discord between them and the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo will be unable to enforce an independent, neutral and peaceful policy.

Furthermore, it will require vast human and material resources for arms build-up to make it impossible to constantly improve the living of the people and a large number of our young and middle-aged people unable to contribute to the development of a unified state. [sentence as received]

CSO: 4120

DPRK PEACE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN VIEWS SUPPORT FOR REUNIFICATION

SK291009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 29 (KCNA)--The chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee in his talk published on October 28 expressed the hope that the peaceloving people of the world would continue to extend active support to and solidarity with the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

Fully approving and supporting the proposal on founding a confederal state and the ten-point policy of a unified state advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the chairman noted:

The policy put forward by the great leader to remove misunderstanding and mistrust created by the military confrontation and to preserve peace is a most just one reflecting the unanimous desire and demand of our people for national unity and reunification and a patriotic one for removing the danger of a fratricidal war and defending the country by the joint efforts of the nation.

If this policy is translated into practice, the danger of a war will be removed forever from our country where peace is constantly threatened by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and our 50 million people will be able to live, singing happiness, in a peaceful, unified and independent country.

When this policy is carried into effect, our country will make a great contribution to preserving and consolidating peace and security in Asia and the world.

I think anyone who truly loves the country and the nation and desires peace and peaceful reunification should rise in a sacred struggle for the implementation of this policy.

I express the hope that the peaceloving people of the world who value peace and democracy will direct deep attention to Korea where the situation is most strained and acute throughout the world and extend an ever active support to and solidarity with our peoples just cause of peace and peaceful reunification.

CSO: 4120

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CHAIRMAN OF SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE VIEWS SUPPORT FOR REUNIFICATION

SK310826 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 31 (KCNA)--Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Korean committee for solidarity with the world people, in his talk issued on October 30 expressed the belief that the governments, political parties and organisations of all countries of the world and the international organisations, national organisations, continue to render active support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

Pointing out that the Korean committee for solidarity with the world people fully approves and supports the new proposal on founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and a ten-point policy of a unified state, advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the chairman said:

Advancing the policy which should be enforced by the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the great leader taught that a unified state should be the only representative of the entire Korean nation in external relations, firmly adhere to the line of neutrality and pursue a non-aligned policy and peaceful foreign policy.

If the DCRK does not adhere to the line of neutrality but is inclined to any bloc or becomes a satellite of any country, a discord will be created between the North and the South and, furthermore, the existence of the DCRK itself will be jeopardized.

Only when this policy advanced by the respected and beloved leader is implemented, can a unified state thoroughly defend the interests of our nation and add lustre to the honour of the nation, greatly raise the international position of the country and develop friendly relations with neighbouring countries and the world people.

The Korean committee for solidarity with the world people will make every effort to build an independent, neutral and peaceful DCRK in this land, upholding the programme of the national reunification formulated by the great leader.

We express the expectation and belief that the governments, political parties and organisations of all countries, the international organisations, national organisations, friendship organisations and individual personages will actively support the proposal on establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and its ten-point policy which were advanced by the respected and beloved leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and continue to extend active support to and solidarity with our just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

CSO: 4120

ROK UNDERTAKES READJUSTMENT OF MAJOR INDUSTRIES

Tokyo THE TONG-IL ILBO in Japanese 18 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] The work of reorganizing the heavy and chemical industries is being advanced forcefully. The scope of those to be reorganized is being widened also. The four sectors of heavy electric machinery, electonic switching, marine diesel engines and copper refining have been added to the two sectors of automobiles and electric generating machinery/heavy construction equipment. Already, the Daewoo Group absorbed Hyundai International, Inc., and is starting as Korean Heavy Industry. Making a unified structure of generating machinery and heavy construction equipment is steadily advancing, and heavy and chemical industries are feverishly marching toward integration and reorganization. Following the first stage reorganization measures of the 20th of last month for heavy and chemical industries, the second stage reorganization measures were announced on the 13th, which have as their aims prevention of duplicating and excessive investment and excessive competition, but the objects of reorganization were twice that of last time. Minister of Commerce and Industry So Sok-chun invited representatives of the 17 concerned companies such as Hyosung Heavy Industries to the ministry auditorium that day and urged that the industrial world investigate a plan for voluntary normalization by the end of the month, and if that could not be done, he announced, the government would intervene and reorganize everything by year's end. Since only 2 weeks remain till the deadline, the very condition of the industrial world presages that the government's intervention cannot be avoided.

On that occasion, Minister So said that the government would not intervene at all in the sectors other than the six sectors covered by the first and second stages of the heavy and chemical industries capital reorganization measures. For the present, at least, this defines the scope of the reorganization of heavy and chemical industries. But since the interests of the industrial world are intertwined in all this, the focus of attention is being shifted to how the reorganization will be carried out. This is especially true in the automobile sector, where merger has not been completed in spite of the deadline.

The second reoganization planned by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry [MCI] calls for the following: 1) In the copper refining sector, the Onsan Copper Refinery will take over mining smelting to unify the sector. 2) The electronic switching sector will convert from the present four-part

structure to a dual structure under the principle of one company producing one type of machine. 3) In the marine engine sector, the present three-part structure will be left intact with the three companies encouraged to cooperate closely or merge into one or two companies. 3) [sic] In the heavy electric machine sector, where the mushrooming of firms has been the most severe, merges will be boldly effected to result in one or two companies.

The MCI also established a detailed plan for the automobile and electric generatorsheavy construction equipment sectors where merger is being effected, and decided that henceforth all orders for power generation facilities, except the number five and six nuclear reactors, will be placed with Korea Heavy Industries. An exception was made only when public bidding was expressly called for in the loan inducement provisions in cases of construction of growing generation facilities with loans from the World Bank (IBRD), Asia Development Bank (ADB), etc.

In the automobile sector Kia Industries will monopolize production of trucks of 5 tons or less, but 1) Pony vans of 0.7 tons of the passenger type will be produced by Hyundai Automobile and 2) Kia will produce truck-type vans. As for the joint management of Hyundai and GM, the GM side will complete its survey by the 20th and announce its final plan.

Under the second stage reorganization measures voluntary reorganization is urged of the industrial world by the end of the month. Because of the shortness of the deadline, this is construed as the de facto ultimatum. The merger and reorganization of the four target sectors have been debated since the heavy and chemical industry retrenchment measures of 25 May of last year. In the measures anncunced will put an end to the debate, but because the interests of the related industries are intertwined and for those to be merged, it is a matter of life or death, the government's intervention is regarded as inevitable.

The state of various sectors as as follows:

Heavy Electric Machinery

Eight companies have mushroomed with the intention of taking work orders from Korea Electric and embarked on the production of production facilities for ultrahigh voltage transformers and other items. The productive capacity of these eight companies rose to 17.3 million KVA annually, far in excess of the domestic need of 5,926,000 KV. The core section is relying on imports and the import dependence rate reaches 70 percent. In prices, their competitive strength is weak, with Korea set at 100, Japan is 83 and the United States 63. The situation is such that exports cannot be expected.

Electronic Switching Systems

Four companies were competing based on the communications sector plan of making electronic switching facilities with one million circuits annually by 1982. But there is the problem of technological cooperation.

Kumsong Semiconductor together with Taehan Communications imported technology from the Westing Electronics of the United States and Samsong Electronics and Tongyang Precision imported technology from ITT. Since this meant that two companies imported the same type of machine technology, it was pointed out that there was much wastefulness in areas like fees.

Copper Refining

The Changhang, South Chungch'ong Province mining refinery suspended operations because of a production surplus. Although annual need is 92,000 tons, there is a tendency toward surplus since production capacity is 110,000 tons. At the Onsan copper refinery that was built with a huge amount of foreign capital, its electrolytic copper is 200,000 won per ton more expensive than that produced at Changhang, and the refinery has not been operating at full capacity.

Marine Diesel Engines

Though Hyundae Engine invested 45.9 billion won, Ssangyong Heavy Machine 25.9 billion won, and Daewoo Industries 20 billion won each in erecting marine engine factories, Hyundae and Ssangyong were $7-8 billion in the red last year. As for prices, they are 15 percent more expensive than foreign-made and their international competitiveness is strong [sic]. The operating rate has fallen to 23-47 percent.

Perhaps reflecting circumstances like this, the industrial representatives at the meeting on 23 August uniformly supported the government's guidelines and unexpectedly wished for intervention. But to minimize side effects, voluntary reorganization is hoped for.

Fig. 1 Electric Switching Systems (Unit: 1 million won)

Industry	Established Capital Planned	Actual	Production Capacity 1980	1984 (Electric circuits)	Technical link
Kumsong Semiconductor	12,585	—	—	300,000	WE
Taehan Communications	15,265			200,000	WE
Samsong (KTB)	34,951	18,591	180,000 circuits	200,000	ITT
Tongyang Precision	16,631	—	—	200,000	ITT

Fig. 2 Copper Refining

Industry	Production Capacity	Incorporated Shares
Onsan Copper	80,000 tons	Commercial Bank 48.4%; P'ungsan Metal 17%; Taehan Electric Wire 16.5%; Kumsong 16.5%; Foreign 1.6%
Taehan Mining Refinery	40,000	Kumsong 26%; Taehan Electric Wire 26%; remainder by General Public

Fig. 3 Marine Diesel Engines (Unit: 1,000 horsepower)

Industry	Production Range	Productive Capacity	Ready Orders	Production Capacity (%)
Hyundae Engine	Over 6,000 horsepower	900	374	47
Ssangyong Heavy Machine	400-6,000	500	29	23
Daewoo Heavy Industry	Under 400	100	30	40

Fig. 4 Heavy Electric Ultrahigh Voltage Transformer

Industry	1980 Production Capacity 154 KV	1345 KV
Hyosung Heavy Industry	100	15
Ich'on Electric Machine	34	6
Hyundae Heavy Electric Machine	45	11
Ssangyong Electric Machine	50	12
Ko-ron Combined Machines	15	6
Shin Han Electric Machines	Under construction	—
Taemyong Electric Machines	" "	—
Kumsong Instruments	For exclusive use	
Total Production Capacity	244	50
Need	101	

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CSO: 4105

EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES, NUMBER OF SCHOLARSHIPS INCREASE

Parents' Burden Heavy

Soeul TONGA ILBO in Korean 3 Oct 80 p 7

[Text] Parents' share of public education expenses is getting too large as the tuition and fees to schools at each level increases every year, placing a heavy burden on the parents' shoulders, it was reported. Especially in the case of middle school, where the government is planning to expand compulsory education in the 1980's, parents' burden reaches 76.4 percent of the total expense, the highest among all levels of schools, casting a dark shadow over the future of the expanded compulsory education plan. In case of high school, parents' share is 76 percent, indicating that the burden of educational expenses falling on those parents having most middle and high school age children is excessive.

The excessive dependence on the parents for public education expenses shown thus far is heightened in the case of private schools, which receive no government support and only a modicum of financial support from school corporations, thus relying mostly on student tuition. Thus in 1979, while the overall burden of educational expenses shared by the public school students is 24.6 percent, it is 86.1 percent for private school students.

According to the data released by the Ministry of Education, the government pays 96.7 percent of the expense for elementary school education, which is compulsory, and the parents' share is only 2.8 percent. But parents' share is 76.4 percent for middle school, 76 percent for high school, 74.2 percent for junior college and 57.8 percent for college.

Especially in the case of middle school education, which the government plans to make compulsory in stages starting from 1982, total educational expense is 264 billion won, of which 16.5 percent is contributed by the government, 4.1 percent by corporations, and 76.4 percent by parents.

For high school education, the government contributes 18 percent, corporations 3 percent and students 76 percent. For college education, the government contributes 30.9 percent, corporations 4.2 percent and students 57.8 percent.

Increasingly greater dependence on parents for public education expense is partly due to the fact that the government support for private schools is entirely nonexistent, partly due to the fact that the financial support from private school funds is weak.

The breakdown of private school educational expenses per financial sources in 1979 reveals the following: although the corporate financial structure for elementary schools is the weakest, 71 percent of the expense is shared by students, and 24.3 percent by corporations, showing the highest corporate contribution. The corporate share of educational expenses for middle schools is 11.1 percent, for high schools 5.8 percent, for colleges 7.2 percent, indicating that approximately 90 percent of the educational expenses for middle and high schools and colleges depends upon parents.

Parents must, in addition to tuitions, pay for books, accessories and school supplies, incurring enormous educational expenses every year.

In Japan, the total educational expenses (in fiscal 1975) were shared in the following manner: the government contributed 83.1 percent, corporations 5.7 percent and students 11.2 percent.

In the United States, approximately 76 percent of the total educational expenses is paid by the government and the rest of 24 percent by such sources as students, private contributions and assistance funds.

Educators point out that in order for the government to expand compulsory education it must reduce the degree of parental share of middle and high school education expenses, while utilizing education tax, newly to be imposed, by creating substantial financial sources.

Public Education Expense Breakdown (1979)

School levels	Total amount (billion won)	Gov't %	Parents %	Corp %	Others %
Grand total	1,430.5	50.7	44.2	2.5	2.6
Public school	974.0	74.4	24.6	-	1.0
Private school	456.5	-	86.1	7.8	6.1
Elementary school	556.4	96.7	2.8	0.4	0.1
Middle school	264.1	16.5	76.4	4.1	3.0
High school	302.4	18.0	76.0	3.0	3.0
College of Education	6.4	79.8	13.5	-	6.7
Junior college	63.3	17.1	74.2	4.5	4.2
College	237.9	30.9	57.8	4.2	7.1

Source: Ministry of Education

Number of Scholarship Students Increasing

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 3 Oct 80 p 7

[Text] The second semester college scholarship award plan was established for each school and made public: 54.6 percent of the Seoul National University students, 30.5 percent of the Yonsei University students and 24.1 percent of Ehwa

University students will receive the benefits of various scholarships. Although the dimension of scholarship award has been expanded following the government measure prohibiting college students from private tutoring, the amount of each scholarship grant is so small that its financial impact is considered little.

Seoul National University

Out of the total of 14,640 students, 8,006 (54.6 percent) will receive the benefits of various scholarships such as special scholarship of free tuition, off-campus scholarship and work scholarship, the total amounting to 893 million won.

This indicates the great increase in the number of scholarship recipients, which was 33.4 percent of the students during the previous semester.

On the other hand, 2,925 graduate students (57.7 percent) received various scholarships amounting to 465 million won, also showing the higher recipient ratio over the past semester, which stood at 40.8 percent.

The breakdown of the grants among the scholarship recipients is as follows: 3,813 students, comprising 47.6 percent of recipients, receive less than 50,000 won per semester per person; 5,788 students, comprising 72.2 percent, receive less than 110,000 won per semester, which falls short of the registration fee of 100,000 to 130,000 won, indicating that the majority of scholarship recipients are not in reality greatly helped by scholarship.

Work scholarship, to be awarded beginning this semester, is less than 50,000 won per month, totaling some 200,000 won per semester. Class A special scholarship, the largest award of 355,900 won per semester, is given only to 947 students.

Yonsei University

During the 2nd semester of this year 2,908 students, 30.5 percent of the total student population of 9,500, will receive scholarship, approximately 880 million won.

The recipients of special scholarship award following the prohibition of moonlighting are 1,051 students, comprising 12.1 percent; of these 355 students receive Class A scholarship, which amounts to 325,000 won per semester in addition to supplemental scholarship of 50,000 won per month for 5 months.

Ehwa Women's University

This semester 2,254 students out of 8,880, 24.1 percent, received scholarship amounting to approximately 470 million won.

Special labor and service scholarship was newly added this semester. Some 459 recipients of this new scholarship constitutes a 20.4 percent increase in recipients over the past semester.

Scholarship Students Start Working

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 4 Oct 80 p 7

[Text] The recipients of work scholarships, to be awarded from the second semester, started working for the first time on 4 October at Seoul University, receiving scholarships as a reward for their efforts of aiding school chores.

After the 30 July measure prohibiting college students from private tutoring went into effect, students, under the aegis of work scholarships, granted to those who are not financially well, started working at every college in the nation, Seoul National University among them. By working 2 to 3 hours a day, a student earns on the average about 200,000 won a semester as a scholarship benefit.

At Seoul National University 232 students are selected as work scholarship recipients this semester. Of these, 80 work in the library, arranging books, 38 in the school cafeteria. 104 in laboratories and 7 at each research post. The majority of the students reportedly hoped to work in such places as the library or laboratories which have a close relationship with their school work.

Yang Il-mo (21-year-old philosophy major sophomore) who started working in the university library for the first time today expressed his feelings: "To think of arranging the books I used to check out and earning school expenses gives me a sense of pride." The librarians directing the works of the students not quite familiar with the job expressed satisfaction: "The students are showing a lot of enthusiasm and understanding for the work."

9689
CSO: 4108

SOCIAL, EDUCATIONAL LEVELS OF WOMEN IMPROVE

Seoul CHOSEN ILBO in Korean 2 Oct 80 p 5

[Article by staff reporter Kim Un-hui: "In Cultural World, Women Are Advancing: Educational Level and Social Consciousness Being Enhanced, Independent Ability Recognized; Plenty VIP's, 1,255 Female Professors, 227 Phd's"]

[Text] The relative importance of women is increasing in every area of the cultural world. Going into the 1970's, the social progress of women grew markedly together with economic development. Their educational level improved, and by a heightened sense of self and social awareness, women who wanted to seek "their own work" beyond the traditional family and child-rearing role, grew in number. Thus, the activity of women in all areas of the cultural world became much broader and deeper.

The participation of women expanded first of all in the educational field to the point where some even expressed concern that the "feminization" of the teaching profession was leading to the "feminization" of the education system. The percentage of women in teaching positions in the various school levels as of 1979 were: primary schools - 36 percent; middle schools - 31 percent; high schools - 16 percent. Compared with the 1970 figures of 29 percent for primary schools, 19 percent for middle schools and 9 percent for high schools, this is a major increase.

The number of female professors in universities has also grown. According to the latest figures announced by the Ministry of Education, as of 1980 there were 1,255 female professors (of the rank full-time lecturer and above) in our country's national, public and private universities, or 11.7 percent of all the professors. This is 15 times the number of women professors prior to liberation and represents a growth of 34 percent over the number for 1978.

Among these women, there is a university president, Chong Ui-suk (Ewha Women's University), a number of deans, including Ko Hwang-kyong (Seoul Women's University), Pae Sang-myong (Sangmyong Teachers College for Women), Cho Ki-hong (Songsin Women's University), Yi Hye-su (Home Economics College, Seoul National University), Yi Ki-yol (Yonsei University Home Economics School). Among these women professors, the post-liberation generation of those who are in their 30's accounts for 43.5 percent. The number of those who have their doctoral degrees is 227.

In Christian circles as well, women are gradually gaining ground as ministers. Already there are 35 women ministers belonging to the Methodist Chursh and 4 ministers active in the Christian Presbyterian Church. In addition, in the Christian Presbyterian Church there are five more women assistant ministers who will be ordained ministers in November.

In the world of the arts, there is a similar situation. In the Seoul National University College of Music, out of a study body of 509 persons, 356 are women. In the Seoul National University College of Fine Arts, female applicants and entrants have heavily predominated over male students. Beginning a number of years ago, the number of women desiring to become art students was so great that the school began to select men and women separately on a 50-50 basis.

Leaving the universities and looking at the performing groups of the National Theater and the Sejong Cultural Hall, we find that one out of three persons in the symphony orchestras is a woman, while more than 60 percent of those in choruses and song and dance groups are women. Overall dance ensembles and ballet companies are made up of more than 80 percent women.

The director of the National Classic Opera Company, Pak Kwi-hui, the City Dance Company's choreographer, Mun Il-ki, and the National Ballet's directing member, Kim Hak-cha are active in their performing groups, while Kim Cha-kyong and Kim Pong-im are the female leaders of the country's two nongovernmental opera groups.

Apart from these, the number of women in the schools and on the stage who are active on a continuing basis is gradually growing.

The same thing is true of the drama theater. Kang Yu-sik of the Women's Theater, Yi Pyong-pok of the Free Theater and other women are increasing in numbers and becoming deeply involved as representatives of national theater groups, as stage directors, translators, performers, producers and costumers.

Similarly, in the art world about 20 percent of the art exhibits which opened recently have been individual showings by women artists. If group or joint exhibits by women are included in the calculation, the number of women's exhibitions would be even greater.

In literature generally the same situation prevails. This year, of the six choices by the daily newspapers for the new year's literature in the fiction field, five were women.

Regarding the current situation of women, Professor Pak Yong-hye, director of the Sukmyong Women's University Center for Research on the Problem of Asian Women, said, "Modern society, from a structural standpoint, demands the participation of women. The women of our country are increasing their participation in the economy and those women with education are playing a greater role in culture and the arts. But in the future, we must develop our abilities in all fields and achieve recognition as an independent entity. Until now, women were thought to be confined to accepted fields for women. But we must go beyond this; we must challenge and open up new fields in which to participate. We must seek to broaden our horizons."

5294
CSO: 4108

STUDENT CALLS U.S. AID ILLUSION, URGES SELF-DEFENSE POSTURE

Seoul WOLGAN CHOSON in Korean Oct 80 pp 192-193

[Letter from Ch'oe Sun-ho, Hanguk Theological Seminary student, of Sungmi-tong, Nam-ku, Inch-on, to the Korean Forum: "Beautiful Country and Rice Country"]

[Text] It would appear that postwar Koreans, even though they are living in the same region of Northeast Asia as the neighboring Japanese, still regard Japan as "a country near yet far" and "America," farther away than Japan, as "a country farther yet near." Is it because of this that, in referring to "America," Koreans use "Miguk" [literally, beautiful] while Japan uses "Miguk" [pronounced "Beikoku" in Japanese [literally "rice country"]? Would it be all right to use two different names in Northeast Asia in referring to "America?"

So it was that when "America" was first introduced to Korea, it was called "Mi [rice] Country" and that those close to the people of that country were called pro-rice faction, and sometime by the common people "mich'innom" or "crazy jerks." "America" known as the new continent was at once regarded by the people on the old continent as an affluent country abundant with rice. Such was the situation at the time that those who were trying to get close to them in the hope of obtaining something could not but be regarded as "crazy jerks" of sorts. Now, as the so-called "American style democracy" was imported into this land in earnest after the war, everything social fell into the "American" style and somewhere along the line someone changed the "Mi [rice] Country" to "Mi [beautiful] Country," which is still being used. One might say that this is how the "beautiful country" came about. It was precisely because of such attitude on the part of Koreans since then that the Korean War broke out. Still, is it all right to use such expression? I ask the Korean people again.

In the case of our next door neighbor Japan, it is entirely different. Japan, Japan's society, and the Japanese are still using the Chinese character for "rice." If our own experience counted, they should be using the "beautiful country" in the postwar era. That is, because of the war in Korea, the first postwar land of ideological confrontation, Japan garnered a tremendous income from "America." For Japan, it would not be wrong to say that the Korean War was indeed a savior of sorts. And this Japan is still using the "Rice Country." Should it be regarded as an indication of that nation's neutrality?

Today, it is a reality that the younger generations of Korea know "America" better than Japan, the Japanese and Japanese society. Just because there was a

period of Japanese imperialist rule in our history, we refuse to delve into their world, sarcastically calling them "a cloven foot" just as the Japanese used to call the Chinese "chankoro." So we merely regard Japan as "a country near yet far." As opposed to this, the same Korean people who, at one time, called the Chinese "ttoenom" or "chinks," demoting the "Flowery Central Republic"[of China] to its homophone the "Centralized Republic," now regard China nearer to them than Japan, in spite of the fact that the Koreans had suffered intervention from the continent for a longer period than that of the Japanese imperialist rule.

Is it because aggression from the continent is old history while there was and still is aggression from across the sea? Or is it because Confucianism, which started in China, developed much further in Korea and the Korean society is more Confucian than the Chinese society?

I, too, am one of those who dislikes Japan, the Japanese, the Japanese society. Nonetheless, recently I have been delving into this. Factually speaking, it may be that I am more sensitive to our history because this land where I am, the Korean Peninsula, has become a half peninsula.

Are we, who have been crying "self-dependent national defense" for years now, forever going to use the "Beautiful Country" instead of the "Rice Country?" What comes to mind anew is the proverb that "it is possible to fathom deep water but not one's heart" and Chuang-tzu's saying "a day is not long enough to count it, but a year is too long to do so."

It will not do to regard it as "an anti-Beautiful Country act" to call "America" "Rice Country" as we did once in the past. If we continued to call "America" the "Beautiful Country," our sense of national self-identity might be shaken before we know it. This is not fiction by any means. Should the present expression continue to be used, how many people could assure that it would happen? Therefore, for us to call "America" the "Rice Country" is a task to regain, if only a little, our scattered sense of self-identity, and at the same time, is a kind of "preparedness does away with worry," a plan for a hundred years on a second national dimension.

From the beginning, "America" has not defended Korea. When the "Russo-Japanese War (February 1904 to September 1905)" broke out, "American" President Roosevelt, together with Britain, positively agreed to the colonization of Korea by Japan. That is, by entering into the "Anglo-Japanese Alliance (1902)" with a view to using Japan as proxy in fighting Russia, Britain approved Japan's aggression against Korea, in exchange for which Japan recognized Britain's interests in China. On the other hand, President Roosevelt, entering into the so-called "Katsura-Taft" secret agreement (July 1905) toward the end of the Russo-Japanese War, gave tacit approval of Japan's monopolistic ruling power in Korea, in exchange for which Japan recognized "Rice Country's" monopolistic rights and interests in the Philippines; and in September, offering his good offices in the conclusion of the "Portsmouth Peace Treaty," provided Japan with its foothold for aggression against the continent. And as a slip of the tongue after the war [WW II] that excluded Korea and Free China from the "Rice Country's" Pacific

defense line, caused the Korean War, and as it belatedly realized that the "American" front line was not in "America" but in Korea, it has been and is still using Korea as its military base, in the name of what is called "American troops stationed in Korea."

In the future as was then, "America" will only defend the "Rice Country" based on the "Monroe Doctrine." Therefore, "America" can never be a permanent ally of ours. In the past we had to call "America" the "Beautiful Country" instead of "Rice Country," but from now on let us call it "Rice Country" as we did once in the past.

"America" exists as a fertile country only in world history. Just because the fertile country once extended its helping hand to a poor country, Korea, for a fleeting moment, it will not do to fall into sentimental romanticism and consider it a beautiful country. For the postwar generations growing daily in number, too, this is a matter of urgency. Are we to think that just because we called "Rice Country" or "America" as "Beautiful Country," they gave us one more item of relief materials? We must not become the victim of an illusion or misjudgment.

It behooves all of us to do our best in preparing a firm self-dependent national defense posture, understanding that it is loving the country to exert oneself to the utmost in performing one's task, that it is a self-development to assume responsibility for one's task.

12153
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CONSTITUTIONAL FAILURE ATTRIBUTED TO POLITICAL TRADITIONS

Seoul SINONGA in Korean May 1980 pp 122-129

[Article by Kwon Yong-sol, Professor of Constitutional Law, Law School, Chungang University: "Constitutional Spirit and Political Culture"]

[Text] Our constitutional check-and-balance system was virtually rendered invalid because we were under such an "authority-submissive" and "person-centered" political culture, in which the one who reigns over the people and the law was accepted as a hero, and in which self-righteousness and self-appointment were looked up to as conviction and leadership.

I. Collapse of Democratic Culture and Self-Examination

Even without the help of Ernst Forstof's [Phonetic] expressions, one may easily understand that constitutional law cannot become a supermarket which is capable of fully meeting the demands of all the people in the nation, and that it cannot guarantee the panacean function of solving sundry problems of actual political matters.

Therefore, it may be necessary here above all to point out that there are limits to the ability of constitutional law to translate the desires of the nation into legal norms, even when the nation is proceeding toward democratic constitutional government. In other words, we, who have now become fed up with 30-odd years' experience of constitutional government building which has been full of disappointments and setbacks, must above all guard against reactionary way of thinking in dealing with the concepts of democratic constitutional government. Of course, there may not be excessive expectations based on simple political naivete; however, such a way of thinking might emerge when the process of amending the constitution is protracted or when the process of developing the political force runs into a snag.

The so-called "normative constitution" advocated by Karl Lowenstein refers to a situation in which the norms of the constitution are integrated into the realities of the constitution. In other words, it refers to a situation in which constitutional law, representing a system of norms, reflects to the greatest extent possible the ideological values of the nation's livelihood. Such a constitution as this may be regarded as a constitutional law that conforms exactly to the standards neither above nor below them--of the political culture in question.

It must be emphasized here that the requirements for a country's constitutional law to become a "normative constitution" should include acceptance of the basic values governing the realities of political and social relationships in that country and reliance on the active self-correcting functions of the constitution.

In other words, a thoroughgoing constitutional spirit on the part of the person who is holding power, the appurtenances of the system which enable this constitutional spirit to be embodied firmly, the people's positive will to abide by the constitution as a factor in their way of life, and the process of combining all these aspects and of the self-correcting function of the constitution--these would enhance the normative power of the constitution and make the constitution a model.

We must examine ourselves at this juncture and realize that since national rehabilitation we have had experienced nothing but authoritarian rule based on primitive legal positivism--such as the belief in the proposition that "bad laws are also laws;" that we are lacking in awareness of legal rights and do not have the will to safeguard the constitution. We may thus find here a most critical weakness in the traditions of our political culture, and because of this we have failed to have a successful constitutional government.

Our political culture lacks the concept of taxes.

In fact, this kind of attitude is also to be found in fields other than the constitution. It is to be found more conspicuously in the tax consciousness and the cultural view of taxes which prevail in the cultural sphere throughout the Orient. Taxes are generally regarded as a deprivation or plunder of property. Therefore, after paying our taxes, we rarely claim our rights as a reward for the taxes, and, even if these rights are provided to us, we are apt to give them up ourselves.

Even if we express some sort of awareness of our rights, this is limited to the stage before payment of taxes. Therefore, it is unthinkable that anything like the "taxpayers' revolt" which was witnessed last year in California in the United States will happen in this country. It is rather hard to say that taxpayers' claiming their rights from the government constitutes a tradition of Korean political culture.

This sort of attitude basically applies to the National Assembly as well. Indeed, one can see some nominal confrontation between the National Assembly and the government at the time of budget deliberation. However, once the budget passes the National Assembly, the National Assembly actually waives its right to oversee the execution and auditing of the budget. It then becomes virtually indifferent to the budget.

Our notion of and attitudes toward constitutional law may be very similar to this. Our persecution consciousness regarding constitutional law as a means of ruling is just like the attitude by which we regard the payment of taxes as subjection to plunder, and that, once the tax money is in the hands of the ruler, we had better give up any expectations of consideration. Such a consciousness as this has overwhelmed our notion of the constitution as a law guaranteeing basic rights. That is the reason that the seven constitutional amendments we had were "unconstitutional" in their procedures as well as in their essential content: four of these amendments were sheerly for the purpose of lengthening the term of the government's rule. However, we just gave up and did not launch any positive legal struggle against them.

The raison d'etre of constitutional law is usually recognized when constitutional trials are generalized and become a part of the people's life. However, we have not had a constitutional trial for too long a period of time in our country--although the books told us that there should be such a trial and we heard that there were constitutional trials in foreign countries.

Thus, while we had no scrupulous concern over our political culture nurtured on the basis of actual conditions, our systematization of Western constitutional spirit in the Korean way made the norm of corruption of constitutional law even worse. The causes of this situation began over 30 years ago when the nation was divided, the U.S. military government was set up, and efforts for the rehabilitation of the country started.

In the postwar period, Korea underwent a process of division into spheres of influence between the Allied powers--the United States and the Soviet Union. As a result, the basic political order of one of the divided zones came under a democratic government system and that of the other came under a communist government system. Furthermore, since the liberation from colonial rule did not originate from within ourselves or come about unilaterally, the people's decision concerning the form of the free democratic government did not originate from within or come about unilaterally. In other words, our beginning was made at a time when we were not familiar with or prepared for the Western European political philosophy and system.

Although our traditional political norms of that time were not entirely lacking in democratic factors, the form of rule at the time was not democratic. Of course, the 36-year period up to that time was spent under a subject-oriented political culture.

The political culture tended to submit to the type of constitutional amendments designed to create laws to benefit certain individuals.

It should be noted here that the task of rehabilitating the country under the situation in which the country was divided in two necessarily characterized our political procedure as a "black and white" confrontation between friends and enemies. The enactment of the constitutional law itself was aimed at resisting and defending against communism. Therefore, our notion of democracy was a political concept that stood against communism. Thus the anticommunist policy has ever since been given first priority as a national policy in the process of government, and such a policy has served as the grounds for the political justification of the consistent, persistent, authoritarian rule.

However, such a structure of constitutional authority was not necessarily due entirely to our failure to devise constitutional provisions that would strongly prohibit absolute authoritarian rule by the President.

In terms of principles, the basic issue comes from our political culture itself, which can be characterized as submissive to authority and centered around a person. In such a political culture, in which the person who rules over the people and the law is accepted as a hero, and in which self-righteousness and self-appointment are looked up to as conviction and leadership, the constitutional check-and-balance system becomes virtually invalid. It is hereby urged that we examine ourselves in the light of this situation.

It must be pointed out here that the traditions of our political culture are such that, even in the face of such a situation in which constitutional amendments have too often been made solely for the benefit of the President, no legal protest or struggle was ever allowed and the people simply were resigned to their fate.

Karl Lowenstein has pointed out that the authority structure designed to display efficiency and speedy functioning represents an abnormal condition of constitutional law. Such a structure as this was formally embodied in the post-1972 constitution conspicuously.

In the case of the Liberal Party's constitution, the presidential system based on a parliamentary cabinet system had the cloak of political justification of seeking efficiency. Thus it was in fact a new presidential system.

The so-called Yusin Constitution is based on the proposition that, in order for the political system to actively conform to the realities of the Korean-type constitution and to meet the demand of the time that is called "nurturing of national strength," it must have structure of authority that is oriented toward efficiency and quick action.

As for our constitutional guarantee of basic rights, it is anybody's guess how such a constitution can serve to guarantee basic human rights when, as stated above, the constitution has degenerated into a means of ruling.

In their appearance, the constitutions we have had since the beginning of our constitutional system in this country indeed have had detailed and systematic provisions for guaranteeing basic human rights. However, we must examine the situation in which there was confusion in the normative system, there were partially unconstitutional factors, there was a so-called "internal collaboration" phenomenon which was caused by the unlimited "law reservation articles," there was an indiscreet enactment of the norms governing social rights, and the system designed to guarantee the functioning of the judicial branch was incapacitated. Of course, these things are attributable, above all, to the lack of democratic commonsense on the part of the person who had the ruling authority and to the persistent unfamiliarity with and awareness of rights on the part of the people in general.

It must be pointed out here that the issue of the independence of the judicial branch of government as a prerequisite for such a self-examination as this was clearly recorded as a "milestone" in the history of our constitutional government.

Political Culture and Constitutional Order

The traditional methodology of comparative political science enables us to understand the political phenomena of a country through an approach which puts its emphasis on its constitution and system. However, recognizing the differences in the functions of the systems of the countries as well as in the norms and realities of their constitutional laws, we have examined the dynamic aspects of the social, economic, cultural, and psychological factors. From around the 1950's on, the so-called behavioral science approach was employed actively. Then we came to believe that it is important for us to understand the political phenomena of a country through an analysis of the political orientation of the people of the country.

One of the concepts which was brought about in this situation is that of "political culture," which began to emerge in the late 1950's. The generalization of the term "political culture" came after the 1960's, however. Political culture is to be defined as the sum total of the political orientations and characteristics of those ruling members of a society. Accordingly, it may include the preferences of its political leaders, political ideas, political atmosphere, the spirit of public organizations, and political procedures.

Political culture may be classified in various ways, but the classification adopted by Almond and Weber is the most common. They classified it into the following three categories: 1) "the rural-village political culture," in which there is no professional political role, and indifference toward politics prevails there; 2) "the subject-oriented political culture," in which there is a broader arena of politics, but the individual's interest in politics is still passive, while the awareness of the people that they are the masters of politics is still immature; 3) "the participatory or citizens' political culture," in which there is a heightened collective consciousness on the part of the people and a consciousness of their active role in political society. In reality, however, except for some very limited circumstances, in most cases a country has a mixed political culture--a combination of the two or all three of these types. Therefore, in dealing with modern political culture, the mixed state is to be regarded as more significant for each of the various political cultures.

Our major concern in dealing with constitutional order is the relationship between political culture and the political system. In other aspects, they represent an aspect of the normative power of constitutional law.

In general, when a political culture is provided with a political system that conforms to it, there is harmony and constitutional law performs its function normally. For example, such a case can be seen when the subject-oriented political culture effects a collectivized authoritative system. In such a case, political stability is firmly established, legitimacy is given to the political order, and constitutional law will become a normative constitution.

However, when a liberal democratic political system is introduced into a subject-oriented political culture, there is disharmony, political stability becomes insecure, there is no legitimacy to the political order, and the constitution becomes a so-called nominal constitution.

In a nutshell, a constitutional law which is nothing but an organizational norm that does not conform to the political culture will become nominal, and the government under such a constitution will have to resort to oppression and authoritarian means rather than compromise and persuasion.

Now let us examine the participatory citizens' political culture.

The task now confronting us therefore is to examine the results of projecting our experience in the collapsed constitutional governments of the past onto the political cultures of their times, and, more importantly, to set forth the definition of the political culture of the present time and establish the principles that should govern the constitutional law which conforms to such a political culture.

The prevailing political culture at the time of the rehabilitation of our country can be defined as authoritarianism at the subject-oriented level, as stated above. However, like most constitutional laws of those newly born nations of the postwar period, the normative power of the constitution derives from the declaration of government policies, while the nation faces the urgent task of rehabilitating its sovereignty and of achieving national unity, and the constitution has a very future-oriented content. The articles of the modern constitution governing the guarantee of basic human rights should take precedence over those governing government organization. In the case of our constitution, however, the entirely opposite phenomenon happened, and constitutional law served as nothing but a justification for the ruler's government. The immaturity of the participating political culture does not necessarily lead to the collapse of democracy. However, in of our country there have been consecutive failures of democratic constitutional government because of the insufficient capability for self-control on the part of those rulers who have clung to the continuation of their administrations and because of the immature checking function on the part of those political forces confronting those rulers.

As for the definition of our political culture, it is being transformed from the stage of combining three types into the stage of combining two types--in other words, to define it in more detailed terms, it is already near the participatory and citizens' stage. Dr Yi Yong-ho, who made a concentrated study into the political culture of our country, analyzed various factors, such as the generation structure of the population, the predominant political experience by each generation, the mobility of the population, the expansion of educational opportunities, the spread of the mass media, the stages of economic development, and the degree of contacts with foreign countries and their influence. As a result, he drew the noteworthy conclusions that Korea's political culture is not yet of the participatory type on an overall basis, that it is strongly displaying participatory and citizens' characteristics in the 1980's, and that any nondemocratic entities would face difficulties under such a political culture. Furthermore, ironically, there are even some advanced phenomena of political culture, while some political systems which do not conform to the gradual development of the political culture are emerging and some halting changes are being made in the constitution.

The constitutional principles to be established in the course of tackling the task of effecting political development at the threshold of citizens' political culture are: democracy as a political idea and its content, such as the principle of the people's sovereignty, the principle of constitutionalism; and the guarantee of basic rights. It is not an easy task to establish the constitutional spirit that is to guide the forthcoming participating political culture, because the constitutional principles to be established may vary, depending on whether the model of political democracy will take the universal form of Western European democracy or a Korean type of democracy to be established on the basis of indigenous orientation.

Constitutional Principles of a Participatory Political Culture

The government of a participatory political culture is symbolized by democracy. Therefore, the constitutional spirit that governs such a government may be described by its structural factors--that is, its constitutional principles.

It is not recently that democracy became the goal of our political culture. But at least until the middle part of the 1960's, the political culture basis of democracy had not been stabilized. Let us examine here our constitutional theory of democracy in the middle of the 1960's and that of today. In the science of law--jurisprudence--the development of research methodology was falling behind or being treated indifferently, compared to the other social sciences. Therefore it may be said that the basis for activation of scientific research causes problems, or that there is no common language between jurisprudents and other social scientists. In this connection, the science of constitutional law must establish a system of logical interpretation on the basis of source-oriented concerns.

Reviewing the 30-odd year history of our constitutions, we note that we consistently have had Western European democratic ideas in our constitutions as well as in our constitutional theories. We adopted as our political philosophy individualism, rationalism, liberalism, and constitutionalism. In the constitutions of Western European nations, such a philosophy as this function harmoniously, because their cultural environments are mature enough for that sort of harmony. However, the traditions of our political culture are fundamentally different from those of Western European nations, while our constitutional spirit has wandered around only within the limits of metaphysics. In other words, the family-centered philosophy is more Korean than is individualism, the philosophy of justice prevails more among us than does rationalism, and so-called moralism takes the place of constitutionalism.

Thus the Liberal Party administration and the Republican Party administration up to the 1960's, which were under a subject- or obedience-oriented political culture, were completely free from the spirit of a democratic constitution; they maintained their authoritarian rule without facing serious resistance.

Democracy is a way by which the people rule a nation. In other aspects it is defined as putting state power under the jurisdiction of all the people of the nation. While we may regard democracy, in an Oriental expression, as a way of ruling "for the people" and "by the people," we may expect that the "by the people" government, which has not been able to be realized thus far under authoritarian rule, will gradually take root under the citizens' participatory political culture that will soon be developed.

The most central contents of the democratic order are the principle of national sovereignty, the principle of constitutionalism, and the guarantee of basic human rights.

(1) The principle of national sovereignty

The principle of national sovereignty, representing the highest norm in the constitutional order, states that sovereignty, the highest decisionmaking authority for the affairs of state, belongs to the whole nation. It is a basis of justification for the exercise of public power by a state. The attribution of sovereignty to the people is nothing more than a simple statement of a spirit unless it is embodied in an actual system.

Thus this principle is to be given effectiveness and to be embodied in the following major forms: guaranteed suffrage, a parliamentary democratic system, an electoral system, and a system of local self-government.

In the stage of participatory political culture, the effectiveness of this principle is to be guaranteed by means of a clear display of the input and output functions of the political processes.

(2) The principle of constitutionalism

The general characteristics of Koreans' political culture is that Koreans are weak in their preference for a restricted government, and that their expectations for and trust in a positive government are unexpectedly high. In the light of such a situation, we may note the special significance of constitutionalism in developing liberal democracy in the stage of participatory political culture. The reason for this is that the significance of constitutionalism in a democratic country is seen conspicuously in the restrictions of the authority of the state.

Constitutionalism means ruling by means of law. It is a principle that any restrictions of the people's freedom or rights should be based on laws made by parliament or on legal grounds.

(3) Guaranteed basic human rights

The guarantee of basic human rights represents the substantial core of liberal democracy. Political freedom and guaranteed political rights are essential for the stage of participatory political culture. The internal reduction of basic human rights, articles to mere form by means of the indiscreet establishment of articles of law and the establishment of policy-oriented standards for social rights--all these should be carefully restricted in the stage of participatory political culture.

As the people's legal consciousness becomes enhanced, so will the precedence of the articles governing the constitutional guarantee of basic human rights over the articles governing the government organization be firmly established, and the guarantee of basic human rights will be enhanced from the status of an internal domestic issue to the status of an international issue.

7989
CSO: 4108

REVOLUTIONIZATION BY ACCOMPLISHING REVOLUTIONARY TASKS URGED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 27 Aug 80 p 4

[Commentary by Ch'oe Kyong-sam: "The Process of Accomplishing Revolutionary Tasks Is the Process of Revolutionization"]

[Text] Today, our people are speeding up the historic march for the modeling of the entire society after the chuche idea.

The most important thing in gloriously realizing this great task is to bring up every member of society as a true chuche-oriented communist revolutionary.

To revolutionize party members and workers through the process of accomplishing revolutionary tasks is an important requirement for bringing them up as fervent revolutionaries who will defend strongly and carry out thoroughly the programs and policies of the party in any circumstances, devote themselves to the party and revolution not with their words but with their real accomplishments.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"By closely linking the ideological work of indoctrinating and remolding the workers to their revolutionary struggles and practical actions in the construction of socialism and communism, we must see to it that they will train themselves ideologically and develop their strong revolutionary will through the process of accomplishing the revolutionary tasks assigned to them." ("The Selected Works of Kim Il-song," Vol 5, p 468)

The process of accomplishing revolutionary tasks can become the very process of revolutionization, because practical actions play an important function in remolding and developing people's ideological consciousness.

Revolutionary practice is a powerful method of remolding the ideological consciousness of the people and of training them. People cannot contribute to the revolution with their empty words, nor can they be revolutionized without struggles for practice. Only through their struggles for carrying out the programs and policies of the party can the people become equipped with the strong revolutionary spirit and indefatigable will to devote everything they have to the party and the leader and the fatherland and the people. The old ideological relics lingering on in the mind of some people can be eliminated also by their struggles for accomplishing revolutionary tasks.

Today, ceaseless improvements and changes are taking place in the ideological and spiritual character of our people, and revolutionary achievements are being made in the construction of economy and culture; this clearly demonstrates the validity of the policy of making the process of accomplishing revolutionary tasks for the process of revolutionization.

The struggle for revolutionary practice has a great significance in nurturing party members and workers to be true communist revolutionaries in order to meet the requirements stemming from the new higher stage of our revolutionary development in the chuche transformation of the entire society, and in enhancing the great revolutionary cause of chuche.

Our party members and workers come to develop their deep loyalty to the party and the leader through, above all else, the process of accomplishing revolutionary tasks.

Boundless loyalty to the party and the leader is the basic sign of true revolutionaries. The fundamental requirement for revolutionizing people is to make everybody possess such communist character.

To our party members and workers, the process of accomplishing the revolutionary tasks assigned to them by the party is the very process of deeply instilling loyalty in them, and it serves as a barometer for the degree of their loyalty.

Every one of the revolutionary tasks to which our party members and workers are assigned is considered to be a struggle for accomplishing the policies and programs of the party.

The policies of our party are the uniquely correct guidance always leading to the single path of a hundred victories in a hundred battles in the revolution and construction. Clarified in these policies are all the guidances, programs and practical methods which will enable us to advance victoriously toward the revolution and construction in accordance with the conception and intention of the great leader.

Our party members and workers, through the process of accomplishing their revolutionary tasks with responsibility and masterly attitude, will understand deeply the essential nature, validity and vitality of party policies, and they will mold these into their own convictions.

Revolutionaries loyal to the party and revolution are bound to emerge, without exception, from the process of hard struggle for practice.

Only by participating with self-awareness in the process of accomplishing revolutionary tasks and tempering themselves consciously can party members and workers think and act in accordance with the thoughts and intent of the party, and carry out to the end the policies of the party unconditionally, without any trivial complaints about adverse conditions and circumstances. The struggles and exemplary conducts of unsung heroes show that a genuine revolutionary loyal to the party and revolution is the one who applies himself hard with conscientious search for solution in carrying out the policies of the party to the end, makes tenacious effort with a masterly attitude in whatever work he performs, and accomplishes his work

by dedicating everything he has whether someone is paying attention to him or not. Unsung heroes showed us great examples of making great scientific and technological accomplishments and of contributing to the socialist construction not through their words but through their loyalty displayed in the high plane of struggle for practice. Should all of our functionaries and workers steadfastly carry out their revolutionary tasks with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance as did the unsung heroes, everyone will come to possess a true revolutionary character.

The process of conscientiously accomplishing revolutionary tasks also leads us to the process of doing away with old thoughts and arming with communist thoughts.

Revolutionizing people means to root out their outmoded thoughts thoroughly and to arm them strongly with the revolutionary and communist thoughts of the working class.

The outmoded thoughts inherited over many millenniums are likely to linger on in the mind of the people for a long time even after the establishment of socialist system.

Without rooting out the outmoded thoughts such as individual egotism, to begin with, people cannot devote themselves to accomplishing revolutionary tasks, nor can they achieve effective results in their works.

The outmoded thoughts can be overcome through revolutionary practices. Actions and practices to accomplish the difficult and complex revolutionary tasks can make party members and workers develop strong will and fighting spirit, and enable them to display a high collectivist spirit.

A strong will and fighting spirit to accomplish one's assigned revolutionary task regardless of circumstances is the trait which every revolutionary must possess. Revolutionary struggle is not an easy task; it is a difficult and complex task accompanying ferocious class struggle and socio-economic changes. But, through this struggle, a revolutionary develops the revolutionary character, such as indefatigable revolutionary spirit, strong will, ever-victorious conviction and revolutionary optimism. On the part of the workers, too, through their collective labor, they come to realize that to do their works with full devotion for the fatherland and the people is really a rewarding life, and they come to appreciate the idea of collectivity and to respect the interest of society and collectivity.

A revolution can be carried out to the end only when people come to possess the indefatigable will to accomplish their revolutionary tasks without fail by mobilizing all of their efforts aggressively no matter how difficult their revolutionary tasks may be. Only those people who ceaselessly train themselves ideologically through struggles and practices even after a marked advance was made in revolution and a visible improvement was made in life can overcome whatever adversity they may encounter without being shaken even for a moment. Therefore, all the workers should ceaselessly heighten demand on themselves without allowing them trivial comforts or relaxation, and should always strive for the accomplishment of the revolutionary tasks assigned to them with full responsibility.

Hastening the revolutionization through the process of accomplishing revolutionary tasks assigned to our party members and workers is an essential requirement for bringing about greater upswing in the socialist construction.

Placed in front of us now is the glorious task of greeting the Sixth Party Congress illustriously by launching the struggle to complete the people's economic plan of this year a month ahead of time. This requires all the functionaries and workers to accomplish their assigned tasks responsibly with a revolutionary zeal higher than ever before.

Today, on the part of our functionaries and workers, accomplishing their assigned tasks successfully is the meaningful struggle to greet the Party Congress with the fruit of their hard works. Dedicating everything they have to this struggle can be the expression of their awareness and realization to repay with their loyalty for the consideration and the political trust rendered by the great leader and the party.

All of the functionaries and workers, with a firm determination and resolution to complete this year's plan a month ahead of time, must prepare an even greater gift of achievement for the Party Congress by fulfilling day by day the "100-day battle" plan without fail.

Movement for learning from the examples of unsung heroes serves as a dynamic force in remolding people's thoughts effectively and transforming people into true revolutionaries. All of our functionaries and workers must prepare themselves, as did the unsung heroes, through the worthwhile struggle and practice of defending and carrying out the policies of the Party unconditionally, to become fervent revolutionaries who work devotedly for the party and the leader, and the fatherland and the people. In this manner, everyone should firmly guard his assigned revolutionary station and become the creator of miracles and great deeds in revolution and construction, so that we can illuminate the Party Congress as the congress of great victors.

The policy of making the process of accomplishing revolutionary tasks as a way to the process of revolutionization has the effect of linking organically people's thought-reform to their revolutionary practice, and it is a revolutionary guideline to be firmly pushed in the process of quickening their revolutionization. When we keep on implementing this policy thoroughly, we can make a further advance in the program of revolutionizing the entire society.

9368
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ADVANTAGES OF SOCIALIST LABOR LAW HAILED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 27 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Kang Chong-hun: "The Powerful Weapon We Must Grasp and Use in Thoroughly Implementing the Socialist Labor Law"]

[Text] We are observing the first anniversary of the National Convention of Labor Administration Cadres, in which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song delivered a historic speech: "Let Us Thoroughly Implement the Socialist Labor Law."

The socialist labor law in our country was made public at a historic time when the revolution and construction were promoted to a higher stage under the slogan of turning the whole society into one that is chuch'e-oriented and when an epochal transformation was made in the working life of our people.

The socialist labor law which set forth the principles and overall demands that should be upheld in socialist working life legally guarantees the independent and creative working life of the people and clearly provides the way to improve and reinforce labor administration work. Only when the socialist labor law is thoroughly implemented can the superiority of the socialist system be greatly enhanced and can high-speed economic construction be continued unceasingly.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his masterpeices has scientifically set forth the demands for the development of realities and, on this basis, has enunciated the principle-oriented methods and overall tasks of thoroughly implementing the socialist labor law.

The policies and tasks set forth in his masterpieces are of great theoretical and practical significance for pursuing the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture, for further strengthening the socialist system, and for forcefully advancing socialist and communist construction.

The significance of the masterpieces is to be found, above all, in their clear instructions on how to transform labor administration work into "work with personnel" thoroughly, and how to make the workers display their revolutionary zeal and positive creativity higher and higher.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"Labor administration work is an important factor of work with personnel. Therefore, we must not regard it simply as work to replenish the rank and file of the workers or as placement work." ("Let Us Thoroughly Implement the Socialist Labor Law," monograph, p 5)

In order to implement labor administration work successfully under the socialist system, it is imperative that the policy of the revolutionary masses be implemented thoroughly and that the labor administration be thoroughly transformed into work with personnel.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his masterpieces set forth labor administration work as an important part of work with personnel and thereby clearly enunciated once more the way to implement labor administration work, in conformity with the essential nature of the socialist system.

Man is master of all things; he is the fundamental factor in deciding all things. It is man who conquers nature, who creates material and cultural wealth, and who remakes and develops society. Therefore, whether we can build up socialism and communism faster and better depends importantly on how the revolutionary zeal and creative capability of the workers are displayed.

Under the socialist system, in which the workers are masters of their sovereignty and of the means of production, all work must totally be work with personnel, and labor administration work must be work with personnel that is designed to enhance the self-awakening enthusiasm and initiative of the workers.

Only when labor administration work is firmly transformed into work with personnel can the unbounded resources of the workers be utilized to the utmost, can we make the workers take part in socialist construction with objective consciousness, can labor power be utilized rationally, and can all work in the field of labor administration, including the innovation of work quotas and increased worker output, be implemented successfully.

In his masterpieces, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the tasks for the cadres of the labor administration: to conduct political work efficiently so that the workers may be armed with the chuch'e ideology of our party and the spirit of communist collectivism, and so that they may actively follow the revolutionary workstyle and lifestyle of the anti-Japanese guerrillas; to step up the work of unceasingly paraphrasing and explaining to the workers the socialist constitution, the socialist labor law, and the labor regulations and disciplines, and to step up the work of arousing the masses to implement the socialist constitution, socialist labor law, and labor regulations and disciplines. These tasks, set forth in his masterpieces, represent the programmatic instructions which we must firmly grasp and use in our work with personnel and in political work, which are designed to make the workers work more and more efficiently for the party, the revolution, and the people with the lofty loyalty and self-consciousness of the master.

The significance of his masterpieces is also to be found in the proposition regarding the way to nurture a communist attitude toward labor on the part of the workers, thereby enabling the revolutionization and the working-class spirit of the workers to be further advanced.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"All workers must be indoctrinated in the spirit of loving labor." (Ibid., pp 8-9)

To have a communist-oriented attitude toward labor is one of the fundamental characteristics of a real revolutionary. Only those who love labor, who work energetically for society and the collectives, and who unceasingly train themselves by means of labor can become communist revolutionaries who faithfully serve the party, the revolution, the fatherland, and the people.

Today, under the judicious leadership of our party, which is giving priority to the ideological revolution, the correct attitude toward labor and a new view of labor are being established firmly among the party members and workers, while the lifestyle of revolutionaries who work with masterly consciousness is being highly displayed. Our workers, free from worries about their jobs under the most advanced socialist system, are fully displaying their creative talents and wisdom. However, we must unceasingly promote ideological indoctrination work among the workers in order to establish the lifestyle in which they may participate in communal labor faithfully with a masterly attitude, in conformity with the demands of the developing socialist construction.

In his masterpieces, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has set forth the tasks of continuously pursuing the work of indoctrinating the workers and thereby of seeing to it that all workers will love labor and faithfully take part in labor. When all party members and workers thoroughly implement the tasks set forth in his masterpieces, the spirit of loving labor and the communist lifestyle can be displayed highly, and the party members and workers can train themselves in a revolutionary manner through actual struggle.

The significance of his masterpieces may also be found in their enunciation of the ways for thoroughly implementing the socialist labor reward system and for further enhancing the workers' zeal for production.

It is an immutable demand of socialist society that the principle of socialist distribution be put into practice correctly. In socialist society, the standard of the development of productive power is not yet at the level at which distribution may be conducted in conformity with demand, while in addition the essential differences among labor still remain; thus the residue of old-fashioned thinking lingers in the minds of the workers for a long time. A situation such as this requires the application of the correct amount of rewards for the quantity and quality of labor under the socialist system.

The socialist labor reward system is a most superior reward system that conforms to the essential nature of socialist society. The system makes it possible for the workers to get living allowances, awards, and encouragement pay in proportion to their work for the state and society, and for the workers' material livelihood to be promoted unceasingly and their zeal for production to be enhanced further.

It is a consistent policy firmly held by our party that a high priority must be given to political work in conformity with the demands of the essential nature of the socialist system, and that the socialist labor reward system must be thoroughly implemented.

Only when the socialist labor reward system is thoroughly implemented can we see to it that the workers will effect technical innovations efficiently, that they will actively accept the proposals for rationalization, that they will unceasingly enhance the quality of products by raising the standards of technology and skills that they will exert more positive efforts to turn out more and better products with the available materials and equipment, and that they thereby will systematically increase the output per worker by systematically increasing the labor quota. This tells us that the correct implementation of the socialist labor reward system has great significance in enabling the workers to take part in a masterly manner in the scientific and rational management of enterprises and to display high their labor-oriented zeal for production and construction.

Enunciating in a clear-cut way the principles and methods that are to be applied in the implementation of the socialist labor reward system, his masterpieces forcefully encourage the workers to understand the superiority of the socialist system deeply through their actual living and to effect the collective innovations and meritorious services of labor in socialist construction.

Because of the righteousness of the thoughts and methods set forth in them, his masterpieces display great vitality in strengthening labor administration work and in effecting the workers' lifestyle of working in compliance with the norms of socialist working life.

All cadres and workers, enjoying the pride of having the greatest socialist labor law and actively launching into the implementation of the law, must further strengthen our socialist system as firm as a rock and display more and more highly the masses' heroism in production and construction.

7989
CSO: 4108

INFORMATION ON DPRK MILITARY UNITS

[The following information on units of the Korean People's Army (KPA), the People's Constabulary, and other military units has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Korea. The following abbreviations are used in the source-lines: NS--NODONG SINMUN, MC--MINJU CHOSON, NC--NODONG CH'ONGNYON.]

KPA Yi Chu-sam Unit	the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Yi Chu-sam is attached is holding discussion meetings on books as part of their loyalty education [NC 2 Jul 80 p 2]
KPA Yi Chae-tŏk Unit	the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Yi Chae-tŏk is attached is studying the anti-Japanese guerrillas [NC 10 Jul 80 p 2]
KPA Ch'oe Hyŏn-kuk Unit	the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Ch'oe Hyŏn-kuk is attached is engaged in training with a song on their lips [NC 10 Jul 80 p 4]
Constabulary Kim Ki-yŏl Unit	the Constabulary red flag unit to which Comrade Kim Ki-yŏl is attached is using question-and-answer study for the great leader's revolutionary thought [NC 13 Jul 80 p 3]
KPA Kwon Kyŏng-se Unit	the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Kwon Kyŏng-se is attached is studying the anti-Japanese guerrillas [NC 19 Jul 80 p 2]
KPA Ch'oe Hyŏn-kuk Unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Ch'oe Hyŏn-kuk is attached conducted political training with SWYL chairman Comrade Yi Pong-ch'un prior to firing training [NC 24 Jul 80 p 3]
KPA Yun Ch'ŏl-hun Unit	the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Yun Ch'ŏl-hun is attached is helping neighboring farms, with squad leader Kim Yŏng-tŏk; the triple red flag unit to which Comrade Kang Hyŏn-tŏk is attached also helped with rice transplanting; soldiers aided the cooperative farm where Comrade Yun Chu-o works [NS 27 Jul 80 p 3]

KPA Kim Su-ung Unit	the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Kim Su-ung is attached is undergoing training under political guidance officer Comrade Kim Ch'ol-min [NC 27 Jul 80 p 3]
KPA Ch'ae Su-yong Unit	the KPA flag unit to which Comrade Ch'ae Su-yong is attached is teaching soldiers in this tank outfit about the Korean War, under Political Vice Commander Tokgo Sun-tŏk [NC 27 Jul 80 p 3]
KPA Sin Ch'ang won Unit	the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Sin Ch'ang-won is attached is teaching the great leader's thoughts under SWYL chairman Comrade Hong Ch'ang kil [NC 27 Jul 80 p 3]
KPA Kim Kyu-ch'ŏl Unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Kyu-ch'ŏl is attached is helping neighboring cooperative farms; the units to which Comrades Chŏn Myŏng-ho, Kim Ch'ang-yŏl [ryŏl], and Kim Myŏng-ch'ŏl are attached show a model in this; the units to which Comrades Yi Su-ho, Yang Chŏng-kwan, Chŏn Yong [Ryong]-un, Yi Chŏng-min, and Hwang Yŏng-ho are attached did good work in transplanting [NC 27 Jul 80 p 3]
KPA Chŏn Mun-uk Unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Chŏn Mun-uk is attached held a military meeting on 29 July on the 53rd anniversary of the founding of the PLA; the PRC ambassador and military attache were invited [NC 30 Jul 80 p 6]

9122
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BUMPER CROP CONDITIONS AT TANGBO FIELD DESCRIBED

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 30 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by correspondent Kim Ch'ang-son: "Bumper Crop Awaits in Tangbo Field: On a Visit to the Tangbo Youth Subteam Field at Sap'o District Cooperative Farm, Hamhung City"]

[Text] The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows: "I firmly believe that every party member and worker in the rural economic sector will rise like one in the struggle to occupy the height of 9.5 million-ton grain production and achieve a brilliant success this year."

Under the benevolent ray of love of the great leader and the party we are witnessing a bumper crop condition endlessly extending throughout the country.

The bright morning sun was about to lift heavy fog by spreading its brilliant ray when we arrived at Tangbo village. And when the low lying fog was slowly cleared away we saw the rich yielding fields of Tangbo before us.

Green seas of rice plants were endlessly dancing in this far extending field.

"Ever since this Tangbo village came into exhistence, this is the first time that we ever witnessed such excellent rice crop conditions." An old man who said he had aged in this Tangbo village through farming walked upon the dike of an irrigation ditch that runs in front of the village and was very excited in his praise of the rice crop.

The Tangbo work team became nationally famous last year by harvesting an excellent rice crop. The youth team of this area even achieved an unprecedented result in rice production as a working team, so that it was honored with a letter of appreciation and gift from the great leader. But then it is said this year's rice crop is incomparably better than that of last year's So how should we assess this?

We walked into the fields with the youth team leader Comrade Chong Su-il as our guide.

By an estimate, the Tolbachom plot we walked into seemed to far exceed 3 or 4 chongbo in size. Nevertheless, this large plot looked as if it were a single piece of land.

However, it was not quite so. Only when we reached a levee after weaving through rice plants did we discover that we could not see the levees because they were covered completely by the rice plants. "Why don't you pick up just any rice plant and count the number of spikes?" As were told by the subteam leader, we picked one rice plant and counted the number of spikes. There were more than 25. We walked into the middle of the field and counted spikes of another plant, and it had more than 32.

"The number of spikes per square pyong this year average 300 more than last year."

Stretching ourselves, we looked all around at the waving millions upon millions of grain stalks and pictured the grain mounds which will be taller than last year's. With deep emotion, the youth team leader proceeded to tell us of the days of loyal struggles to make such bumper crops possible.

How his stories of devotion and dedication by his 25 team members in cultivating soils and plants warmed our hearts!

Deeply moved, we again viewed this Tangbo field where the youth team members sweated and toiled to cultivate the soil to make the bumper crop possible so as to repay the fatherly leader's care and meet the party expectation. Four or five people were seen in the field measuring four corners of a plot counting or calculating something.

After exchanging greetings, we learned that they were the crop inspectors from the farm management committee. Declaring to us that as a farm the Tangbo youth team is again the foremost in the rice crop this year, the inspectors raised their thumbs. "Look at the color of those rice plants! Can you see any difference in color even in smallest section of the field?"

One inspector said this, brimming over with pride, and further explained that one characteristic of this year's rice crop condition was that it was growing and receiving nutrition evenly.

We viewed the field carefully again. Everywhere we looked the rice plants that completely covered the grounds were uniformly colored.

Perhaps, judging that we understood what he had meant, he further explained that neither dark nor light color of the rice plant is a welcome sign in judging the rice crop condition and proudly added, "To attain such a crop condition the youth team members had to work very hard on the field, study techniques and many times were drenched with early morning mist."

No one knows how hard and how often these youth team members have carried out technique studies and technique transfers from the time the rice plants were only seedlings, discussing and debating over one unordinary looking rice seedling in the field.

How can anyone say that Comrades Kim Sun-hui and So Hyon-suk were the only ones who, with a book about the rules of fertilization in one hand, braved scorching sun to apply the balanced fertilizer all day, and knowing full well that no

effect would show overnight, nevertheless came back to the field the following morning even before the dawn's early light, to look at the plants and stayed there all day until dark!

With this kind of devotion the youth team members cultivated each plant. So how can there be even a single abnormal plant?

Appreciating the youth team members' overwhelming loyalty in their hearts, we proceeded to a field behind the railroad station.

In the field behind the station, we met Comrade Pak Tae-chong, a youth team member.

Showing us a water thermometer he had just used in the paddy, he let us know that the water temperature and depth at #1 plot behind the railroad station were most adequate.

According to the youth team leader's introduction, Comrade Tae-chong was responsible for the water management at the youth team's field. He spends his days and nights in the field tirelessly crossing and leaping over levees, saying that when rice is budding the water management of the paddies is more important than at any other time.

At first, comrades Pak Tae-chong and Ch'oe Ch'ung-song were reluctant to accept the job when they were told that the water management of rice paddies was one of the difficult tasks in farming, but since their assignment, they have displayed a high sense of responsibility, introduced advanced water management techniques, and in the worst weather conditions, never let the water temperature or the water level at the rice paddies deviate from the standard level.

Such bumper crop conditions indeed were made possible because of these trustworthy youth team members.

As we left the village the familiar rustling of rice in breeze somehow evoked different emotions.

9265
CSO: 4108

UNPRECEDENTED CORN CROP ACHIEVED IN SONGWON COUNTY

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 14 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by special correspondent Kim Kyong-mu at the Ch'ap'yong Cooperative Farm, Songwon County]

[Text] The agricultural workers of the Ch'ap'yong Cooperative Farm in Songwon County, who had firmly pledged to present to the party's historical 6th congress with an autumn full of bumper crops, have achieved an unprecedented corn bumper crop this year.

According to the ri party functionaries, this year's corn crop conditions is unprecedentedly rich in yield.

This year's bumper crop condition is entirely due to the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious party and it is the brilliant fruits of farming executed through scientific technology by the party members and the farm workers as demanded by the chuche farming methods.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught us as follows:

"The basic method of increasing agricultural production is to conduct farming scientifically as demanded by the chuche farming methods. In rural economic sectors, all farming should be done qualitatively at proper times and the fertilization should be executed in accordance with the principles of scientific technology."

From the time of preparing for this year's farming, the ri party functionaries vigorously led the farm workers so as to make them the standard bearer of the rank and file, the trumpeter of the struggle and by loudly sounding the revolutionary drums carried out the farmings qualitatively and timely as demanded by the chuche farming methods.

By following and learning the examples set by the unsung heroes, the party functionaries and farm workers of this cooperative farm have struggled to accomplish without fail each phase of farm work, such as increasing of productivity of dry fields and paddies, weeding and fertilization, through scientific technology so as to comply with the demand of the chuche farming methods.

The ri party committee joined the farm workers and inspired them to start the weedings of distant fields first. They led the struggle in front, weeded the corn fields as if they were flower gardens and thereby made the cooperative farm workers follow after them.

Having brought forth the unprecedented corn bumper crop at every ridge and furrow of field, the party members and the cooperative farm workers are now busying themselves in preparing to harvest the rich yielding grains in time.

9265
CSO: 4108

BRIEFS

MEDICAL SCIENCE SEMINAR--Pyongyang December 11 (KCNA)--A national seminar on medical science was held in Pyongyang from December 8 to 10. It was attended by medical scientists and workers of therapeutic and prophylactic organs. At the seminar president of the Korean Academy of Medical Science Paek Chun-hyop made a report on the tasks of the medical scientists to carry out the programmatic tasks put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea. The seminar was held, divided into a general debate and sub-committee debate and more than 200 scientific papers were made public. Introduced at the seminar were research successes achieved in hygienics, microbiology, basic medicine, clinics and pharmacology and experiences gained in clinical treatment. [Text] [SK110441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 11 Dec 80]

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG SENDS MESSAGES TO FOREIGN LEADERS

SK041039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang December 4 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent messages to foreign party and state leaders in reply to their messages to him congratulating him on his reelection as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and greeting the sixth congress of the party and its 35th founding anniversary.

He sent reply messages to the following party and state leaders:

Hua Guofeng, chairman of the C.C., the Communist Party of China;

Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, general secretary of the C.C., the Communist Party of the Soviet Union;

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party;

Lazar Mojsov, president of the presidency of the C.C., the League of Communists of Yugoslavia;

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the C.C., the Socialist Unity Party of Germany;

Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the C.C., the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic;

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the C.C., the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party;

Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the C.C., the Polish United Workers Party;

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the C.C., the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic;

Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the C.C., the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic;

Fidel Castro Ruiz, first secretary of the C.C., the Communist Party of Cuba;

Le Duan, general secretary of C.C., the Communist Party of Vietnam;

Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the C.C., the Lao People's Revolutionary Party;

Ahmed Sekou Toure, general secretary of the Party of State of Guinea and president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic;

Julius K. Nyerere, chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania;

Robert G. Mugabe, chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union and prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe;

Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and general secretary of the National Liberation Front of Algeria;

Indira Gandhi, president of the Indian National Congress;

Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the national leadership of the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party;

Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and general secretary of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution;

Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the C.C., the party of the People's Revolution of Benin;

Gnassingbe Eyadema, chairman-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo;

Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front;

Jose Edardo Dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola;

Ziaur Rahman, chairman of the Nationalist Party of Bangladesh and president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh;

Mohammad Anwar al-Sadat, chairman of the Egyptian National Democratic Party and president of the Arab Republic of Egypt;

Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali;

Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, chairman of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress and president of the Republic of Burundi;

Habyarimana Juvenal, president of the Republic of Rwanda and president-founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda;

F. Albert Rene, chairman of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and president of the Republic of Seychelles;

Denis Sassou Nguesso, chairman of the C.C., the Congolese Party of Labour;

Mohamed Siad Barre, general secretary of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic;

Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe;

Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran;

Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana and president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana;

'Ali Nasir Mohamed, secretary general of the C.C., the Yemen Socialist Party;

Gaafar Mohammed Nimeiri, chairman of the Sudanese Socialist Union;

Ahmadou Ahidjo, national president of the Cameroon National Union and president of the United Republic of Cameroon;

El Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Gabonese Republic;

Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho;

Mohammed 'Abd al-Aziz, secretary general of the Polisario Front and chairman of the Council of the Revolutionary Command of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic;

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, former head of the State of Kampuchea;

Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Moises Hassan Morales, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Rafael Cordova Rivas, and Arturo Cruz, members of the council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua;

Maurice Bishop, leader of the new Jewel-Movement of Grenada and prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada;

Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the C.C., the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan;

Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Organisational Committee of the Ethiopian Working People's Party and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia;

Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea;

Hussein the First, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan;

Q.K.J. Masire, president of the Botswana Democratic Party;

Hilla Limann, leader of the People's National Party of Ghana and president of the Republic of Ghana;

Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the Republic of the Ivory Coast;

and D. Burrenchobay, governor-general of Mauritius.

CSO: 4120

FOREIGN GREETINGS TO KIM CHONG-IL CITED

SK040850 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1090 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] According to a report from Pyongyang Radio, a Guyanese research center for the study of Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche idea and members of a Guyanese women's team studying Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche idea sent a congratulatory message to dear comrade leader [Chinaehanun Chidoja Tongji] Kim Chong-il on his election as a member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and as secretary of the KWP Central Committee at the historic Sixth KWP Congress. The message reads as follows:

Pyongyang:

Dear Comrade Leader Kim Chong-il,

We, the members of the research center for the study of Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche idea in Guyana and the Guyanese women's team studying Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche idea, extend warmest congratulations and pay highest tribute to dear Comrade Leader Kim Chong-il upon his election to a higher position in the KWP, assuming a very responsible and sacred mission to achieve the final victory of the immortal chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song.

It is an expression of the unlimited trust and loyalty of the Korean people and the party members to you that you have been elected to these high positions in the party.

This is an honor that should be attributed to the dear comrade leader, who, through his brilliant wisdom and outstanding leadership, has made great ideological, theoretical and practical contributions to the historic cause for the victory of the immortal chuche idea.

We are convinced that Korea's future is bright and the wholesale victory of the chuche idea is firmly guaranteed since you have been chosen [chudae doemurosso] as the successor of the chuche cause.

We wish dear Comrade Leader Kim Chong-il a long life and good health, the reunification of Korea, the victory of Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal chuche idea and, at the same time, hope he achieves great accomplishments in his noble works.

[Signed] Members of the Guyanese research center for the study of Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche idea and the Guyanese women's team studying Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche idea.

28 October 1980,
Georgetown

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

FINLAND INDEPENDENCE DAY--Pyongyang December 5 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on December 5 sent a message of greetings to Urho Kekkonen, president of the Republic of Finland, on the 63rd anniversary of the independence of Finland. The message reads: I warmly congratulate your excellency and the Finnish people on the 63rd anniversary of independence of Finland. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will further strengthen and develop, I take this opportunity to heartily wish you and your people greater successes in the work for the country's prosperity. [Text] [SK051546 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 5 Dec 80]

HUNGARIAN PRESS DAY--Pyongyang December 5 (KCNA)--A cocktail party and a film show were arranged at the Hungarian Embassy in Pyongyang on December 4 to mark Hungarian Press Day. Invited there were personages concerned, newspaper, news agency and radio reporters in Pyongyang, press officials of different embassies and foreign correspondents in Pyongyang. Officials of the Hungarian Embassy were also present. Speeches were exchanged at the cocktail party. The attendants saw a Hungarian documentary film. [Text] [SK050506 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 5 Dec 80]

ROMANIAN MINE DISASTER--Pyongyang, 6 Dec (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on December 5 sent a message of sympathy to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, for the heavy casualties caused by a recent accident at the Livezeni coal mine of Romania. The message reads: I heard the unhappy news that an unexpected accident which occurred recently at the Livezeni coal mine of Romania caused heavy casualties. In this connection I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own behalf, express deep sympathy and consolation to you and, through you, to the bereaved families of the deceased and the wounded and express the belief that you will clear away the consequences of the accident at an early date. [Text] [SK060620 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2216 GMT 5 Dec 80]

SOVIET EDITOR VISITS--Pyongyang December 9 (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on December 8 met and had a friendly talk with I. G. Nagayev, deputy editor of the Soviet magazine DETSKAYA LITERATURA (CHILDREN'S LITERATURE). [Text] [SK090451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 8 Dec 80] Pyongyang December 10 (KCNA)--I. G. Nagayev, deputy editor of the Soviet magazine DETSKAYA LITERATURA (CHILDREN'S LITERATURE), left Pyongyang on December 9 by air. [Text] [SK100436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 10 Dec 80]

MESSAGE FROM ANGOLAN PRESIDENT--Pyongyang December 7 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, chairman of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA)-Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the fifth anniversary of the independence of Angola. The reply message dated December 1 reads: Respected Comrade, I, in the name of the Angolan people, the Central Committee of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Workers Party, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola and in my own, extend heartfelt thanks to your excellency, your party, government and people for your message of greetings on the fifth anniversary of our independence. I take this opportunity to express the belief that the bonds of cooperation, friendship and solidarity existing between our two peoples, two parties and two governments will become closer in the common struggle against imperialism for progress and peace. Please accept my assurances of fraternal and high consideration. [Text] [SK070835 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 7 Dec 80]

CANADIAN COMPATRIOT VISITS--Pyongyang December 6 (KCNA)--Kwon Chun-sun, a compatriot residing in Canada, arrived in Pyongyang yesterday by air for a visit to the socialist homeland. Ho Chong-suk, director of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, and other personages concerned met her at the airport with warm compatriotic sentiments. [Text] [SK060602 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 5 Dec 80]

NEW AUSTRIAN ENVOY--Pyongyang December 10 (KCNA)--Wolfgang Wolte, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Austria to our country, arrived in Pyongyang on December 9 by air. [Text] [SK100441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 10 Dec 80]

'KCNA' DELEGATION RETURNS--Pyongyang December 9 (KCNA)--The delegation of the Korean Central News Agency headed by Yang Yong-man returned home by plane on December 8 after visiting the German Democratic Republic. [Text] [SK090442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 8 Dec 80]

SWISS ENVOY RECEIVED--Pyongyang December 9 (KCNA)--Premier Yi Chong-ok on December 8 met and had a talk with Werner Sigg, ambassador of the Swiss Confederation and the Duchy of Liechtenstein, who paid a courtesy call on him. On hand was Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong. [Text] [SK090459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 9 Dec 80]

BANGLADESH SELF-RELIANCE GROUP--Pyongyang December [no date] (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on December 8 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy headed by chairman of its Central Committee Shamsul Alam. [Text] [SK090447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 8 Dec 80]

NEW AUSTRIAN ENVOY--Pyongyang December 11 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on December 10 met and had a talk with Wolfgang Wolte, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Austria to our country, who paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [SK110428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 11 Dec 80]

CSO: 4120

APPEARANCE LISTS FOR DPRK PERSONALITIES

[The following lists of DPRK government and KWP officials have been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. Order and titles of the original source have been preserved, but names have been presented in tabular form for ease of recognition.]

REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL FUNCTIONARIES--In addition to Kim Il-song, the following attended the national conference of regional industrial functionaries, held in Pyongyang 28-30 June:

Kim Il	comrade
Kang Yang [Ryang]-uk	vice chairman
Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	comrade
Yi Chong-ok	"
O Chin-u	"
Sŏ Ch'ŏl	"
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	"
Chŏn Mun-sŏp	"
O Paek-yong [ryong]	"
Kim Hwan	"
Kye Ŭng-t'ae	"
Kim Man-kŭm	"
Pak Su-tong	"
Kang Sŏng-san	"
Kim Ch'ŏl-man	"
Yi Kŭn-mo	"
Hyŏn Mu-kwang	"
Yun Ki-pok	"
Cho Se-ung	"
Ch'oe Chae-u	"

Hong Si-hak	comrade
Sŏ Kwan-hi	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Kim Tu-yŏng	"
Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	"
Chŏng Tong-ch'ŏl	"

[NODONG SINMUN 1 Jul 80 p 1]

CONGOLESE DELEGATION ACTIVITIES--The following greeted the 30 June arrival of a delegation of the Congo Labor Party, and attended a banquet for them that evening at the People's Cultural Palace:

Kang Sŏk-sung	functionary of the sector concerned
Kil Chae-kyŏng	"

[NODONG SINMUN 1 Jul 80 p 4]

CHINESE MEET KIM--The following were present on 1 July when Kim Il-song met the PRC radio and television broadcast delegation:

Kim Yŏng-nam	comrade
Kim Si-hak	chairman, Korean Central Broadcasting Committee

[NODONG SINMUN 2 Jul 80 p 1]

SPECIAL WORK PERIOD SUPPORTED--Regional meetings were held on 4 and 5 July in regional areas in support of the "100 days combat," with the following participating:

P'YONGSONG:	
Yi Chae-yun	regional functionary
Kang Hyŏn-su	"
Song Kwan-cho	"
HAEJU:	
Paek Pŏm-su	regional functionary
Ch'oe Kwang	"
Kang Chung-han	"
SINUIJU:	
Kim Pyŏng-yul [ryul]	regional functionary
Ch'oe Man-kuk	"
Ch'oe Kwang-ik	"
KANGGYE:	
Yi Tong-ch'un	regional functionary

Han Yŏng-pong	regional functionary
Pak Sŭng-il	"
WONSAN:	
Kim Ki-sŏn	regional functionary
Tokgo Mun-hong	"
Chŏng Myŏng-kap	"
KAESONG:	
Chang In-sŏk	regional functionary
Kim Yŏng-chŏn	"
T'ak Yong-pin	"

[NODONG SINMUN 6 Jul 80 p 1]

CHONGNYON DELEGATION DEPART--The following bid farewell to the 74th fatherland visitation delegation, which left Pyongyang by train on the 4th:

Kim Chu-yŏng	functionary of the sector concerned
Ch'oe Yŏng-hwan	"

[NODONG SINMUN 6 Jul 80 p 5]

CONGOLESE MEET KIM--On 6 July, the Congo Labor Party delegation met Kim Il-song, with the following also present:

Kim Yŏng-nam	member, KWP politburo, secretary, KWP central committee
Kil Chae'kyŏng	functionary of the sector concerned

[NODONG SINMUN 7 Jul 80 p 1]

WORK PERIOD SUPPORT--Meetings in support of the "100 days combat" were held around the country on 5 and 6 July, with the following participating:

HAMHUNG:	
Yi Kil-song	regional functionary
Yŏm T'ae-chun	"
Kim Hyŏng-chŏng	"
CH'ONGJIN:	
Hyŏn Mu-kwang	regional functionary
Yi Yong-ik	"
Kim Hyŏng-sam	"

NAMP'O:

Yi Kŭn-wo	regional functionary
Yu [Ryu] Pyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	"
Ch'oe Ch'i-sŏn	"

HYESAN:

Yim Su-man	regional functionary
Kim Un-suk	"
Kim Si-pong	"

[NODONG SINMUN 7 Jul 80 p 3]

BROADCASTERS BANQUETED--The following attended a banquet on the evening of the 6th at the PRC embassy for the PRC radio and television broadcast delegation:

Kim Si-hak	chairman, Korean Central Broadcast Committee
Pak Chong-sun	functionary of the sector concerned
Hong Hyŏn-chong	"
Ŏm Chae-ŏn	"

[NODONG SINMUN 7 Jul 80 p 4]

SOVIET TREATY COMMEMORATED--The following attended a banquet on the evening of the 7th at the Soviet embassy on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the Soviet treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance:

Kye Ŭng-t'ae	vice premier
Yi Chong-mok	functionary of the sector concerned
Chŏng Song-nam	"
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Kil Chae-kyŏng	"
Pak Yŏng-si	"

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Jul 80 p 4]

MONGOLIAN ANNIVERSARY MEETING--The following attended a meeting on 8 July at the Chollima Cultural Palace on the 59th anniversary of Mongolian People's Revolution:

Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chae-suk	"
O Mun-han	"
Sŏk Ŭng-chin	"

[NODONG SINJUN 9 Jul 80 p 6]

IRAQI ANNIVERSARY DELEGATION--A national and party delegation, led by Yim Ch'un-ch'u, left Pyongyang on the 9th to attend 12 anniversary celebration for Iraq's 17 July Revolution, with the following to see them off:

Sŏ Ch'ŏl	comrade
Kim Yŏng-nam	"
Kim Chae-pong	functionary of the sector concerned

[NODONG SINMUN 10 Jul 80 p 2]

PRC TREATY ANNIVERSARY--The PRC embassy held a banquet on the evening of the 10th on the 19th anniversary of the PRC-DPRK treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance, with the following present:

Sŏ Ch'ŏl	comrade
Hŏ Tam	vice premier, foreign minister
Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the sector concerned
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Cho Yŏng-kuk	"
Kim Chae-suk	"
Han Su-kil	"
Pak Nŭng-hyŏk	"
Yi Sang-t'ae	"

[NODONG SINMUN 11 Jul 80 p 4]

EGYPTIAN ANNIVERSARY MARKED--The following attended a dinner on the evening of 10 July on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of Egypt's 23 July Revolution:

Kim Man-kŭm	comrade
Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	vice premier
Kim Chae-pong	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Yŏng-kŭn	"
Kim Sang-chun	"
Chi Ki-sŏn	"

[NODONG SINMUN 11 Jul 80 p 4]

YUGOSLAVIAN CULTURAL EXHIBITION--The following attended the Yugoslavian cultural exhibition on 10 July at the Korean Art Museum:

Kim Man-kŭm	comrade
Hwang Chang-yŏp	"

Yi Ch'ang-sŏn	functionary of the sector concerned
Kil Chae'kyŏng	"
Kim Hyŏng-u	"

[NODONG SINMUN 11 Jul 80 p 4]

MONGOLIAN ANNIVERSARY BANQUET--The Mongolian embassy held a banquet on the evening of 11 July in honor of the Mongolian revolutionary anniversary, with the following present:

Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	vice premier
Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the sector concerned
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Kim Pong-chu	"
Kil Chae-kyŏng	"
Kim Chae-suk	"
Hŏ Paek-san	"
Pang T'ae-yul [ryul]	"
Sŏk Ŭng-chin	"

[NODONG SINMUN 12 Jul 80 p 4]

BROADCASTERS DEPART FOR JAPAN--The following saw off the Korean Central Broadcast Committee Delegation, led by chairman Kim Si-hak which left for Japan on 8 July:

Kim Sŏng-kŏl	functionary of the sector concerned
Chŏng Ha-ch'ŏn	"
Kim Hong-won	"

[NODONG SINMUN 12 Jul 80 p 4]

CHONGNYON DELEGATION ARRIVE--The following Chongnyon delegations arrived in Pyongyang on the 11th: Chongnyon cultural functionaries delegation, led by Hŏ Hun, director of the Korean Art Study Center; Korean production cooperative technical functionaries delegation, led by cooperative director Pak Hŭi-tŏk; 77th fatherland visitation group, led by Han Hŭng-sŏp; 78th fatherland visitation group, led by Yi Ki-pong, vice director of the Tokyo Education Society. The following welcomed them:

Kim Chu-yŏng	functionary of the sector concerned
Chang Hak-myŏng	"
Ch'oe Hwa-ch'un	"
Wang Kyŏng-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 12 Jul 80 p 4]

ENVOY TO GUINEA--The following bid farewell to the Yi Ch'ang-sŏn, who departed on 12 July as special envoy from Kim Il-song to Guinea:

Pak Myŏng-pin	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chae-pong	"

[NODONG SINMUN 13 Jul 80 p 2]

DELEGATION TO NICARAGUA--The following bid farewell to the government delegation, led by vice premier Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn], which left on the 12th to participate in first anniversary celebrations for the Nicaraguan revolution:

Kim Man-kŭm	comrade
Kim Ch'ung-il	functionary of the sector concerned

[NODONG SINMUN 13 Jul 80 p 3]

RETURN FROM LATIN AMERICA--The following welcomed the return of the delegation led by Han Ik-su, which arrived on the 12th from a visit to Latin America:

Cho Yŏng-kuk	functionary of the sector concerned
Chang Se-kŭk	"

[NODONG SINMUN 13 Jul 80 p 3]

OLYMPIC DELEGATION DEPARTS--The DPRK Olympic delegation, led by Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the DPRK Olympic committee, left for Moscow on 12 July, with the following to say farewell:

Pak Su-tong	comrade
Chi Chae-yong [ryong]	functionary of the sector concerned

[NODONG SINMUN 13 Jul 80 p 4]

VISIT TO TANZANIA--The following saw off Hŏ Tam, vice premier and foreign minister, who left on the 13th as a special envoy of Kim Il-song to Tanzania:

Kim Yŏng-nam	comrade
Yi Chong-mok	functionary of the sector concerned
Cho Yŏng-kuk	"

[NODONG SINMUN 14 Jul 80 p 2]

FREIGHTER LAUNCHED--The following attended a meeting at the Namp'o Shipyard on the 14th of the occasion of the launching of the 20,000-ton freighter, Changjasan Youth-ho:

Pak Suptong	comrade
Kim Ch'ŏl-man	"

Yi Kŭn-ho	functionary of the sector concerned
Chi Chae-yong [ryong]	"
Yu [Ryu] Pyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	"
Ch'oe Chi-sŏn	"

[NODONG SINMUN 15 Jul 80 p 1]

PANAMANIAN DELEGATION FETED--The following attended a dinner on the evening of 15 July at the People's Cultural Palace for the visiting Panama-Korea Friendship Committee delegation:

Kim Kwan-sŏp	chairman, Korean committee for foreign cultural liaison
Han Ik-su	functionary of the sector concerned

[NODONG SINMUN 16 Jul 80 p 4]

IRAQI HOLIDAY EXHIBITION--The following attended the opening of the Iraqi photo and handicraft exhibition at the People's Cultural Palace on the 15th, in honor of the 12th national holiday of Iraq:

Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Sang-chun	"

[NODONG SINMUN 16 Jul 80 p 6]

IRAQI ANNIVERSARY BANQUET--A banquet was held on the evening of the 16th at the Iraqi embassy in honor of the 17 July Revolution's 12th anniversary, with the following present:

Kang Yang [Ryang]-uk	vice chairman
Kim Man-kŭm	comrade
Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the sector concerned
Chang Yun-p'il	"
Chŏng Song-nam	"
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Kim Pong-chu	"
Kil Chae-kyŏng	"
Kim Yong [Ryong]-t'aek	"
Kim Chae-pong	"
Pang T'ae-yul [ryul]	"

[NODONG SINMUN 17 Jul 80 p 2]

CONGRESSMAN MEETS KIM--The following were present on 18 July when Kim Il-song met U.S. Representative Solarz:

Kim Yŏng-nam	comrade
Pak Yŏng-si	chairman, Korean committee for foreign cultural liaison

[NODONG SINMUN 19 Jul 80 p 1]

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS LEAVE--The following Chongnyon delegations left Pyongyang by train on the 20th: the Chongnyon educational functionaries delegation, led by Chŏng Ku-il, vice chairman of the Korean residents of Japan central education committee; 2nd Chongnyon cultural and art functionaries delegation, led by Pak Chong-sang, person responsible on the Chongnyon central creative collective; Chongnyon model functionaries delegation, led by Kim Kyŏng-nak [rak], vice chairman of the Chongnyon Miyagi headquarters; Chongnyon Korean youth model functionaries delegation, led by Chŏng Pok-yŏn, vice chairman of the Korean residents of Japan youth league standing committee; Korean residents of Japan production sales cooperative technical functionaries delegation, led by Pak Hŭi-tŏk, vice director of the cooperative; 75th homeland visitation group, led by Kim Sang-pu, vice chairman of the Chongnyon Yamagata headquarters; and the 76th homeland visitation group, led by Ha Sang-ch'ŏl, chairman of the Chongnyon Kyoto headquarters. The following saw them off:

Hŏ Chŏng-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chu-yŏng	"
Yi Sang-t'ae	"

[NODONG SINMUN 22 Jul 80 p 5]

POLISH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED--A banquet was held at the Polish embassy on the evening of 22 July on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the revival of Poland, with the following present:

Kong Chin-t'ae	vice premier
Yi Chong-mok	functionary of the sector concerned
Pang Ch'ŏl kap	"
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Yun Ki-chŏng	"
Kil Chae-kyŏng	"
Kim Yong [Ryong]-t'aek	"
Pang T'ae-yul [ryul]	"
O Mun-han	"

[NODONG SINMUN 23 Jul 80 p 4]

DELEGATION TO INDIA--The following bid farewell to the KWP delegation, led by Hwang Chang-yop, which left for India on the 22nd:

Kong Chin-t'ae	vice premier
Hŏ Chŏng-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kil Chae-kyŏng	"

[NODONG SINMUN 23 Jul 80 p 4]

FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIANS ARRIVE--The following greeted the 22 July arrival of a group of parliamentarians from France in the study group for expanding economic, cultural, and friendly relations with the DPRK:

Yang Hyang-sŏp	member, SPA; director, Social Science Institute
Kim T'ae-hŭi	vice chairman, Korean society for foreign cultural liaison

[NODONG SINMUN 23 Jul 80 p 4]

HAMHUNG CITY MEETING--An enthusiasm meeting was held on the 22nd in Hamhung Square for inculcating the great leader's on the spot guidance given in the city, with the following participating:

Kim Hwan	comrade
Yi Kil-song	regional functionary
Yŏm [Ryŏm] T'ae-chun	"
Kim Hyŏng-chŏng	"
Chang Sŭng-sŏng	"
Kim Pyŏng-ch'il	"
Yi Sŏng-yŏng	"

[NODONG SINMUN 24 Jul 80 p 1]

PREMIER MEETS WHO--Premier Yi Chong-ok met visiting members of the World Health Organization on 24 July, with the following also present:

Pak Myŏng-pin	minister of health
Kim Ch'ung-il	vice minister of foreign affairs

[NODONG SINMUN 25 Jul 80 p 2]

CUBAN UPRISING REMEMBERED--The following attended a commemorative meeting at the Chollima Cultural Palace on the 24th on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the Cuban people's armed uprising:

Chŏng Sŏng-nam	functionary of the sector concerned
An Sŭng-hak	"

Kim Ch'ung il	functionary of the sector concerned
Han Ik-su	"

[NODONG SINMUN 25 Jul 80 p 5]

KIM MEETS PANAMANIANS--The following were present on 26 July when Kim Il-song met the visiting Panama-Korea friendship society delegation:

Kim Yŏng-nam	comrade
Han Ik-su	vice chairman, Korean committee for cultural liaison

[NODONG SINMUN 27 Jul 80 p 1]

RETURN FROM IRAQ--The following greeted the return on 26 July of the party and government delegation under Yim Ch'un-ch'u, which visited Iraq:

Sŏ Ch'ŏl	comrade
Kim Man-kŭm	"
Cho Yŏng-kuk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chae-pong	"

[NODONG SINMUN 27 Jul 80 p 3]

EDUCATORS ARRIVE--On the morning of 26 July, the Korean University Graduate Students delegation, led by Sŏng Kyu-yŏng, director of Korean University School Affairs Department, and the 2nd Korean residents of Japan upper class students delegation, led by Yang [Ryang] Chung-hyŏp, vice chairman of the central standing committee of the Korean residents of Japan youth league, arrived at Wonsan on the ship Samchiyon-ho, with the following to greet them:

Hŏ Chŏng-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chu-yŏng	"

[NODONG SINMUN 27 Jul 80 p 5]

KIM MEETS FRENCHMEN--The following were present on 27 July when Kim met the visiting delegation of French parliamentarians:

Kim Yŏng-nam	comrade
Yang Hyŏng-sŏp	member, SPA; director, Social Science Institute

[NODONG SINMUN 28 Jul 80 p 1]

EDUCATION FUNCTIONARIES BANQUET--The following attended a banquet at the People's Cultural Palace on the evening of the 27th for the 8th Korean residents of Japan education functionaries delegation, led by Pak Ch'ŏn-su:

Hŏ Chŏng-suk	functionary of the sector concerned

Han Ki-hwan	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Chae-kwan	"

[NODONG SINMUN 28 Jul 80 p 5]

SIHANOUK TO PRC--The following bid farewell to Prince Sihanouk, who left for the PRC on 29 July:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	vice chairman
Kim Man-kŭm	chairman, Pyongyang city people's committee
Kim Chae-suk	vice minister of foreign affairs

[NODONG SINMUN 30 Jul 80 p 1]

U.S. REGIONAL VISITORS--The following greeted the 29 July arrival of the American region compatriots fatherland visitation group, led by Dr Kim Kwang-hun:

Chang Hak-myŏng	vice secretary, fatherland front central committee
Kim In-sŏn	vice general bureau chief, general bureau of compatriot affairs
Wang Kyŏng-hak	vice chairman, Pyongyang city administration committee

[NODONG SINMUN 30 Jul 80 p 5]

REVOLUTIONARY'S DEATH RECALLED--The following attended a Pyongyang city remembrance meeting in the afternoon of 30 July at the Moranbong Theater on the 30th anniversary of the death of revolutionary warrior Ch'oe Ch'un-kuk:

Yim Ch'un-ch'u	comrade
O Paek-yong [ryong]	"
Kim Man-kŭm	"

[NODONG SINMUN 31 Jul 80 p 4]

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